List of candidate answers:

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| In the cases of some throat cancers, the air passages in the mouth and behind the nose may become blocked from lumps or the swelling from the open sores. If the throat cancer is near the bottom of the throat it has a high likelihood of spreading to the lung s and interfering with the person’s ability to breath e; this is even more likely if the patient is a smoker, because they are highly susceptible to lung cancer. |
| Throat or larynx cancer. Throat cancer is cancer of the vocal cords, larynx (voice box), or other areas of the throat. People who smoke or use tobacco are at risk of developing throat cancer. Drinking too much alcohol over a long time also increases risk. Smoking and drinking alcohol combined lead to an increased risk for throat cancer. Most throat cancers develop in adults older than 50. Men are more likely than women to develop throat cancer |
| Also called: Hypopharyngeal cancer, Laryngeal cancer, Laryngopharyngeal cancer, Nasopharyngeal cancer, Oropharyngeal cancer, Pharyngeal cancer. Throat cancer is a type of head and neck cancer. Throat cancer has different names, depending on which part of the throat is affected |
| Cancer is a class of diseases in which abnormal cells multiply and divide uncontrollably in the body. These abnormal cells form malignant growths called tumors. Throat cancer refers to cancer of the voice box, the vocal cords, and other parts of the throat, such as the tonsils and oropharynx. Throat cancer is often grouped into two categories: pharyngeal cancer and laryngeal cancer. Pharyngeal cancer forms in the pharynx. This is the hollow tube that runs from behind your nose to the top of your windpipe. Laryngeal cancer forms in the larynx, which is your voice box |
| This type of throat cancer is the most common in the United States. Adenocarcinoma begins in the glandular cells of the throat. Throat cancer includes several different cancers under the head and neck umbrella. Laryngeal cancer and pharyngeal cancer are two of the most common types of throat cancer. Pharyngeal cancer is broken into three types: Nasopharynx cancer forms in the upper part of the throat. Oropharynx cancer forms in the middle part of the throat. Hypopharynx cancer forms in the bottom part of the throat |
| Throat Cancer Symptoms. Most often, throat cancer symptoms are mistaken with the symptoms of other diseases. Throat Cancer is also called as Larynx cancer, Vocal cord cancer or Cancer of the glottis. Throat cancer is a specific type of cancer of the vocal cords, voice box (larynx), or other areas of the throat |
| Throat cancer, also known as laryngeal cancer, is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the larynx, leading to the formation of a tumour. Most throat cancers start in the area of the larynx where the vocal cords are located |
| Throat cancer is a type of head and neck cancer. Throat cancer has different names, depending on what part of the throat is affected. The different parts of the throat are called the oropharynx, the hypopharynx, and the nasopharynx. Sometimes the larynx, or voice box, is also included. The main risk factors for throat cancer are smoking or using smokeless tobacco and use of alcohol. Treatments include surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy |
| Types of Cancer: Throat Cancer. Throat cancer refers to cancerous tumors that develop in your throat (pharynx) or voice box (larynx). Throat cancer includes cancer of the nasopharynx (the upper part of the throat behind the nose), the oropharynx (the middle part of the pharynx), and the hypopharynx (the bottom part of the pharynx). Cancer of the larynx (voice box) may also be included as a type of throat cancer, and is also called pharyngeal cancer |
| Types of throat cancer. Throat cancer is a general term that applies to cancer that develops in the throat (pharyngeal cancer) or in the voice box (laryngeal cancer). The throat and the voice box are closely connected, with the voice box located just below the throat. Hypopharyngeal cancer (laryngopharyngeal cancer) begins in the hypopharynx (laryngopharynx) - the lower part of your throat, just above your esophagus and windpipe |
| Throat cancer is a general term that usually refers to cancer of the pharynx and/or larynx. Regions included when considering throat cancer include the nasopharynx, oropharynx, hypopharynx, glottis, supraglottis and subglottis; about half of throat cancers develop in the larynx and the other half in the pharynx |
| Throat cancer refers to cancerous tumors that develop in your throat (pharynx), voice box (larynx) or tonsils. Your throat is a muscular tube that begins behind your nose and ends in your neck. Throat cancer most often begins in the flat cells that line the inside of your throat. Your voice box sits just below your throat and is also susceptible to throat cancer. The voice box is made of cartilage and contains the vocal cords that vibrate to make sound when you talk. Throat cancer can also affect the piece of cartilage (epiglottis) that acts as a lid for your windpipe. Tonsil cancer, another form of throat cancer, affects the tonsils, which are located on the back of the throat |
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| What is throat cancer? Throat cancer is any cancer that forms in the throat. The throat, also called the pharynx, is a 5-inch-long tube that runs from your nose to your neck. The larynx (voice box) and pharynx are the two main places throat cancer forms. Throat cancer is a type of head and neck cancer, which includes cancer of the mouth, tonsils, nose, sinuses, salivary glands and neck lymph nodes |
| There are two main types of throat cancer: Squamous cell carcinoma develops in the thin, flat cells that line much of the throat. These cells look scale-like when checked under a microscope. This type of throat cancer is the most common in the United States. Adenocarcinoma begins in the glandular cells of the throat. Throat cancer includes several different cancers under the head and neck umbrella. Laryngeal cancer and pharyngeal cancer are two of the most common types of throat cancer. Pharyngeal cancer is broken into three types: 1 Nasopharynx cancer forms in the upper part of the throat. Oropharynx cancer forms in the middle part of the throat |
| Throat or larynx cancer. Throat cancer is cancer of the vocal cords, larynx (voice box), or other areas of the throat. People who smoke or use tobacco are at risk of developing throat cancer. Drinking too much alcohol over a long time also increases risk. Smoking and drinking alcohol combined lead to an increased risk for throat cancer |
| Throat or larynx cancer. Throat cancer is cancer of the vocal cords, larynx (voice box), or other areas of the throat. People who smoke or use tobacco are at risk of developing throat cancer. Drinking too much alcohol over a long time also increases risk. Smoking and drinking alcohol combined lead to an increased risk for throat cancer. Most throat cancers develop in adults older than 50 |
| Throat cancer can affect any part of the structures in your throat or mouth. It is a relatively rare form of cancer, but a persistent sore throat can be a sign of the problem. The feeling of a foreign body when you swallow, or lump in the neck or throat, may also be an indication of throat cancer |
| What is throat cancer? Throat cancer is any cancer that forms in the throat. The throat, also called the pharynx, is a 5-inch-long tube that runs from your nose to your neck. The larynx (voice box) and pharynx are the two main places throat cancer forms. Throat cancer is a type of head and neck cancer, which includes cancer of the mouth, tonsils, nose, sinuses, salivary glands and neck lymph nodes. Learn about the types of throat cancer |
| Throat cancer refers to cancerous tumors that develop in your throat (pharynx), voice box (larynx) or tonsils. Your throat is a muscular tube that begins behind your nose and ends in your neck. Throat cancer most often begins in the flat cells that line the inside of your throat. Your voice box sits just below your throat and is also susceptible to throat cancer. The voice box is made of cartilage and contains the vocal cords that vibrate to make sound when you talk. Throat cancer can also affect the piece of cartilage (epiglottis) that acts as a lid for your windpipe |
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| Types of throat cancer. Throat cancer is a general term that applies to cancer that develops in the throat (pharyngeal cancer) or in the voice box (laryngeal cancer). The throat and the voice box are closely connected, with the voice box located just below the throat. Though most throat cancers involve the same types of cells, specific terms are used to differentiate the part of the throat where cancer originated. 1 Nasopharyngeal cancer begins in the nasopharynx - the part of your throat just behind your nose |
| Prevention is by not using tobacco or alcohol. While screening in the general population does not appear to be useful, screening high risk groups by examination the throat might be useful. Often head and neck cancer is curable if detected early; however, outcomes are typically poor if detected late. Treatment may include a combination of surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. Following treatment of one head and neck cancer people are at higher risk of a second cancer. |
| Many different treatments and therapies are used in the treatment of throat cancer. The type of treatment and therapies used are largely determined by the location of the cancer in the throat area and also the extent to which the cancer has spread at time of diagnosis. Patients’ also have the right to decide whether or not they wish to consent to a particular treatment. For example, some may decide to not undergo radiation therapy which has serious side effects if it means they will be extending their lives by only a few months or so. Others may feel that the extra time is worth it and wish to pursue the treatments |
| Ninety percent of cases of head and neck cancer (cancer of the mouth, nasal cavity, nasopharynx, throat and associated structures) are due to squamous cell carcinoma. Symptoms may include a poorly healing mouth ulcer, a hoarse voice or other persistent problems in the area. Treatment is usually with surgery (which may be extensive) and radiotherapy. Risk factors include smoking, alcohol consumption and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. In addition, recent studies show that about 25% of mouth and 35% of throat cancers are associated with HPV. The 5 year disease free survival rate for HPV positive cancer is significantly higher when appropriately treated with surgery, radiation and chemotherapy as compared to non-HPV positive cancer, substantiated by multiple studies including research conducted by Maura Gillison, et al. of Johns Hopkins Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center. |
| Wart s, moles, skin tag s, solar keratoses, Morton's neuroma and small skin cancer s are candidates for cryosurgical treatment. Several internal disorders are also treated with cryosurgery, including liver cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, oral cancers, cervical disorders and, more commonly in the past, hemorrhoids. Soft tissue conditions such as plantar fasciitis (jogger's heel) and fibroma (benign excrescence of connective tissue) can be treated with cryosurgery. Generally, all tumors that can be reached by the cryoprobes used during an operation are treatable. Although found to be effective, this method of treatment is only appropriate for use against localized disease, and solid tumors larger than 1 cm. Tiny, diffuse metastases that often coincide with cancers are usually not affected by cryotherapy. |
| Chemotherapy in throat cancer is not generally used to cure the cancer as such. Instead, it is used to provide an inhospitable environment for metastases so that they will not establish in other parts of the body. Typical chemotherapy agents are a combination of paclitaxel and carboplatin. Cetuximab is also used in the treatment of throat cancer. |
| Throat cancer is a type of head and neck cancer. Throat cancer has different names, depending on what part of the throat is affected. The different parts of the throat are called the oropharynx, the hypopharynx, and the nasopharynx. Sometimes the larynx, or voice box, is also included. The main risk factors for throat cancer are smoking or using smokeless tobacco and use of alcohol. Treatments include surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy |
| 1 Surgery for early-stage throat cancer. 2 Throat cancer that is confined to the surface of the throat or the vocal cords may be treated surgically using endoscopy. 3 Your doctor may insert a hollow endoscope into your throat or voice box and then pass special surgical tools or a laser through the scope.ptions may include: 1 Surgery for early-stage throat cancer. 2 Throat cancer that is confined to the surface of the throat or the vocal cords may be treated surgically using endoscopy. 3 Your doctor may insert a hollow endoscope into your throat or voice box and then pass special surgical tools or a laser through the scope |
| Throat cancers may be cured when detected early. If the cancer has spread (metastasized) to surrounding tissues or lymph nodes in the neck, about half of patients can be cured. If the cancer has spread to parts of the body outside the head and neck, the cancer is not curable. Treatment is aimed at prolonging and improving quality of life. After treatment, therapy is needed to help with speech and swallowing |
| Surgery for throat cancer. Surgery is the preferred treatment for early-stage throat cancers. The throat is comprised of the pharynx and the larynx. For advanced stage or recurrent throat cancer, we may combine surgery with other forms of treatment, such as radiation therapy and chemotherapy. These treatments may be used to shrink the tumor before surgery |
| Sign Up. Treatment can include some combination of surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. However, sometimes in the final stage of throat cancer it's too advanced to be cured, so then treatment focuses on alleviating symptoms and making life as comfortable as possible.Best Answer.ign Up. Treatment can include some combination of surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. However, sometimes in the final stage of throat cancer it's too advanced to be cured, so then treatment focuses on alleviating symptoms and making life as comfortable as possible |
| Here's what doctors often recommend, based on cancer stage: 1 Stage 0 throat cancers have not become invasive. They usually can be treated by removing the affected tissue. 2 Stage I or II throat cancers require surgery, radiation therapy or both |
| Options may include: 1 Surgery for early-stage throat cancer. Throat cancer that is confined to the surface of the throat or the vocal cords may be treated surgically using endoscopy. 2 Surgery to remove all or part of the voice box (laryngectomy). For smaller tumors, your doctor may remove the part of your voice box that is affected by cancer, leaving as much of the voice box as possible. Your doctor may be able to preserve your ability to speak and breathe normally |
| If diagnosed early, throat cancer has a high cure rate. Throat cancer may not be curable once malignant cells spread to parts of the body beyond the neck and head. However, those diagnosed can continue treatment to prolong their life and slow the progression of the disease |
| Throat cancers may be cured when detected early. If the cancer has spread (metastasized) to surrounding tissues or lymph nodes in the neck, about half of patients can be cured. If the cancer has spread to parts of the body outside the head and neck, the cancer is not curable. Treatment is aimed at prolonging and improving quality of life |
| Outlook (Prognosis) Throat cancers may be cured when detected early. If the cancer has spread (metastasized) to surrounding tissues or lymph nodes in the neck, about half of patients can be cured. If the cancer has spread to parts of the body outside the head and neck, the cancer is not curable |
| Decades of research has demonstrated the link between tobacco use and cancer in the lung, larynx, head, neck, stomach, bladder, kidney, esophagus and pancreas. Tobacco smoke contains over fifty known carcinogens, including nitrosamine s and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon s. Tobacco is responsible for about one in three of all cancer deaths in the developed world, and about one in five worldwide. Lung cancer death rates in the United States have mirrored smoking patterns, with increases in smoking followed by dramatic increases in lung cancer death rates and, more recently, decreases in smoking rates since the 1950s followed by decreases in lung cancer death rates in men since 1990. However, the numbers of smokers worldwide is still rising, leading to what some organizations have described as the tobacco epidemic. |
| Asbestos can cause a variety of lung diseases, including lung cancer. Tobacco smoking and asbestos have a synergistic effect on the formation of lung cancer. In smokers who work with asbestos, the risk of lung cancer is increased 45-fold compared to the general population. Asbestos can also cause cancer of the pleura, called mesothelioma (which is different from lung cancer). |
| The International Early Lung Cancer Action Project (I-ELCAP) published the results of CT screening on over 31,000 high-risk patients in late 2006 in the New England Journal of Medicine. In this study, 85% of the 484 detected lung cancers were stage I and thus highly treatable. Historically, such stage I patients would have an expected 10-year survival of 88%. Critics of the I-ELCAP study point out that there was no randomization of patients (all received CT scans and there was no comparison group receiving only chest x-rays) and the patients were not actually followed out to 10 years post detection (the median followup was 40 months). Regardless of these shortcomings, it is generally recognized that the prognosis of lung cancer decreases dramatically when the disease is in late stage, and that CT screening for lung cancer allows detection of lung cancer during its earliest, most curable stage. CT screening for lung cancer has already been extensively compared to chest x-ray screening in Japan. Among over 6,800 subjects screened in Japan, 67% to 73% of CT-detected lung cancers were missed by chest x-ray, the same test used in the comparison group of some randomized controlled trials of lung cancer screening. |
| Smoking, particularly of cigarette s, is by far the main contributor to lung cancer. Cigarette smoke contains at least 73 known carcinogen s, including benzo[a]pyrene, NNK, 1,3-butadiene and a radioactive isotope of polonium, Polonium-210 polonium-210. Across the developed world, 90% of lung cancer deaths in men during the year 2000 were attributed to smoking (70% for women). Smoking accounts for about 85% of lung cancer cases. |
| Smoking has profound effects on the human body in many ways and contributes to the United States leading cause of death, heart disease. According to the National Cancer Institute, there are more than 440,000 early deaths each year in America due to smoking. The primary organ that is closely related to smoking are the lungs. There are two types of lung cancer, the first type is called Small Cell Lung Cancer and is accountable for 20% of all lung cancers. The cancer cells in these patients are typically smaller than regular cancer cells, but they multiply rapidly to generate massive tumors. The second type is called Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and is responsible for 80% of call cancer cases. Cancers such as the Squamous cell carcinoma in men and Adenocarcinoma in women are the two most common form of NSCLC |
| Lung cancers are now considered a large and extremely heterogeneous family of neoplasms that feature widely varying gene tic, biological, and Clinical practice clinical characteristics. About 50 different lung cancer variants are recognized under the 2004 revision of the World Health Organization ("WHO-2004") histological typing system, the most widely recognized and used lung cancer classification scheme. Recent studies have shown beyond doubt that the old classification paradigm of "small cell carcinoma vs. non-small cell carcinoma" is now obsolete, and that the correct "subclassification" of lung cancer cases is necessary to assure that patients receive optimum management. |
| Lung cancer, also known as lung carcinoma, is a malignant lung tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung. If left untreated, this growth can spread beyond the lung by the process of metastasis into nearby tissue or other parts of the body. Most cancer s that start in the lung, known as primary lung cancers, are carcinomas. The two main types are small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) and non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). The most common symptom s are coughing (including coughing up blood ), weight loss, shortness of breath, and chest pain s. |
| Lung cancer is responsible for 1.3 million deaths worldwide annually, and is the most common cause of cancer-related death in men and the second most common in women. The most common cause of lung cancer is long-term exposure to tobacco smoke. Lung cancer in non-smokers, who account for approximately 15% of cases, is often attributed to a combination of genetic factors, radon gas, asbestos, and air pollution. The main types of lung cancer are non-small cell lung carcinoma and small cell lung carcinoma, the two being distinguished histologically as well as by how they are treated; non-small cell lung carcinoma is primarily treated with surgery if feasible, while small cell lung carcinoma is more frequently treated with chemotherapy and radiation. |
| Lung cancer is one of the most lethal and common forms of cancer worldwide. Pollution, smoking (active and passive ), radiation (in the form of x-rays or gamma rays) and asbestos are risk factors for lung cancer. Symptoms may include persistent cough, chest pain, coughing up blood, fatigue, and swelling of the neck and face. There are different types of lung cancers, which can metastasize. Treatments include chemotherapy, surgery, and radiation. The treatment aimed at killing the cancer can also eliminate functioning lung cells (leukocytes).Specific genetic factors can add to the risk of developing lung cancer. There are regions on chromosomes which are highly susceptible to mutation and, if present, increase the risk of developing lung cancer. These loci are the specific locations of a gene or a DNA sequence on a chromosome. Several loci are associated with an increased risk of developing lung cancer.Approximately 26 different genes can mutate into one type of lung cancer, known as carcinoma. An example is the MAP pathway, which is inhibited by ME (a lung cancer treatment). The risk of developing lung cancer is higher for those with a family history of the disease. A second way the risk could go up is if the individual lives with a smoker. |
| Asbestos can cause lung cancer that is identical to lung cancer from other causes. Exposure to asbestos is associated with all major histological types of lung carcinoma ( adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, large-cell carcinoma and small-cell carcinoma ). The latency period between exposure and development of lung cancer is 20 to 30 years. It is estimated that 3%-8% of all lung cancers are related to asbestos. The risk of developing lung cancer depends on the level, duration, and frequency of asbestos exposure (cumulative exposure). Smoking and individual susceptibility are other contributing factors towards lung cancer. Smokers who have been exposed to asbestos are at far greater risk of lung cancer. Smoking and asbestos exposure have a multiplicative ( synergistic ) effect on the risk of lung cancer. Symptoms include chronic cough, chest pain, breathlessness, haemoptysis (coughing up blood), wheezing or hoarseness of the voice, weight loss and fatigue. Treatment involves surgical removal of the cancer, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or a combination of these (multimodality treatment). Prognosis is generally poor unless the cancer is detected in its early stages. Out of all patients diagnosed with lung cancer, only 15% survive for five years after diagnosis. |
| Types of Lung Cancer. There are two types of lung cancer: non-small cell lung cancer and small cell lung cancer. Most people diagnosed with lung cancer have non-small cell lung cancer. For each type of cancer, the outlook and the treatment may differ.Non-small cell lung cancer occurs in the airways of the lungs or the outer part of the lungs.he diagnosis of lung cancer is very serious; lung cancer kills more people than colon, breast, and prostate cancer combined. It is more common in men than in women, and African American men are 20 percent more likely than Caucasian men to have lung cancer. Early diagnosis and treatment are important for survival |
| About Lung Cancer. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. A group of lung cancers that are named for the kinds of cells found in the cancer and how the cells look under a microscope. The three main types of non-small cell lung cancer are squamous cell carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma.on-small cell lung cancer is the most common kind of lung cancer... Read more about Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Small Cell Lung Cancer. An aggressive (fast-growing) cancer that forms in tissues of the lung and can spread to other parts of the body |
| 1 There are two main types of small cell lung cancer. 2 Smoking increases the risk of small cell lung cancer. 3 Signs and symptoms of small cell lung cancer include coughing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. 4 Tests and procedures that examine the lungs are used to detect (find), diagnose, and stage small cell lung cancer. Signs and symptoms of small cell lung cancer include coughing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. 2 Tests and procedures that examine the lungs are used to detect (find), diagnose, and stage small cell lung cancer. 3 Certain factors affect prognosis (chance of recovery) and treatment options |
| Lung cancer is a disease in which certain cells in the lungs become abnormal and multiply uncontrollably to form a tumor. Lung cancer may or may not cause signs or symptoms in its early stages. Some people with lung cancer have chest pain, frequent coughing, breathing problems, trouble swallowing or speaking, blood in the mucus, loss of appetite and weight loss, fatigue, or swelling in the face or neck |
| Lung cancer is the most common cancer all around the world. According to the American Lung Association, there were 1.8 million new cases in 2012, as well as 1.6 million deaths from lung cancer. The most common type is non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), accounting for 80 to 85 percent of all cases, according to the Lung Cancer Alliance. Small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) represents about 15 to 20 percent of lung cancers. At the time of diagnosis, two out of three people with SCLC are already in the extensive stage. Anyone can get lung cancer, but smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke is linked to about 90 percent of lung cancer cases |
| Lung cancer is cancer that forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages. The two most common types are small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. The type of cancer is diagnosed based on how the cells look under a microscope |
| Currently there is no test that can tell us how long a lung cancer has been growing or when it started. The rate of cancer growth and spread varies from person to person and between types of cancer (breast and prostate cancer, for example). Lung cancer, unfortunately, tends to be a fast-growing, early-spreading cancer. There are many steps in the development and growth of lung cancer. First, changes must take place in a cell or group of cells that lead to uncontrolled division and growth |
| Cancer is a disease in which cells in the body grow out of control. When cancer starts in the lungs, it is called lung cancer. Lung cancer begins in the lungs and may spread to lymph nodes or other organs in the body, such as the brain. Cancer from other organs also may spread to the lungs. When cancer cells spread from one organ to another, they are called metastases. Lung cancers usually are grouped into two main types called small cell and non-small cell. These types of lung cancer grow differently and are treated differently |
| Lung cancer is responsible for more cancer deaths than any other type of cancer, according to the Mayo Clinic. That's why it's so important to understand lung cancer and how it affects your body. The Effects of Lung Cancer. Your lungs are part of a system of organs and tissues that allow you to breathe. They perform this role by taking air into your body and then moving waste gases back out. When you have lung cancer, abnormal (or malignant) cells form a cancerous tumor in your lungs. These cancer cells begin to damage and destroy your lung tissue. Malignant lung tumors may grow very quickly. The American Lung Association (ALA) notes that the uncontrollable growth of a tumor may block your airways, making it difficult to breathe. What's more, sometimes cancerous tumors may spread from one part of your body to another. This happens when a tumor sheds malignant cells, which may then be transported to other parts of your body. The cell may be carried either through lymph fluid that surrounds your lung tissue or through your bloodstream. What Causes Lung Cancer? The Mayo Clinic reports that smokers have the highest risk of developing lung cancer |
| Lung cancer types. There are two main types of lung cancer: small cell lung cancer (SCLC) and non-small lung cancer (NSCLC). Non-small cell and small cell lung cancers are classified according to cell size and type.NSCLC accounts for nearly nine out of every 10 cases.mall cell lung cancer. Small cell lung cancer, which is often referred to as oat cell lung cancer because the cells resemble oats under the microscope, begins in the lung tissue. Unlike most non-small cell lung cancer, it often spreads quickly |
| About Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Non-small cell lung cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the lung. The lungs are a pair of cone-shaped breathing organs in the chest. The lungs bring oxygen into the body as you breathe in.on-Small Cell Lung Cancer. A group of lung cancers that are named for the kinds of cells found in the cancer and how the cells look under a microscope. The three main types of non-small cell lung cancer are squamous cell carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma |
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| As more cancer cells develop, they can form into a tumor and spread to other areas of the body. To learn more about how cancers start and spread, see What Is Cancer? Types of lung cancer. The 2 main types of lung cancer are: Small cell lung cancer (SCLC), which is sometimes called oat cell cancer. About 10% to 15% of lung cancers are SCLC. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), which makes up about 80% to 85% of lung cancers. The 3 main types of NSCLC are adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma. Small cell and non-small cell lung cancers are treated differently. The information here focuses on small cell lung cancer. See Lung Cancer (Non-Small Cell) for information about that type of lung cancer. Other types of lung cancer and tumors. Lung carcinoid tumors: Less than 5% of lung tumors are carcinoid tumors of the lung. Most of these grow slowly. For more information about these tumors, see Lung Carcinoid Tumor |
| Most cancers that start in the lung, known as primary lung cancers, are carcinomas. The two main types are small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) and non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). The most common symptoms are coughing (including coughing up blood), weight loss, shortness of breath, and chest pains. The vast majority (85%) of cases of lung cancer are due to long-term tobacco smoking |
| Lung cancer is categorized into two basic disease types: small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer based on the appearance of the cancer cells under the microscope and the behavior of the disease. Small cell lung cancer makes up about 15 percent of all lung cancers, with the remainder being non-small cell lung cancer. Small cell lung cancer occurs almost exclusively in smokers, particularly heavy smokers, and former smokers. It is usually an aggressive cancer that tends to grow and spread quickly |
| Lung cancer, also known as lung carcinoma, is a malignant lung tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung. This growth can spread beyond the lung by the process of metastasis into nearby tissue or other parts of the body. Most cancers that start in the lung, known as primary lung cancers, are carcinomas. The two main types are small-cell lung carcinoma and non-small-cell lung carcinoma. The most common symptoms are coughing, weight loss, shortness of breath, and chest |
| There two main types of lung cancer are small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. These categories refer to what the cancer cells look like under a microscope. Non-small cell lung cancer is more common than small cell lung cancer. Staging. If lung cancer is diagnosed, other tests are done to find out how far it has spread through the lungs, lymph nodes, and the rest of the body. This process is called staging. The type and stage of lung cancer tells doctors what kind of treatment you need. For more information, visit Stages of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Stages of Small Cell Lung Cancer. Types of Treatment. Lung cancer is treated in several ways, depending on the type of lung cancer and how far it has spread. People with non-small cell lung cancer can be treated with surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, or a combination of these treatments. People with small cell lung cancer are usually treated with radiation therapy and chemotherapy. Surgery. An operation where doctors cut out cancer tissue. Chemotherapy. Using special medicines to shrink or kill the cancer. The drugs can be pills you take or medicines given in your veins, or sometimes both. Radiation therapy. Using high-energy rays (similar to X-rays) to kill the cancer. Targeted therapy |
| CT lung screening is a noninvasive, painless procedure that uses low-dose x-rays to screen the lungs for cancer in just 30 seconds. A CT lung screening allows the radiologist to look at different levels, or slices, of the lungs using a rotating X-ray beam. It is performed on a multislice spiral computed tomography (CT) scanner and can detect smaller nodules or cancer than standard chest X-rays. A tumor or nodule is a mass of cells that grows on the lungs. It can be benign (noncancerous) or malignant (cancerous). By detecting malignant tumors in an early stage with CT lung screening, the cancer cells can be treated at a time when the cancer still has promising survival rates and is localized to the lungs |
| Most lung cancer statistics include both small cell and non-small cell lung cancers. Lung cancer (both small cell and non-small cell) is the second most common cancer in both men and women (not counting skin cancer).In men, prostate cancer is more common, while in women breast cancer is more common. Lung cancer accounts for about 13% of all new cancers.urvival statistics based on the stage of the cancer are discussed in the section: Non-small cell lung cancer survival rates by stage. Despite the very serious prognosis (outlook) of lung cancer, some people with earlier stage cancers are cured |
| Many of the symptoms of lung cancer (poor appetite, weight loss, fever, fatigue) are not specific. In many people, the cancer has already spread beyond the original site by the time they have symptoms and seek medical attention. Symptoms that suggest the presence of metastatic disease include weight loss, bone pain and neurological symptoms (headaches, fainting, convulsion s, or limb weakness). Common sites of spread include the brain, bone, adrenal gland s, opposite lung, liver, pericardium, and kidney s. About 10% of people with lung cancer do not have symptoms at diagnosis; these cancers are incidentally found on routine chest radiography. |
| Lung cancer, also known as lung carcinoma, is a malignant lung tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung. If left untreated, this growth can spread beyond the lung by the process of metastasis into nearby tissue or other parts of the body. Most cancer s that start in the lung, known as primary lung cancers, are carcinomas. The two main types are small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) and non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). The most common symptom s are coughing (including coughing up blood ), weight loss, shortness of breath, and chest pain s. |
| In LEMS associated with lung cancer, most have no suggestive symptoms of cancer at the time, such as cough, coughing blood and Unintentional weight loss unintentional weight loss. It has been suggested that LEMS associated with lung cancer is more severe. |
| Lung cancer is one of the most lethal and common forms of cancer worldwide. Pollution, smoking (active and passive ), radiation (in the form of x-rays or gamma rays) and asbestos are risk factors for lung cancer. Symptoms may include persistent cough, chest pain, coughing up blood, fatigue, and swelling of the neck and face. There are different types of lung cancers, which can metastasize. Treatments include chemotherapy, surgery, and radiation. The treatment aimed at killing the cancer can also eliminate functioning lung cells (leukocytes).Specific genetic factors can add to the risk of developing lung cancer. There are regions on chromosomes which are highly susceptible to mutation and, if present, increase the risk of developing lung cancer. These loci are the specific locations of a gene or a DNA sequence on a chromosome. Several loci are associated with an increased risk of developing lung cancer.Approximately 26 different genes can mutate into one type of lung cancer, known as carcinoma. An example is the MAP pathway, which is inhibited by ME (a lung cancer treatment). The risk of developing lung cancer is higher for those with a family history of the disease. A second way the risk could go up is if the individual lives with a smoker. |
| Asbestos can cause lung cancer that is identical to lung cancer from other causes. Exposure to asbestos is associated with all major histological types of lung carcinoma ( adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, large-cell carcinoma and small-cell carcinoma ). The latency period between exposure and development of lung cancer is 20 to 30 years. It is estimated that 3%-8% of all lung cancers are related to asbestos. The risk of developing lung cancer depends on the level, duration, and frequency of asbestos exposure (cumulative exposure). Smoking and individual susceptibility are other contributing factors towards lung cancer. Smokers who have been exposed to asbestos are at far greater risk of lung cancer. Smoking and asbestos exposure have a multiplicative ( synergistic ) effect on the risk of lung cancer. Symptoms include chronic cough, chest pain, breathlessness, haemoptysis (coughing up blood), wheezing or hoarseness of the voice, weight loss and fatigue. Treatment involves surgical removal of the cancer, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or a combination of these (multimodality treatment). Prognosis is generally poor unless the cancer is detected in its early stages. Out of all patients diagnosed with lung cancer, only 15% survive for five years after diagnosis. |
| The most common symptoms of lung cancer are persistent coughing; pain in the chest, shoulder or back from coughing; change in the colour of mucus; difficulty in breathing or swallowing; hoarseness of the voice; harsh sound while breathing; chronic bronchitis or pneumonia; and coughing up blood |
| The most common symptoms of lung cancer are: 1 A cough that does not go away or gets worse. 2 Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing. 3 Hoarseness. 4 Weight loss and loss of appetite |
| The most common symptoms of lung cancer are: 1 A cough that does not go away or gets worse. 2 Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing. 3 Hoarseness. 4 Weight loss and loss of appetite. 5 Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm |
| Lung cancer is a disease in which certain cells in the lungs become abnormal and multiply uncontrollably to form a tumor. Lung cancer may or may not cause signs or symptoms in its early stages. Some people with lung cancer have chest pain, frequent coughing, breathing problems, trouble swallowing or speaking, blood in the mucus, loss of appetite and weight loss, fatigue, or swelling in the face or neck |
| Signs and symptoms of lung cancer typically occur only when the disease is advanced. Signs and symptoms of lung cancer may include: A new cough that doesn't go away. Changes in a chronic cough or smoker's cough. Coughing up blood, even a small amount. Shortness of breath. Chest pain |
| Signs and symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 A new cough that doesn't go away. 2 Changes in a chronic cough or smoker's cough. 3 Coughing up blood, even a small amount. Shortness of 1 breath. Chest pain. 2 Wheezing. Hoarseness. Losing weight without 1 trying. Bone pain. Headache |
| The most common symptoms of lung cancer are: 1 A cough that does not go away or gets worse. 2 Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm) 3 Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing. 4 Hoarseness. Weight loss and loss of appetite. Shortness of 1 breath. Feeling tired or weak |
| Depending on the advancement of the cancer, other early signs of lung cancer symptoms may include a lack of sweating, dilated neck veins, face swelling, excessively constricted pupils, and other signs. The physical exam will also include the patient's history of smoking and a chest X-ray |
| Lung cancer symptoms Symptoms of lung cancer vary depending on whether the disease is in its early or late stages. In early stage (stage 1 and stage 2) lung cancer, the cancerous tumor is typically no bigger than 2 inches and hasn't spread to your lymph nodes. Minor symptoms, such as coughing, wheezing, or shortness of breath, may appear during this time |
| Lung cancer symptoms. The early symptoms of lung cancer may be a slight cough or shortness of breath, depending on which part of the lung is affected. As the cancer develops, these symptoms may become more severe or intense. Like many other types of cancer, lung cancer may also cause systemic symptoms, like a loss of appetite or general fatigue |
| As other parts of the body are affected, new lung cancer symptoms may develop, including: 1 Bone pain. 2 Swelling of the face, arms or neck. 3 Headaches, dizziness or limbs that become weak or numb. 4 Jaundice. Lumps in the neck or collar bone region |
| Wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pains are other ignored symptoms of lung cancer. Other signs include loss of appetite, weight loss, weakness, fatigue, difficulty in swallowing, hoarse voice, joint pain, facial paralysis, drooping eyelids, or bone pain.ymptoms & Stages of Lung Cancer. It usually starts as a cough or shortness of breath. Chest pains follow. More signs and symptoms come. Each year, lung cancer kills 1.3 million people - the same as the population of Hawaii - making it the most common cause of cancer-related death (Lung Cancer Research Foundation, 2012 |
| Most lung cancers do not cause any symptoms until they have spread, but some people with early lung cancer do have symptoms. 1 If you go to your doctor when you first notice symptoms, your cancer might be diagnosed at an earlier stage, when treatment is more likely to be effective. The most common symptoms of lung cancer are: 1 A cough that does not go away or gets worse. 2 Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm) 3 Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing. 4 Hoarseness. 5 Weight loss and loss of appetite. 6 Shortness of breath. 7 Feeling tired or weak |
| Symptoms. Lung cancer typically doesn't cause signs and symptoms in its earliest stages. Signs and symptoms of lung cancer typically occur only when the disease is advanced. Signs and symptoms of lung cancer may include: A new cough that doesn't go away; Coughing up blood, even a small amount; Shortness of breath; Chest pain; Hoarseness |
| Lung cancer symptoms The early symptoms of lung cancer may be a slight cough or shortness of breath, depending on which part of the lung is affected. As the cancer develops, these symptoms may become more severe or intense. Like many other types of cancer, lung cancer may also cause systemic symptoms, like a loss of appetite or general fatigue |
| 2. Chronic cough or chest pain. Several types of cancer, including leukemia and lung tumors, can cause symptoms that mimic a bad cough or bronchitis. One way to tell the difference: The problems persist, or go away and come back again in a repeating cycle. Some lung cancer patients report chest pain that extends up into the shoulder or down the arm. For Women Only: Cancer Symptoms You're Most Likely to Ignore. 3. Swallowing problems or hoarseness. Most commonly associated with esophageal or throat cancer, difficulty swallowing is sometimes one of the first signs of lung cancer, too |
| Signs and symptoms which may suggest lung cancer include: 1 Respiratory symptoms: coughing, coughing up blood, wheezing, or shortness of breath. 2 Systemic symptoms: weight loss, weakness, fever, or clubbing of the fingernails |
| The most common symptoms of lung cancer are: 1 A cough that does not go away or gets worse. 2 Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing. 3 Hoarseness.4 Weight loss and loss of appetite.5 Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm). 6 Shortness of breath. 7 Feeling tired or weak.he most common symptoms of lung cancer are: 1 A cough that does not go away or gets worse. 2 Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing. 3 Hoarseness |
| The most common symptoms of lung cancer include the following: cough, blood in sputum (hemoptysis), change in breathing (shortness of breath or wheezing), chest pain, voice change (hoarseness), headache, weight loss, fatigue and swelling of the face or neck |
| The most common lung cancer symptoms include: 1 Appetite loss. 2 Fatigue. 3 Weight loss. A persistent 1 cough. A change in a long standing cough. Breathlessness or shortness of 1 breath. Coughing up blood (phlegm with blood 2 in it) Aches or pains when breathing or coughing. Persistent chest infections that don't respond |
| Lung cancer (small cell) Small cell lung cancer is the least common type of lung cancer and can cause a cough, chest pain, and more. Swallowed object Symptoms of swallowing an object include coughing, choking, vomiting, throat pain, breathing trouble, and more |
| Lung cancer symptoms. Early symptoms and signs of lung cancer. There may be no symptoms at the onset of the disease. When present, common symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 Coughing: This includes a persistent cough that doesn't go away or changes to a chronic smoker's cough, such as more coughing or pain |
| Signs and symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 A new cough that doesn't go away. 2 Changes in a chronic cough or smoker's cough. 3 Coughing up blood, even a small amount. 4 Shortness of breath.5 Chest pain. 6 Wheezing. 7 Hoarseness. 8 Losing weight without trying.9 Bone pain.10 Headache.igns and symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 A new cough that doesn't go away. 2 Changes in a chronic cough or smoker's cough. 3 Coughing up blood, even a small amount. 4 Shortness of breath. 5 Chest pain. 6 Wheezing. 7 Hoarseness. 8 Losing weight without trying. 9 Bone pain. 10 Headache |
| Symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 Coughing symptoms, such as: 2 A new cough or a cough that doesn't go away. 3 In smokers who have a chronic cough, a change in how severe their cough is or how much they cough.4 Coughing up blood or bloody mucus. 5 Chest symptoms, such as: 6 Chest, shoulder, or back pain that doesn't go away and often gets worse with...ymptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 Coughing symptoms, such as: 2 A new cough or a cough that doesn't go away. 3 In smokers who have a chronic cough, a change in how severe their cough is or how much they cough |
| Lung cancer symptoms. Early symptoms and signs of lung cancer. There may be no symptoms at the onset of the disease. When present, common symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 Coughing: This includes a persistent cough that doesn't go away or changes to a chronic smoker's cough, such as more coughing or pain.2 Coughing up blood: Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm) should always be discussed with your doctor.ung cancer symptoms. Early symptoms and signs of lung cancer. There may be no symptoms at the onset of the disease. When present, common symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 Coughing: This includes a persistent cough that doesn't go away or changes to a chronic smoker's cough, such as more coughing or pain |
| Some people just have general symptoms of not feeling well. Most people with lung cancer don't have symptoms until the cancer is advanced. Lung cancer symptoms may include: 1 Coughing that gets worse or doesn't go away. 2 Chest pain. 3 Shortness of breath. 4 Wheezing. 5 Coughing up blood.6 Feeling very tired all the time. 7 Weight loss with no known cause.ome people just have general symptoms of not feeling well. Most people with lung cancer don't have symptoms until the cancer is advanced. Lung cancer symptoms may include: 1 Coughing that gets worse or doesn't go away. 2 Chest pain. 3 Shortness of breath. 4 Wheezing. 5 Coughing up blood. 6 Feeling very tired all the time |
| Small cell lung cancers often grow very close to the largest and most important blood vessels in the chest. It is not uncommon for a large vein called the superior vena cava to become blocked by a small cell tumor. This hinders blood flow from the head and brain back to the body. This problem is called superior vena cava syndrome and is a medical emergency. Symptoms include headache, a red face, a bloated look to the head, and bulging veins in the front of the chest and neck. Symptoms. A range of symptoms can suggest small cell lung cancer: A persistent cough |
| Cancer gives most people no symptoms or signs that exclusively indicate the disease. Unfortunately, every complaint or symptom of cancer can be explained by a harmless condition as well. If certain symptoms occur or persist, however, a doctor should be seen for further evaluation. Some common symptoms that may occur with cancer are as follows: Persistent cough or blood-tinged saliva. These symptoms usually represent simple infections such as bronchitis or sinusitis. They could be symptoms of cancer of the lung, head, and neck |
| Lung cancer symptoms. Early symptoms and signs of lung cancer. There may be no symptoms at the onset of the disease. When present, common symptoms of lung cancer may include: 1 Coughing: This includes a persistent cough that doesn't go away or changes to a chronic smoker's cough, such as more coughing or pain. 2 Coughing up blood: Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm) should always be discussed with your doctor |
| Advanced stages of lung cancer are often characterized by the spread of the cancer to distant sites in the body. This may affect the bones, liver or brain. As other parts of the body are affected, new lung cancer symptoms may develop, including: 1 Bone pain. 2 Swelling of the face, arms or neck. 3 Headaches, dizziness or limbs that become weak or numb. 4 Jaundice. 5 Lumps in the neck or collar bone region |
| Symptoms of lung cancer that may occur elsewhere in the body 1 : Loss of appetite or unexplained weight loss. 2 Muscle wasting (also known as cachexia). 3 Fatigue. 4 Headaches, bone or joint pain. 5 Bone fractures not related to accidental injury. 6 Neurological symptoms, such as unsteady gait or memory loss. 7 Neck or facial swelling |
| Signs and symptoms of lung cancer typically occur only when the disease is advanced. Signs and symptoms of lung cancer may include: A new cough that doesn't go away; Coughing up blood, even a small amount; Shortness of breath; Chest pain; Hoarseness; Losing weight without trying; Bone pain; Headache; When to see a doctor. Make an appointment with your doctor if you have any persistent signs or symptoms that worry you |
| Several types of cancer, including leukemia and lung tumors, can cause symptoms that mimic a bad cough or bronchitis. One way to tell the difference: The problems persist, or go away and come back again in a repeating cycle. Some lung cancer patients report chest pain that extends up into the shoulder or down the arm |
| Symptoms of heartburn and GERD are a burning feeling in the chest, throat, or mouth, nausea, and more. Lung cancer (small cell) Small cell lung cancer is the least common type of lung cancer and can cause a cough, chest pain, and more. Pleural effusion. Pleural effusion is buildup of fluid in the pleura and can cause difficulty breathing or chest pain |
| In January 2014, Mankell announced that he had been diagnosed with lung cancer and throat cancer. In May 2014, he reported that treatments had worked well and he was getting better. |
| Like any cancer, metastasization affects many areas of the body, as the cancer spreads from cell to cell and organ to organ. For example, if it spreads to the bone marrow, it will prevent the body from producing enough red blood cell s and affects the proper functioning of the white blood cell s and the body's immune system ; spreading to the circulatory system will prevent oxygen from being transported to all the cells of the body; and throat cancer can throw the nervous system into chaos, making it unable to properly regulate and control the body. |
| After Raiola began experiencing pain in her throat in March 2015, doctors diagnosed her with strep throat and placed her on antibiotics. When the pain continued, she went to an ear, nose and throat specialist, who detected a tumor and scheduled her for immediate surgery. In April 2015, the tumor and lymph node s on the left side of her neck were removed during an eight-hour operation. In May 2015, the lymph nodes on the right side of her neck were also removed. Though she was thought to be cancer-free following the surgeries, a throat scan in December revealed that the cancer had returned. It was later revealed that the cancer had spread to her lungs and brain. By January 2016, the tumors no longer responded to the chemotherapy and continued to grow. The family was advised that they would need to start immunotherapy the following week. Raiola stated during an interview that the cancer was caused by her forty years of smoking. She said, "If you're smoking, quit now, and if you've never smoked, don't start." |
| Lung cancer, also known as lung carcinoma, is a malignant lung tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung. If left untreated, this growth can spread beyond the lung by the process of metastasis into nearby tissue or other parts of the body. Most cancer s that start in the lung, known as primary lung cancers, are carcinomas. The two main types are small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) and non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). The most common symptom s are coughing (including coughing up blood ), weight loss, shortness of breath, and chest pain s. |
| During the filming of Thunder in the winter of 1929, Chaney developed pneumonia. In late 1929 he was diagnosed with bronchial lung cancer. This was exacerbated when artificial snow, made out of cornflakes, lodged in his throat during filming and quickly created a serious infection. Despite aggressive treatment, his condition gradually worsened, and seven weeks after the release of the remake of The Unholy Three, he died of a throat hemorrhage on Tuesday, August 26, 1930 in Los Angeles, California. |
| In the cases of some throat cancers, the air passages in the mouth and behind the nose may become blocked from lumps or the swelling from the open sores. If the throat cancer is near the bottom of the throat it has a high likelihood of spreading to the lung s and interfering with the person’s ability to breath e; this is even more likely if the patient is a smoker, because they are highly susceptible to lung cancer. |
| Treatment of Metastatic Cancer of the Throat. Patients with metastatic cancer of the throat have cancer that has spread to distant sites beyond the throat and neck region. Patients with metastatic cancer are usually treated with systemic combination chemotherapy. However, control of the primary cancer and regional lymph node spread through surgery or radiation is as important as controlling the metastases |
| Mouth cancer, also called oral cancer, describes a cancerous tumour, growth or sore developing in the mouth. On the gums. Mouth cancer is related to throat cancer affecting the throat (pharynx). Mouth cancer can be life-threatening if it is not diagnosed and treated as early as possible. Mouth cancer can develop in the mouth itself, called primary oral cancer. It can also spread to the mouth from cancer elsewhere in the body. This is called secondary oral cancer, or metastatic oral cancer |
| In very bad cases, they can spread into your esophagus and cause: Pain when you swallow or difficulty swallowing; A feeling that food is stuck in your throat or in the middle of your chest; Fever, if the infection spreads beyond the esophagus; The fungus that causes thrush can spread to other parts of the body, like the lungs, liver, and skin. This happens more often in people with cancer, HIV, or other conditions that weaken the immune system |
| Pipes: Pipe smoking causes lung cancer and increases the risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, larynx, and esophagus (9, 15, 16). Hookahs or waterpipes (other names include argileh, ghelyoon, hubble bubble, shisha, boory, goza, and narghile): A hookah is a device used to smoke tobacco |
| 1 Complications of lung cancer: Complications such as blood clots can lower stage 4 lung cancer life expectancy. Where your lung cancer has spread - Lung cancer can spread to nearly any region of the body, but most commonly spreads to the brain, the bones, the liver, and the adrenal glands |
| Without running to conclusion, throat and lung cancer can be the cause for the tickle in throat and the persistent coughing. You need to have a professional heath care provider diagnose the condition to be sure the cause is cancer before treatment can commence |
| What can you expect if your lung cancer has spread to your liver? Overview. Lung cancer that has spread to the liver is called lung cancer metastatic to the liver (in contrast to metastatic liver cancer, which would refer to cancer that began in the liver and spreads to another region of the body). For people with non-small cell lung cancer, the spread of cancer to the liver would classify it as a stage 4 cancer. With small cell lung cancer, it would be classified as an extensive stage. Lung cancer can spread to any region of the body, but most commonly spreads to the liver, the lymph nodes, the brain, the bones, and the adrenal glands. Oftentimes, lung cancer will spread to more than one area of the body |
| In recent years, the United States has experienced an increase in the number of cases of throat cancer caused by HPV type 16. Throat cancers associated with HPV have been estimated to have increased from 0.8 cases per 100,000 people in 1988 to 2.6 per 100,000 in 2004. Researchers explain these recent data by an increase in oral sex. Moreover, findings indicate this type of cancer is much more prevalent in men than in women, something that needs to be further explored. Currently, two immunizations, Gardasil and Cervarix, are recommended to girls to prevent HPV-related cervical cancer, but not as a precaution against HPV-related throat cancer |
| Awareness of one’s HPV status is crucial: it is estimated that 75-80% of sexually active men and women in the U.S. will be exposed to the HPV virus at some point in their lives. HPV is the cause of genital wart s, and high-risk HPV can cause cervical cancer in women and oropharyngeal (back of throat) cancer in men. High-risk HPV viruses also cause cancer of the vagina and anus. |
| Another study in The New England Journal of Medicine suggests a correlation between oral sex and throat cancer. It is believed that this is due to the transmission of HPV, a virus that has been implicated in the majority of cervical cancers and which has been detected in throat cancer tissue in numerous studies. The study concludes that people who had one to five oral sex partners in their lifetime had approximately a doubled risk of throat cancer compared with those who never engaged in this activity and those with more than five oral sex partners had a 250 percent increased risk. |
| Human papillomavirus es (HPV) are another particularly common cancer-causing virus. HPV is well known for causing genital warts and essentially all cases of cervical cancer, but it can also infect and cause cancer in several other parts of the body, including the larynx, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, anus, and esophagus. The Papanicolaou smear ("Pap" smear) is a widely used cancer screening test for cervical cancer. DNA-based tests to identify the virus are also available. |
| Sexually transmitted forms of HPV account for about 25% of cancers of the mouth and upper throat (the oropharynx). The latter commonly present in the tonsil area, and HPV is linked to the increase in oral cancers in nonsmokers. Engaging in anal or oral sex with an HPV-infected partner may increase the risk of developing these types of cancers. Oral infection with several types of HPV, in particular type 16, have been found to be associated with HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancer, a form of head and neck cancer. This association is independent of tobacco and alcohol use. In the United States, HPV is expected to replace tobacco as the main causal agent for oral cancer, and the number of newly diagnosed, HPV-associated head and neck cancers is expected to surpass that of cervical cancer cases by 2020. |
| In November 2010, Douglas's doctors put him on a special weight-gain diet due to excessive weight loss that had left him weak. On January 11, 2011, he said in an interview that the tumor was gone, though the illness and aggressive treatment had caused him to lose thirty-two pounds. He noted that he would require monthly screenings because of a high chance of recurrence within two to three years. In June 2013, Douglas told The Guardian that his type of cancer is caused by HPV, transmitted by cunnilingus, leading some media to report this as well. His spokesman denied these reports and portrayed Douglas's conversation with The Guardian as general and not referring specifically to his own diagnosis. Although Douglas described the cancer as throat cancer, it was publicly speculated that he may actually have been diagnosed with oropharyngeal cancer. In October 2013, Douglas said he had suffered from tongue cancer, not throat cancer. He announced it as throat cancer upon the advice of his physician, who felt it would be unwise to reveal that he had tongue cancer given its negative prognosis and potential for disfigurement, particularly because the announcement came immediately before Douglas's promotional tour for Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps. |
| After Raiola began experiencing pain in her throat in March 2015, doctors diagnosed her with strep throat and placed her on antibiotics. When the pain continued, she went to an ear, nose and throat specialist, who detected a tumor and scheduled her for immediate surgery. In April 2015, the tumor and lymph node s on the left side of her neck were removed during an eight-hour operation. In May 2015, the lymph nodes on the right side of her neck were also removed. Though she was thought to be cancer-free following the surgeries, a throat scan in December revealed that the cancer had returned. It was later revealed that the cancer had spread to her lungs and brain. By January 2016, the tumors no longer responded to the chemotherapy and continued to grow. The family was advised that they would need to start immunotherapy the following week. Raiola stated during an interview that the cancer was caused by her forty years of smoking. She said, "If you're smoking, quit now, and if you've never smoked, don't start." |
| Ninety percent of cases of head and neck cancer (cancer of the mouth, nasal cavity, nasopharynx, throat and associated structures) are due to squamous cell carcinoma. |
| Smoking harms nearly every organ inthe body, and adolescents who smoke have higher risks of developing healthissues sooner in life, rather than later. Smoking regardless of age causes healthissues including lung cancer, throat cancer, mouth cancer, heart disease, heart attacks, stroke s, lung diseases, diseases affecting the eyes, gums, blood vessel s, bonesand gut, and countless others. |
| Human papillomavirus infection is an infection by human papillomavirus (HPV). Most HPV infections cause no symptoms and resolve spontaneously. In some, they persist and result in wart s or precancerous lesions. The precancerous lesions increase the risk of cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, mouth, or throat. Nearly all cervical cancer is due to HPV with two types, HPV16 and HPV18, accounting for 70% of cases. Between 60 and 90% of the other cancers are also linked to HPV. HPV6 and HPV11 are common causes of genital wart s and respiratory papillomatosis. |
| Bloodgood was quick to make use of X-ray s, discovered in 1895, to investigate bone tumors.He was an early adopter of irradiation as a cancer treatment.He was awarded a gold medal by the Radiological Society of North America for his use of X-rays and radium to study, diagnose and treat malignant bone tumors.Bloodgood found that " giant-cell sarcoma " were bone tissue reactions to irritants rather than malignant growths, and could be cured by curettage rather than by amputating the limb.Bloodgood thought that the correlation of mouth and throat cancer with tobacco user could be due at least in part to irritation of the tissues by some substance in the tobacco, which would be aggravated by poor oral hygiene. He said in 1932 that "the modern woman who keeps her teeth clean and in good shape teaches men how one should smoke with a minimal risk of cancer." |
| Holman died on Friday December 2, 2005 in Lakewood, New Jersey at the age of 75. Wayne Pomanowski, a friend of Frank, stated that Holman died while being treated for throat cancer. Mr. Holman was a cigar smoker for years which led to his apparent death from throat cancer. |
| In 1999, Tanner received a 'Golden Quill Award' for 'Lifetime Achievement in the Arts'. Apart from a prolific career as a cartoonist, Tanner co-wrote several books on black and white art. He made an animated film called Letter To A Vandal and was an actor and set designer for the New Theatre from 1946 until 1955. As a child he appeared in a number of films including comedian George Wallace 's Gone to the Dogs, Our Gang, an RTA commercial co-starring Gloria Dawn and Forty Thousand Horsemen. In 1986, he worked as a voice coach for Sir Donald Pleasence for the film Ground Zero, which starred Colin Friels. Pleasence's character in the movie was a scientist who had contracted throat cancer, following British nuclear tests at Maralinga. Tanner, a throat cancer sufferer, was pleased to help Pleasence learn to operate a Servox speech aid for his role. |
| Secondhand smoke is smoke that is exhaled by smokers and smoke emitted from the burning end of a lit cigarette, cigar, or pipe. It causes more than 7,000 lung cancer deaths each year in persons who do not smoke. It can also lead to lung conditions and heart disease.moking, including secondhand smoke, is the leading cause of lung cancer. Other cancers. Not only does smoking increase the risk of lung and oral cancer, it also increases the risk of other respiratory system cancers including cancer of the nose, sinuses, voice box, and throat |
| Smoking, including secondhand smoke, is the leading cause of lung cancer. Other cancers. Not only does smoking increase the risk of lung and oral cancer, it also increases the risk of other respiratory system cancers including cancer of the nose, sinuses, voice box, and throat.moking, including secondhand smoke, is the leading cause of lung cancer. Other cancers. Not only does smoking increase the risk of lung and oral cancer, it also increases the risk of other respiratory system cancers including cancer of the nose, sinuses, voice box, and throat |
| Throat or larynx cancer. Throat cancer is cancer of the vocal cords, larynx (voice box), or other areas of the throat. People who smoke or use tobacco are at risk of developing throat cancer. Drinking too much alcohol over a long time also increases risk. Smoking and drinking alcohol combined lead to an increased risk for throat cancer. Most throat cancers develop in adults older than 50. Men are more likely than women to develop throat cancer |
| Cigar and pipe smoking causes: 1 Bladder cancer. 2 Esophageal cancer. 3 Laryngeal (voice box) cancer. 4 Lip cancer. 5 Lung cancer. 6 Mouth cancer. 7 Throat cancer. 8 Tongue cancer |
| Smoking Causes Mouth and Throat Cancer. Smoking can affect the health of your mouth and throat. As well as the obvious effects such as unsightly stains on your teeth and bad breath, smoking is the major cause of cancers of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, pharynx, larynx (voice box), tongue, lips and salivary glands |
| Michael Douglas: oral sex caused my throat cancer. Michael Douglas has said that his throat cancer was caused by oral sex. The Oscar-winning star went into detail about the cause of his illness for the first time in an interview with the Guardian |
| Michael Douglas has said that his throat cancer was caused by oral sex. Michael Douglas said the cancer followed his contraction of HPV Photo: AP |
| Throat cancer occurs when cells in your throat develop genetic mutations. These mutations cause cells to grow uncontrollably and continue living after healthy cells would normally die. The accumulating cells can form a tumor in your throat. It's not clear what causes the mutation that causes throat cancer. But doctors have identified factors that may increase your risk |
| A virus spread during oral sex is now the main cause of throat cancer in people under 50, scientists have warned. They say the human papilloma virus spread during unprotected sex is to blame for a disturbing rise in potentially deadly oral cancers in the last few decades |
| Another reason to suspect that Douglas's throat cancer is oropharyngeal cancer is his statement that the cancer probably was caused by smoking and drinking. Smoking is a major cause of oropharyngeal cancer, Har-El tells WebMD. Drinking alcohol, as far as the statistics can tells us, is not as bad by itself |
| 1 Smokeless tobacco products are a major source of cancer-causing nitrosamines and a known cause of human cancer. 2 They increase the risk of developing cancer of the mouth and throat, esophagus (swallowing tube), and pancreas. Tobacco use accounts for at least 30% of all cancer deaths, causing 87% of lung cancer deaths in men, and 70% of lung cancer deaths in women. ( 2 Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2014 |
| Causes of throat cancer. The exact cause of throat cancer is not clear. However, certain risk factors lead to an increased risk of throat cancer, such as cigarette smoking, human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, and exposure to toxic substances like asbestos or large quantities of alcohol |
| HPV: The Human Papilloma Virus is now thought to be the main cause of throat cancer in people under 50, scientists have warned. HPV is best known as the cause of around 70 per cent of cervical cancers. Since 2008, girls have been vaccinated against the virus aged 12 and 13 in schools |
| Men are at greater risk to throat cancer as smoking and alcohol intake are factors that trigger this kind of cancer. However, people with severe or chronic acid reflux are at risk of throat cancer as well. The cause of throat cancer is the cell mutations within one's throat |
| Another reason to suspect that Douglas's throat cancer is oropharyngeal cancer is his statement that the cancer probably was caused by smoking and drinking. Smoking is a major cause of oropharyngeal cancer, Har-El tells WebMD. Drinking alcohol, as far as the statistics can tells us, is not as bad by itself |
| Cervical cancer is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by human papilloma virus (HPV). Cancers caused by HPV include cancer of the anus, cervix, vagina, vulva, and throat.ervical cancer is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by human papilloma virus (HPV). Cancers caused by HPV include cancer of the anus, cervix, vagina, vulva, and throat |
| For a minority of cases, the virus doesn't go away and can cause serious health problems. These include genital warts and warts in the throat (known as recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, or RRP). HPV can also cause cervical cancer and other cancers of the genitals, head, neck, and throat. The types of HPV that cause warts are different from the types that cause cancer. As such, having genital warts caused by HPV does not mean that you will develop cancer. Cancers caused by HPV often don't show symptoms until the cancer is in later stages of growth |
| Cancers linked to alcohol include: 1 Mouth cancer. 2 Pharyngeal cancer (upper throat) 3 Oesophageal cancer (food pipe) 4 Laryngeal cancer (voice box) 5 Breast cancer. 6 Bowel cancer. 7 Liver cancer |
| HPV does not cause health problems for most people. However, certain types of genital HPV can cause cervical, anal, vaginal, vulvar and throat cancers in women. HPV can also cause throat, anal and penile cancers in men. Other types of HPV can cause genital warts - growths around the vagina, penis or anus |
| HPV is also associated with several less common cancers, such as vaginal and vulvar cancers in women, and anal and oropharyngeal (back of the throat, including base of tongue and tonsils) cancers in both men and women. HPV can also cause genital warts and warts in the throat |
| Oral sex CAUSES throat cancer, new research reveals after Michael Douglas blames HPV for illness. Researchers have found that practising oral sex can increase the risk of developing the diseases 22 fold |
| Mouth and Throat Cancer Causes. Today the understanding of the cause of cancers- especially those of the oropharynx- has changed dramatically. Historically most cancer of the head and neck was attributed to tobacco and alcohol use. Today we know that this explanation is both incomplete and often inaccurate |
| You Can Get Throat Cancer From Oral Sex. On Sunday, in an interview with the Guardian, actor Michael Douglas revealed that his throat cancer was not caused by tobacco and alcohol, but by HPV, which was transmitted through oral sex. He has since called the statement a misunderstanding, but it's still true: you can get throat cancer from HPV |
| \* Extracts of certain Asphalts have been shown to cause cancer in animals. \* Asphalt fumes can irritate the eyes on contact. \* Breathing Asphalt fumes can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.\* Contact can irritate and cause severe burns of the skin and may cause dermatitis and acne-like lesions.\* Exposure to Asphalt fumes can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. \* Long-term contact can cause skin pigment change which is made worse by sunlight exposure.\* Cutback and Rapid Curing Asphalt are FLAMMABLE and FIRE HAZARDS. \* Asphalt is derived from Petroleum. Asphalt and Coal Tar Pitch are different. Breathing Asphalt fumes can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. \* Contact can irritate and cause severe burns of the skin and may cause dermatitis and acne-like lesions |
| 1 Some types of HPV may cause genital warts. 2 These are called low-risk types of HPV. 3 Some types of HPV may cause cell changes that sometimes lead to cervical cancer and certain other genital and throat cancers. 4 These are called high-risk types.5 This page discusses these high-risk types.es, high-risk types of genital HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vagina, vulva, anus, penis, and throat. The type of cancer HPV causes most often is cervical cancer. Most HPV infections go away by themselves and don't cause cancer. But abnormal cells can develop when high-risk types of HPV don't go away |
| Head and neck cancer includes cancers of the mouth, nose, sinuses, salivary glands, throat, and lymph nodes in the neck. Most begin in the moist tissues that line the mouth, nose and throat. Using tobacco or alcohol increases your risk. In fact, 85 percent of head and neck cancers are linked to tobacco use, including smoking and smokeless tobacco |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the virus that causes cervical cancer in women and genital warts in men and women. The HPV vaccine effectively prevents infection with the HPV types responsible for most cervical cancers and can also prevent genital warts.PV infection usually causes no symptoms, but can cause genital warts and anal cancer in both women and men. HPV can also cause throat cancer. In women, HPV infection can cause cells in the cervix to grow abnormally. In a small fraction of women, these HPV-induced changes will develop into cervical cancer |
| Why Adults Should Get the HPV Vaccine. HPV infection is extremely common; most sexually active people will be infected with HPV at some point in life. HPV infection usually causes no symptoms, but can cause genital warts and anal cancer in both women and men.HPV can also cause throat cancer.In women, HPV infection can cause cells in the cervix to grow abnormally. In a small fraction of women, these HPV-induced changes will develop into cervical cancer.PV infection usually causes no symptoms, but can cause genital warts and anal cancer in both women and men. HPV can also cause throat cancer. In women, HPV infection can cause cells in the cervix to grow abnormally. In a small fraction of women, these HPV-induced changes will develop into cervical cancer |
| One of the top causes of throat cancer is smoking. Smoking, and chewing tobacco products is the number one culprit. Drinking too much alcohol can also play it's part. A diet lacking in fruits and vegetables, and human papilloma virus also have tendencies to promote the development of cancer in your throat |
| Throat cancer symptoms and signs include hoarseness, a lump in the neck, sore throat, cough, problems breathing, bad breath, earache, and weight loss. Learn about the causes of throat cancer, including smoking and excess alcohol consumption. Read about throat cancer treatment, types, survival rates, and prognosis |
| Smoking Causes Mouth and Throat Cancer. Smoking can affect the health of your mouth and throat. As well as the obvious effects such as unsightly stains on your teeth and bad breath, smoking is the major cause of cancers of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, pharynx, larynx (voice box), tongue, lips and salivary glands.1, 2 The longer you smoke, and the more you smoke, the greater the risk of these cancers. 2.s well as the obvious effects such as unsightly stains on your teeth and bad breath, smoking is the major cause of cancers of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, pharynx, larynx (voice box), tongue, lips and salivary glands. 1, 2 The longer you smoke, and the more you smoke, the greater the risk of these cancers. 2 |
| They also can cause penile cancers, anal cancers, and throat cancers. Recent studies have also shown that there may even be an association between HPV and lung cancer. Smoking, of course, is a major cause of lung cancer in the Western world. However, it is not the only cause of lung cancer |
| Oropharyngeal cancers (cancers of the middle part of the throat, including the soft palate, the base of the tongue, and the tonsils): About 70% of oropharyngeal cancers are caused by HPV. In the United States, more than half of cancers diagnosed in the oropharynx are linked to HPV type 16. Rarer cancers: HPV causes about 65% of vaginal cancers, 50% of vulvar cancers, and 35% of penile cancers. Most of these are caused by HPV type 16. High-risk HPV types cause approximately 5% of all cancers worldwide |
| 1 Some types of HPV may cause genital warts. 2 These are called low-risk types of HPV. 3 Some types of HPV may cause cell changes that sometimes lead to cervical cancer and certain other genital and throat cancers. 4 These are called high-risk types.5 This page discusses these high-risk types.es, high-risk types of genital HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vagina, vulva, anus, penis, and throat. The type of cancer HPV causes most often is cervical cancer. Most HPV infections go away by themselves and don't cause cancer |
| High-risk HPV can cause various cancers: 1 Cervical cancer. 2 Anal cancer. 3 Some types of oral and throat cancer. 4 Vulvar cancer. 5 Vaginal cancer. 6 Penile cancer |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. Unexplainable weight 1 loss. Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. Bleeding in the mouth or through the 1 nose. Chronic cough |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. Changes in your voice. Sore throat. Unexplainable weight loss. Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose |
| Throat Cancer. Throat Cancer Symptoms & Signs. Throat cancers may not cause any symptoms if they are very small and have not spread at the time of diagnosis. Sometimes, an area of irritation or discoloration on the lining issues of the throat is the only sign of an abnormality |
| Signs and symptoms of throat cancer may include: 1 A cough. 2 Changes in your voice, such as hoarseness or not speaking clearly. 3 Difficulty swallowing. 4 Ear pain. 5 A lump or sore that doesn't heal. 6 A sore throat. 7 Weight loss |
| The symptoms of oral cancer include: A white or red area or lesion anywhere in your mouth or pharynx (back of the throat) or on your lip. Problems chewing or swallowing. An area in your mouth or pharynx or on your lip that is sore, irritated, lumpy, or thickened. Numbness, tenderness, or pain in your mouth or neck. Pain in one ear. Your dentist or dental hygienist can spot signs of oral cancer during a regular dental exam. Early detection increases the chances of successful treatment |
| The signs and symptoms will vary, depending on the stage of cancer. The most common signs are lumps in the neck, trouble in swallowing, sore throat, hoarseness, disfigurement of the neck or face, hardening of the skin, coughing up blood, and ear pain.hroat Cancer Prognosis-Stage 4. With a survival rate of almost 30%, stage 4 throat cancer is a matter of grave concern. At this stage, the cancer has already spread to the lymph nodes and other organs |
| It can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: 1 a change in your voice. 2 trouble swallowing. 3 weight loss. 4 sore throat. 5 persistent cough (may cough up blood). 6 swollen lymph nodes in the neck.hese abnormal cells form malignant growths called tumors. Throat cancer refers to cancer of the voice box, the vocal cords, and other parts of the throat, such as the tonsils and the oropharynx. Raise money to cover your cancer treatment costs |
| The signs and symptoms of throat cancer can be quite variable. The most common symptoms are a persistent sore throat, trouble swallowing, a lump in the neck, a change in voice, or ear pain. The clinical appearance of throat cancer ranges from symptomatic white patches to large wounds.he signs and symptoms of throat cancer can be quite variable. The most common symptoms are a persistent sore throat, trouble swallowing, a lump in the neck, a change in voice, or ear pain. The clinical appearance of throat cancer ranges from symptomatic white patches to large wounds |
| Cancerous tumors of the throat, tongue or voice box (larynx) can cause a sore throat. Other signs or symptoms may include hoarseness, difficulty swallowing, noisy breathing, a lump in the neck, and blood in saliva or phlegm |
| Identification. The first signs of throat cancer vary considerably, which makes the disease difficult to detect and diagnose in early stages. The most commonly experienced early symptoms include a persistent sore throat, a lump in the neck, difficulty swallowing, ear or neck pain, and a change in voice |
| Throat cancer can affect any part of the structures in your throat or mouth. It is a relatively rare form of cancer, but a persistent sore throat can be a sign of the problem. The feeling of a foreign body when you swallow, or lump in the neck or throat, may also be an indication of throat cancer |
| It can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: a change in your voice; trouble swallowing (dysphagia) weight loss; sore throat; constant need to clear your throat; persistent cough (may cough up blood) swollen lymph nodes in the neck; wheezing; ear pain; hoarseness |
| Change in voice is often the first sign of throat cancer, since the vocal cords are often the first part of the throat that cancer will develop within. This process usually happens quite slowly and gets worse with time, hence why it is so important to catch it early |
| Signs and symptoms of laryngeal cancer include a sore throat and ear pain. These and other signs and symptoms may be caused by laryngeal cancer or by other conditions.Check with your doctor if you have any of the following: 1 A sore throat or cough that does not go away. 2 Trouble or pain when swallowing.3 Ear pain.4 A lump in the neck or throat. 5 A change or hoarseness in the voice.hese and other signs and symptoms may be caused by laryngeal cancer or by other conditions. Check with your doctor if you have any of the following: 1 A sore throat or cough that does not go away. 2 Trouble or pain when swallowing. 3 Ear pain. 4 A lump in the neck or throat. 5 A change or hoarseness in the voice |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. 4 Unexplainable weight loss.5 Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. 6 Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose. 7 Chronic cough.hroat cancer symptoms. Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. 4 Unexplainable weight loss. 5 Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. 6 Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose |
| Throat cancer symptoms. Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. 4 Unexplainable weight loss. 5 Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. 6 Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose.7 Chronic cough.hroat cancer symptoms. Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. 4 Unexplainable weight loss. 5 Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. 6 Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose |
| Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: 1 a change in your voice. 2 trouble swallowing. 3 weight loss. 4 sore throat.5 persistent cough (may cough up blood).6 swollen lymph nodes in the neck. 7 wheezing.8 ear pain. 9 hoarseness.t can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: 1 a change in your voice. 2 trouble swallowing. 3 weight loss. 4 sore throat. 5 persistent cough (may cough up blood). 6 swollen lymph nodes in the neck |
| It can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: 1 a change in your voice. 2 trouble swallowing. 3 weight loss. 4 sore throat. 5 persistent cough (may cough up blood). 6 swollen lymph nodes in the neck.7 wheezing.8 ear pain. 9 hoarseness.t can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: 1 a change in your voice. 2 trouble swallowing. 3 weight loss. 4 sore throat. 5 persistent cough (may cough up blood). 6 swollen lymph nodes in the neck |
| Throat Cancer Symptoms and Signs. Throat cancers may not cause any symptoms if they are very small and have not spread at the time of diagnosis. Sometimes, an area of irritation or discoloration on the lining issues of the throat is the only sign of an abnormality.epending upon the extent of spread of the cancer, other symptoms can include swelling of nearby tissues, enlarged lymph nodes, trouble breathing, difficulty speaking, neck or throat pain, ear pain, painful swallowing, and headache |
| Throat cancer symptoms and signs include hoarseness, a lump in the neck, sore throat, cough, problems breathing, bad breath, earache, and weight loss. Learn about the causes of throat cancer, including smoking and excess alcohol consumption. Read about throat cancer treatment, types, survival rates, and prognosis |
| Throat cancer typically causes throat pain that increases with swallowing, difficulty swallowing and speaking, and ear pain. Sometimes, a lump in the neck is the first sign of throat cancer. In most types of mouth and throat cancer, once symptoms make it difficult to eat, people begin to lose weight |
| Reduced voice use (voice rest) typically improves the voice after an upper respiratory infection, cold, or bronchitis. If voice does not return to its normal characteristics and capabilities within two to four weeks after a cold, a medical evaluation by an ear, nose, and throat specialist is recommended. A throat examination after a change in the voice lasting longer than one month is especially important for smokers. (Note: A change in voice is one of the first and most important symptoms of throat cancer. Early detection significantly increases the effectiveness of treatment |
| The symptoms of throat cancer can include: a swelling or lump in the throat. a persistent cough. blood-flecked phlegm. the sensation of something permanently stuck in the throat. voice changes, such as persistent hoarseness or huskiness. throat pain. referred pain into the ears |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. Changes in your voice. Sore throat. Unexplainable weight loss. Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose. Chronic cough |
| Esophageal cancer is cancer arising from the esophagus —the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss. Other symptoms may include pain when swallowing, a hoarse voice, enlarged lymph nodes ("glands") around the collarbone, a dry cough, and possibly coughing up or vomiting blood. |
| Esophageal cancer occurs when cancer cells develop in the esophagus, a tube-like structure that runs from your throat to your stomach. Food goes from the mouth to the stomach through the esophagus. The cancer starts at the inner layer of the esophagus and can spread throughout the other layers of the esophagus and to other parts of the body (metastasis |
| Esophagus (or esophageal) cancer starts in the esophagus. To understand this type of cancer, it helps to know about the normal esophagus and what it does. The esophagus The esophagus is a muscular tube that connects the throat to the stomach. It is behind the windpipe (trachea) and in front of the spine.he lower part of the esophagus connects to the stomach at an area called the gastroesophageal (GE) junction. Here, a sphincter muscle opens to allow food to enter the stomach. This muscle also closes when a person is not eating to keep stomach acid and juices from backing up into the esophagus |
| Cigar and pipe smoking causes: 1 Bladder cancer. 2 Esophageal cancer. 3 Laryngeal (voice box) cancer. 4 Lip cancer. 5 Lung cancer. 6 Mouth cancer. 7 Throat cancer. 8 Tongue cancer |
| Overview. Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. The esophagus is a muscular tube that moves food and liquids from the throat to the stomach.The most common types of esophageal cancer are squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma |
| Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. The esophagus is the hollow, muscular tube that moves food and liquid from the throat to the stomach |
| About Esophageal Cancer. Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. The esophagus is the hollow, muscular tube that moves food and liquid from the throat to the stomach |
| Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. The esophagus is a muscular tube that moves food and liquids from the throat to the stomach |
| Numerous cancers are associated with cigar smoking: 1 oral cancer, including cancers of the lip, tongue, mouth. 2 throat cancer. 3 esophageal cancer. lung cancer. the risk is less than that of cigarette smokers, because most people do not inhale cigar 1 smoke. cancer of the pancreas. bladder cancer |
| Numerous cancers are associated with cigar smoking: 1 oral cancer, including cancers of the lip, tongue, mouth. 2 throat cancer. 3 esophageal cancer. lung cancer. the risk is less than that of cigarette smokers, because most people do not inhale cigar smoke |
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| Esophagus (or esophageal) cancer starts in the esophagus. To understand this type of cancer, it helps to know about the normal esophagus and what it does. The esophagus The esophagus is a muscular tube that connects the throat to the stomach. It is behind the windpipe (trachea) and in front of the spine.n some people, acid can escape from the stomach into the lower part of the esophagus. This is called gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), or just reflux. In many people, reflux causes symptoms such as heartburn or chest pain. In some, though, reflux doesn't cause any symptoms |
| Oropharyngeal cancer is a type of head and neck cancer. Sometimes more than one cancer can occur in the oropharynx and in other parts of the oral cavity, nose, throat, larynx (vocal cords), trachea, or esophagus at the same time.reatment of stage IV oropharyngeal cancer that has spread to other parts of the body or that has recurred (come back) may include the following: 1 Radiation therapy. 2 Surgery. 3 Chemotherapy for patients with cancer that has spread to other parts of the body or recurrent cancer that cannot be removed by surgery |
| Esophageal cancer is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss |
| For this article, the terms throat cancer and larynx cancer will be interchangeable. The term laryngeal cancer is also used to refer to larynx cancer. Some investigators consider throat cancers a subset of esophageal cancers. For this article, only throat cancers will be discussed |
| About Esophageal Cancer. Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. The esophagus is the hollow, muscular tube that moves food and liquid from the throat to the stomach.wo types of esophageal cancer are squamous cell carcinoma (cancer that begins in flat cells lining the esophagus) and adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). PubMed Health Glossary |
| Esophageal cancer is cancer that occurs in the esophagus - a long, hollow tube that runs from your throat to your stomach. Your esophagus carries food you swallow to your stomach to be digested. Esophageal cancer usually begins in the cells that line the inside of the esophagus |
| Esophageal cancer (or oesophageal cancer) is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach |
| About Esophageal Cancer. The esophagus is a hollow, muscular tube that moves food and liquid from the throat to the stomach. Esophageal cancer is a gastrointestinal cancer that most often starts in the lining, or outer layer, of the esophagus and moves into the other layers as it grows. Though more than 18,000 Americans are diagnosed with esophageal cancer every year, the disease represents only about one percent of all diagnosed cancers. It is more prevalent in other parts of the world such as Asia and parts of Africa |
| In fact, some people diagnosed with throat cancer are diagnosed with esophageal, lung, or bladder cancer at the same time. This is typically because cancers often have the same risk factors, or because cancer that begins in one part of the body can spread throughout the body in time |
| 1 Nasopharyngeal cancer The nasopharynx is a small box like chamber which lies just behind the nose and is part of the pharynx (the throat) 2 Oesophogeal Cancer The oesophagus (esophagus in US English) is what connects the stomach to the throat. Oral Cavity Cancer Many people will refer to this kind of cancer a mouth cancer. Oropharyngeal Cancer Oropharyngeal cancer is the name given to cancers which affect the part of the throat called the Oropharynx |
| 1 Cancer. 2 Your risk of certain types of cancer increases if you use chewing tobacco or other types of smokeless tobacco. 3 This includes esophageal cancer and various types of oral cancer, including cancers of your mouth, throat, cheek, gums, lips and tongue. 4 You also face an increased risk of pancreatic cancer |
| I'm Chinese. I get the asian blush and increased heart rate, though never really experience the nausea, that is unless I drink copious amount of alcohol and it's the morning after. My maternal grandmother had esophageal cancer and my mother's brother had throat cancer (could be esophageal cancer as well |
| Cancer and its treatment can sometimes cause difficulty chewing and/or swallowing. Difficulty chewing can result from physical changes to the mouth, jaw or tongue caused by cancers like oral cancer. Pain or difficulty swallowing, or dysphagia, is a common symptom of cancers like throat cancer and esophageal cancer. Symptoms of dysphagia may include pain while swallowing, inability to swallow, choking or coughing while eating, a sensation of food getting stuck in the throat, and soreness, pain and/or swelling in the throat or mouth. Difficulty chewing and/or swallowing can be scary |
| Esophageal cancer (or oesophageal cancer) is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss |
| Esophageal cancer (or oesophageal cancer) is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss |
| The leading modifiable risk factors worldwide are: 1 tobacco smoking, which is strongly associated with lung cancer, mouth, and throat cancer; 2 drinking alcohol, which is associated with a small increase in oral, esophageal, breast, liver and other cancers; 3 a diet low in fruit and vegetables |
| Local symptoms may occur due to the mass of the tumor or its ulceration. For example, mass effects from lung cancer can block the bronchus resulting in cough or pneumonia ; esophageal cancer can cause narrowing of the esophagus, making it difficult or painful to swallow; and colorectal cancer may lead to narrowing or blockages in the bowel, affecting bowel habits. Masses in breasts or testicles may produce observable lumps. Ulceration can cause bleeding that, if it occurs in the lung, will lead to coughing up blood, in the bowels to anemia or rectal bleeding, in the bladder to blood in the urine and in the uterus to vaginal bleeding. Although localized pain may occur in advanced cancer, the initial swelling is usually painless. Some cancers can cause a buildup of fluid within the chest or abdomen. |
| Throat cancer usually begins with symptoms that seem harmless enough, like an enlarged lymph node on the outside of the neck, a sore throat or a hoarse sounding voice. However, in the case of throat cancer, these conditions may persist and become chronic. There may be a lump or a sore in the throat or neck that does not heal or go away. There may be difficult or painful swallowing. Speaking may become difficult. There may be a persistent earache. Other possible but less common symptoms include some numbness or paralysis of the face muscles. |
| Esophageal cancer is cancer arising from the esophagus —the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss. Other symptoms may include pain when swallowing, a hoarse voice, enlarged lymph nodes ("glands") around the collarbone, a dry cough, and possibly coughing up or vomiting blood. |
| In its early stages, esophageal cancer may not have any symptoms at all. When severe, esophageal cancer may eventually cause obstruction of the esophagus, making swallowing of any solid foods very difficult and causing weight loss. The progress of the cancer is staged using a system that measures how far into the esophageal wall the cancer has invaded, how many lymph node s are affected, and whether there are any metastases in different parts of the body. Esophageal cancer is often managed with radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and may also be managed by partial surgical removal of the esophagus. Inserting a stent into the esophagus, or inserting a nasogastric tube, may also be used to ensure that a person is able to digest enough food and water., the prognosis for esophageal cancer is still poor, so palliative therapy may also be a focus of treatment. |
| Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. Smoking, heavy alcohol use, and Barrett esophagus can increase the risk of esophageal cancer. Signs and symptoms of esophageal cancer are weight loss and painful or difficult swallowing |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. Changes in your voice. Sore throat. Unexplainable weight loss. Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose |
| Signs and symptoms of throat cancer may include: 1 A cough. 2 Changes in your voice, such as hoarseness or not speaking clearly. 3 Difficulty swallowing. 4 Ear pain. 5 A lump or sore that doesn't heal. 6 A sore throat. 7 Weight loss |
| 1 Symptoms of vocal cord cancer include a sore throat, sensation of something stuck in throat, voice change, trouble breathing, trouble swallowing with associated weight loss, and the appearance of one or more lumps that can be felt in the neck |
| 2. Chronic cough or chest pain. Several types of cancer, including leukemia and lung tumors, can cause symptoms that mimic a bad cough or bronchitis. One way to tell the difference: The problems persist, or go away and come back again in a repeating cycle. Some lung cancer patients report chest pain that extends up into the shoulder or down the arm. For Women Only: Cancer Symptoms You're Most Likely to Ignore. 3. Swallowing problems or hoarseness. Most commonly associated with esophageal or throat cancer, difficulty swallowing is sometimes one of the first signs of lung cancer, too |
| Thyroid cancer is cancer of the thyroid gland and can cause a cough, hoarseness, a lump in the neck, and more. Esophageal cancer Esophageal cancer starts in the lining of the esophagus and can cause difficulty swallowing |
| Esophageal cancer is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss |
| Its actually called esophageal cancer, and it's its own type. Its cancer of the esophagus, and the main causes are smoking, drinking (a lot), and damage of the esophagus from acid reflux.Some symptoms are weight loss, painful swallowing, and coughing up blood.reast cancer lung cancer and cirvical cancer and vaginal cancer There are more than 200 different types of cancer. You can develop cancer in any body organ. There are over 60 different organs in the body where a cancer can develop. Each organ is made up of several different types of cells |
| Symptoms of Esophageal Cancer. Heartburn. Difficulty swallowing. Inability to swallow solid foods (eventually liquids also) Pain with swallowing. Food sticking in esophagus. Weight loss. Regurgitation of undigested food |
| Symptoms of Esophageal Cancer. 1 Heartburn. 2 Difficulty swallowing. 3 Inability to swallow solid foods (eventually liquids also) 4 Pain with swallowing. 5 Food sticking in esophagus. 6 Weight loss. 7 Regurgitation of undigested food. 8 Vomiting blood or passing old blood with bowel movements |
| It can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: 1 a change in your voice. 2 trouble swallowing. 3 weight loss. 4 sore throat. 5 persistent cough (may cough up blood). 6 swollen lymph nodes in the neck.hese abnormal cells form malignant growths called tumors. Throat cancer refers to cancer of the voice box, the vocal cords, and other parts of the throat, such as the tonsils and the oropharynx. Raise money to cover your cancer treatment costs |
| The signs and symptoms of throat cancer can be quite variable. The most common symptoms are a persistent sore throat, trouble swallowing, a lump in the neck, a change in voice, or ear pain. The clinical appearance of throat cancer ranges from symptomatic white patches to large wounds.he signs and symptoms of throat cancer can be quite variable. The most common symptoms are a persistent sore throat, trouble swallowing, a lump in the neck, a change in voice, or ear pain. The clinical appearance of throat cancer ranges from symptomatic white patches to large wounds |
| 1 Esophageal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the esophagus. 2 Smoking, heavy alcohol use, and Barrett esophagus can increase the risk of developing esophageal cancer. 3 Signs and symptoms of esophageal cancer are weight loss and painful or difficult swallowing |
| Often, there are no symptoms in the early stages of esophageal cancer. Symptoms do not appear until the disease is more advanced. The symptoms of esophageal cancer may resemble other medical conditions or problems. Always consult your physician for a diagnosis |
| For this article, the terms throat cancer and larynx cancer will be interchangeable. The term laryngeal cancer is also used to refer to larynx cancer. Some investigators consider throat cancers a subset of esophageal cancers. For this article, only throat cancers will be discussed |
| Throat cancer symptoms. Signs of throat cancer may be difficult to identify in the early stages of the disease. Many symptoms associated with throat cancer are the same as a cold or sore throat.ome symptoms of throat cancer are specific to certain areas of the body. For instance, changes in your voice may be a sign of laryngeal (voice box) cancer, but would rarely indicate cancer of the pharynx |
| Identification. The first signs of throat cancer vary considerably, which makes the disease difficult to detect and diagnose in early stages. The most commonly experienced early symptoms include a persistent sore throat, a lump in the neck, difficulty swallowing, ear or neck pain, and a change in voice |
| 1 Common symptoms of esophageal cancer include food getting stuck in the esophagus and vomiting, pain with swallowing, chest and/or back pain, heartburn, weight loss, and a hoarse voice. 2 Diagnosis is performed by a barium swallow test, endoscopy, and biopsy (definitive test |
| It can be difficult to detect throat cancer in its early stages. Common signs and symptoms of throat cancer include: a change in your voice; trouble swallowing (dysphagia) weight loss; sore throat; constant need to clear your throat; persistent cough (may cough up blood) swollen lymph nodes in the neck; wheezing; ear pain; hoarseness |
| Signs and symptoms of throat cancer may include: 1 A cough. 2 Changes in your voice, such as hoarseness or not speaking clearly. 3 Difficulty swallowing.4 Ear pain. 5 A lump or sore that doesn't heal. 6 A sore throat. 7 Weight loss.igns and symptoms of throat cancer may include: 1 A cough. 2 Changes in your voice, such as hoarseness or not speaking clearly. 3 Difficulty swallowing. 4 Ear pain. 5 A lump or sore that doesn't heal. 6 A sore throat |
| Throat cancers may not cause any symptoms if they are very small and have not spread at the time of diagnosis. Sometimes, an area of irritation or discoloration on the lining issues of the throat is the only sign of an abnormality.edical Author: Melissa Conrad Stoeppler, STÃ¶PPLER. Md throat cancers may not cause any symptoms if they are very small and have not spread at the time of. Diagnosis, sometimes an area of irritation or discoloration on the lining issues of the throat is the only sign of an. abnormality |
| Signs and symptoms of laryngeal cancer include a sore throat and ear pain. These and other signs and symptoms may be caused by laryngeal cancer or by other conditions.Check with your doctor if you have any of the following: 1 A sore throat or cough that does not go away. 2 Trouble or pain when swallowing.3 Ear pain.4 A lump in the neck or throat. 5 A change or hoarseness in the voice.hese and other signs and symptoms may be caused by laryngeal cancer or by other conditions. Check with your doctor if you have any of the following: 1 A sore throat or cough that does not go away. 2 Trouble or pain when swallowing. 3 Ear pain. 4 A lump in the neck or throat. 5 A change or hoarseness in the voice |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. 4 Unexplainable weight loss.5 Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. 6 Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose. 7 Chronic cough.hroat cancer symptoms. Common throat cancer symptoms may include: 1 Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. 2 Changes in your voice. 3 Sore throat. 4 Unexplainable weight loss. 5 Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. 6 Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose |
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| Throat Cancer Symptoms and Signs. Throat cancers may not cause any symptoms if they are very small and have not spread at the time of diagnosis. Sometimes, an area of irritation or discoloration on the lining issues of the throat is the only sign of an abnormality.epending upon the extent of spread of the cancer, other symptoms can include swelling of nearby tissues, enlarged lymph nodes, trouble breathing, difficulty speaking, neck or throat pain, ear pain, painful swallowing, and headache |
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| Throat Cancer Symptoms and Signs. Throat cancers may not cause any symptoms if they are very small and have not spread at the time of diagnosis. Sometimes, an area of irritation or discoloration on the lining issues of the throat is the only sign of an abnormality. Depending upon the extent of spread of the cancer, other symptoms can include |
| Throat cancer symptoms and signs include hoarseness, a lump in the neck, sore throat, cough, problems breathing, bad breath, earache, and weight loss. Learn about the causes of throat cancer, including smoking and excess alcohol consumption. Read about throat cancer treatment, types, survival rates, and prognosis |
| Symptoms of this cancer may depend on where the cancer develops and how it spreads. For example, tumors in the larynx or pharynx may be discovered as a lump in the throat. Cancer in the mouth may cause sores in the mouth or swelling of the jaw. In addition to physical signs of head and neck cancer, these diseases often cause symptoms that are similar to less serious conditions, like the common cold. Changes in voice, headaches, sore throat or a cough may be symptoms of throat cancer |
| Symptoms of oropharyngeal cancer may include a lump in the neck or throat, persistent sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty swallowing, and ear and/or jaw pain. Hypopharyngeal Cancer. The hypopharynx is the uppermost portion of the esophagus (the tube through which food travels to the stomach) and surrounds the larynx (voice box |
| In more advanced cancers, symptoms of esophageal cancer include: 1 Difficulty or pain when swallowing. 2 Weight loss. 3 Pain in the chest, behind the breastbone. 4 Coughing. Hoarseness. Indigestion and heartburn |
| Symptoms of esophageal cancer. 1 Heartburn. 2 Difficulty swallowing. 3 Inability to swallow solid foods (eventually liquids also) Pain with 1 swallowing. Food sticking in esophagus. Weight 1 loss. Regurgitation of undigested 2 food. Vomiting blood or passing old blood with bowel movements |
| Esophageal cancer starts in the lining of the esophagus and can cause difficulty swallowing. Tetanus Tetanus is a potentially fatal toxic infection and causes stiffness in the jaw and neck, fever, and more. Throat cancer. Throat cancer can cause symptoms including difficulty swallowing, hoarseness, and chronic cough. Toxic shock syndrome. Toxic shock syndrome is a serious bacterial infection and causes fever, low blood pressure, a rash, and more |
| Signs and symptoms of laryngeal cancer include: progressive or persistent hoarseness, difficulty swallowing, persistent sore throat or pain with swallowing, difficulty breathing, pain in the ear, or a lump in the neck |
| How long does a sore throat last? A sore throat, also referred to as a throat infection, is an inflammation of the pharynx that is located in the back part of the throat. The question that lingers on most peoples minds is how long does a sore throat last? The duration of a sore throat depends on its cause. For example, a sore throat caused by persistent irritation such as smoking cigarettes or other toxic stuff, can last for the duration that the individual is exposed to the offending substance. However, a sore throat despite its cause should last between 7 to 10 days. Any sore throat symptoms lasting for more than ten days necessitate immediate doctor's attention for diagnosis and further treatment. This is because such sore throats can be underlying symptoms of serious illnesses such as throat cancer or even AIDS. Another common question is; how long does a sore throat last if it caused by a virus? Viral sore throats that mostly produce flu- like symptoms last for a few days - at most seven to ten days. Viral sore throats get better after the first few days, and normally clear up when the flu disappears |
| Symptoms of heartburn and GERD are a burning feeling in the chest, throat, or mouth, nausea, and more. Thyroid cancer is cancer of the thyroid gland and can cause a cough, hoarseness, a lump in the neck, and more. Epiglottitis is a rare, life-threatening illness that keeps air from getting to the lungs |
| The symptoms of throat cancer can include: a swelling or lump in the throat. a persistent cough. blood-flecked phlegm. the sensation of something permanently stuck in the throat. voice changes, such as persistent hoarseness or huskiness. throat pain. referred pain into the ears |
| Common throat cancer symptoms may include: Difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. Changes in your voice. Sore throat. Unexplainable weight loss. Swelling of the eyes, jaw, throat or neck. Bleeding in the mouth or through the nose. Chronic cough |
| Cancer and its treatment can sometimes cause difficulty chewing and/or swallowing. Difficulty chewing can result from physical changes to the mouth, jaw or tongue caused by cancers like oral cancer. Pain or difficulty swallowing, or dysphagia, is a common symptom of cancers like throat cancer and esophageal cancer. Symptoms of dysphagia may include pain while swallowing, inability to swallow, choking or coughing while eating, a sensation of food getting stuck in the throat, and soreness, pain and/or swelling in the throat or mouth. Difficulty chewing and/or swallowing can be scary |
| Esophageal cancer (or oesophageal cancer) is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss |
| Signs and symptoms of esophageal cancer include: 1 Difficulty swallowing (dysphagia). 2 Weight loss without trying. 3 Chest pain, pressure or burning |
| One of the most common symptoms of esophageal cancer is difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. Other common esophageal cancer symptoms may include: 1 Reflux symptoms. 2 Abdominal pain. 3 Pain or burning in the throat or chest. 4 Unexplained weight loss. 5 Heartburn or indigestion. 6 Vomiting. 7 Chronic hiccups |
| One of the most common symptoms of esophageal cancer is difficulty swallowing, also known as dysphagia. Other common esophageal cancer symptoms may include: 1 Reflux symptoms. 2 Abdominal pain. 3 Pain or burning in the throat or chest. 4 Unexplained weight loss. 5 Heartburn or indigestion. 6 Vomiting |
| People with esophageal cancer may experience the following symptoms or signs. Sometimes, people with esophageal cancer do not show any of these symptoms. Or, these symptoms may be caused by a medical condition that is not cancer |
| Esophageal cancer (or oesophageal cancer) is cancer arising from the esophagus - the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach. Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss |
| Based on analyses of observer data collected from 2005 to 2009, 22 shark species were observed captured in the Marshall Islands longline tuna fishery, with 80% of the shark catch representing five species: blue shark ( Prionace glauca ), silky shark ( Carcharhinus falciformis ), bigeye thresher shark ( Alopias superciliosus ), pelagic thresher shark (A. pelagicus) and oceanic whitetip shark ( Carcharhinus longimanus ) (Bromhead et al., 2012). Based on 2009 observer data, sharks and rays compose about 18% of total catch by weight by the Marshall Islands longline fishery. Elasmobranch species composition is 30% blue shark, 13% silky shark, 10% mako shark, 9% oceanic whitetip shark, and 37% other combined sharks and rays. Bromhead et al. (2012) found that in 2009, the most recent year of available observer data, the fishery had discontinued the use of fishing gear and methods known to be employed to target sharks (using large pieces of fish meat as bait, and placing baited hooks near the surface by attaching branchlines to floats), which had been employed in previous years of the study period (2005-2008). In 2011 the Marshall Islands adopted a law that prohibits targeting sharks and prohibits the retention of sharks (see shark sanctuary ). |
| Since then, sharks have diversified into over 500 species. They range in size from the small dwarf lanternshark (Etmopterus perryi), a deep sea species of only in length, to the whale shark (Rhincodon typus), the largest fish in the world, which reaches approximately in length. Sharks are found in all seas and are common to depths of. They generally do not live in freshwater although there are a few known exceptions, such as the bull shark and the river shark, which can survive and be found in both seawater and freshwater. Sharks have a covering of Placoid scales dermal denticle s that protects their skin from damage and parasite s in addition to improving their fluid dynamics. They have numerous sets of replaceable teeth. |
| Most sharks are carnivorous. Basking shark s, whale shark s, and megamouth shark s have independently evolved different strategies for filter feeding plankton : basking sharks practice Ram feeding ram feeding, whale sharks use suction to take in plankton and small fishes, and megamouth sharks make Suction feeding suction feeding more efficient by using the luminescent tissue inside of their mouths to attract prey in the deep ocean. This type of feeding requires gill raker s—long, slender filaments that form a very efficient sieve —analogous to the baleen plates of the great whale s. The shark traps the plankton in these filaments and swallows from time to time in huge mouthfuls. Teeth in these species are comparatively small because they are not needed for feeding. |
| Garrick (1982) placed the Galapagos shark and the dusky shark at the center of the "obscurus group", one of two major groupings within Carcharhinus. The group consisted of the bignose shark (C. altimus), Caribbean reef shark (C. perezi), sandbar shark (C. plumbeus), dusky shark (C. obscurus), and oceanic whitetip shark (C. longimanus), all large, triangular-toothed sharks and is defined by the presence of a ridge between the two dorsal fins. Based on allozyme data, Naylor (1992) reaffirmed the integrity of this group, with the additions of the silky shark (C. falciformis) and the blue shark (Prionace glauca). The closest relatives of the Galapagos shark were found to be the dusky, oceanic whitetip, and blue sharks. |
| Shark s inhabit all the coastal waters and estuarine habitats of Australia's coast. There are 166 species, including 30 species of requiem shark, 32 of catshark, six of wobbegong shark, and 40 of dogfish shark. There are three species from the family Heterodontidae : the Port Jackson shark, the zebra bullhead shark and the crested bullhead shark. In 2004, there were 12 unprovoked shark attacks in Australia, of which two were fatal. Only 3 species of shark pose a significant threat to humans: the bull shark, the tiger shark and the great white shark. Some popular beaches in Queensland and New South Wales are protected by shark net ting, a method that has reduced the population of both dangerous and harmless shark species through accidental entanglement. The overfishing of sharks has also significantly reduced shark numbers in Australian waters, and several species are now endangered. A megamouth shark was found on a Perth beach in 1988; very little is known about this species, but this discovery may indicate the presence of the species in Australian coastal waters. |
| There are about 40 species of sharks found in the Hawaiian waters ranging from 8 inches to over 50 feet long. The most common sharks seen around Hawaii are Blacktip Sharks, Reef Blacktip Sharks, Reef Whitetip Sharks, Tiger Sharks, Sandbar Sharks, Galapagos Sharks, Scalloped Hammerhead Sharks, and Gray Reef Sharks.here are about 40 species of sharks found in the Hawaiian waters ranging from 8 inches to over 50 feet long. The most common sharks seen around Hawaii are Blacktip Sharks, Reef Blacktip Sharks, Reef Whitetip Sharks, Tiger Sharks, Sandbar Sharks, Galapagos Sharks, Scalloped Hammerhead Sharks, and Gray Reef Sharks |
| Shark Information, Anatomy, Habitat, Feeding, Reproduction and Types of Sharks. Facts about Great White Sharks, Tiger Sharks, Bull Sharks, Whale Sharks, Bull Shark, Hammerhead Shark, Mako Shark and more. Sharks are a large group of fish that have inhabited the oceans for over 400 million years, even before dinosaurs populated our planet. They belong to the superorder Selachimorpha, and modern sharks have specific characteristics like a cartilaginous skeleton, five or six pairs of gills and several rows of teeth |
| There is currently no robust estimate of the global whale shark population. The species is considered endangered by the IUCN due to the impacts of fisheries, bycatch losses, and vessel strikes, combined with its long life span and late maturation. It is listed, along with six other species of sharks, under the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks. In 1998, the Philippines banned all fishing, selling, importing, and exporting of whale sharks for commercial purposes, followed by India in May 2001, and Taiwan in May 2007. |
| Harmless to humans, the smalltail shark is caught incidentally by gillnet and longline fisheries throughout its range. The meat is sold fresh, frozen, or dried and salted. In addition, the dried fins are exported for use in shark fin soup, the liver oil and cartilage are used medicinally, and the carcass is processed into fishmeal. In 2006, the IUCN assessed this species, including Pacific populations now separated as C. cerdale, as Data Deficient due to a lack of fishery data. In Trinidad, its abundance makes it the most economically important shark. Off northern Brazil, substantial numbers are caught by gillnet fisheries targeting the Serra Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus brasiliensis). In the 1980s, this species constituted roughly 43% of the shark and ray catch, but has since declined to around 17%. This apparent decline is thought to have resulted from increasing fishing effort, the large proportion of juveniles captured, and the shark's low reproductive rate. Consequently, the IUCN has assessed the smalltail shark in Brazil as Vulnerable, and noted the urgent need for conservation measures given that northern Brazil represents the center of the species' range. Although the smalltail shark was ostensibly given protection by inclusion on the 2004 Official List of Endangered Animals in Brazil, fishing remains effectively unmanaged. |
| Almost nothing is known about the natural history of the Borneo shark. It is viviparous like other requiem sharks; the females bear litters of six pups, which are provisioned through gestation by a placenta l connection. The International Union for Conservation of Nature last assessed this species as Endangered, at which time it had not been seen since 1937. While an extant population has since been found, the Borneo shark continues to merit conservation concern given its highly limited range within heavily fished waters. |
| While fins from many shark species are used in the trade, certain shark species have been identified over the centuries as supplying the tastiest and most succulent fins. The shark-like rays (the sawfishes and shovelnose ray s) supply the highest quality fin. As observed by one of the leading treatises on shark trade, "The... fins... from the white-spotted guitarfish [ Rhynchobatus spp.] are considered to be most valuable. The preferred shark species for fins are tiger, mako, sawfish, sandbar, bull, hammerhead, blacktip, porbeagle, thresher and blue shark." The fins from the critically endangered sawfishes "are highly favored in Asian markets and are some of the most valuable shark fins." Sawfishes are now protected under the highest protection level of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species ( CITES ), Appendix I, but given the great volume of the shark fin trade, and that detached shark fins are difficult to identify, it is unlikely that CITES protection will prevent sawfish fins from entering the trade. |
| The fauna found here include:70 species of sponges are found. Coral 52 species including 42 species of hard coral and 10 species of soft coral. Jellyfish, Portuguese man of war and sea anemones are other coelentrates found here. Arthropods include 27 species of prawns, 30 species of crabs, lobsters, shrimps and other crustaceans. Molluscs like pearl oysters and sea slugs are present. Octopus which change colour are also found. Echinoderms like starfish, sea cucumbers and sea urchins are present.The fishes found are puffer fishes, sea horse, sting ray, mudskippers and whale sharks which are an endangered species.Endangered sea turtles such as green sea turtles, olive ridleys and leatherbacks are seen here. There are three species of sea snakes.There are dugong s and smaller cetacean s like finless porpoise s, common dolphin s, bottlenose dolphin s and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin s. Larger whales such as blue whale s, sei whale s are seen. Humpback whale s, and sperm whale s may have been almost wiped out due to illegal whaling by the Soviet Union and Japan. Whale shark s can be found in deeper areas. A surprisingly large scale greater flamingo colony, reaching up to 20,000 nests is known to occur along the gulf. There are 42 islands in the Arabian Sea with coral reefs and the park is situated in one of those. |
| Preying on demersal bony fish es and crustacean s, the speartooth shark is adapted for hunting in near-complete darkness. It is not as active as other requiem shark s, moving upstream and downstream with tidal currents so as to save energy. Reproduction is viviparous with females forming a placenta l connection to their young, though details are unknown. The speartooth shark is threatened by incidental capture in commercial and recreational fisheries, as well as by habitat degradation. Given its small population, restricted range, and stringent habitat requirements, this species is highly susceptible to these pressures and has been listed as Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). |
| The rapid collapse of porbeagle stocks on both sides of the North Atlantic is often cited as archetypal of the "boom and bust" pattern of most shark fisheries. Factors including a small litter size, long maturation time, and the capture of multiple age classes all contribute to this shark's susceptibility to overfishing. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has assessed the porbeagle globally as Vulnerable, Endangered in the western North Atlantic (including the Baltic ), and Critically Endangered in the eastern North Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. |
| Various species of endemic, rare, and endangered wildlife have been confirmed in the vicinity of Otago Peninsula both on land and at sea. Jewelled gecko s are known from the area. Giant moa s were historically seen on the peninsula. Endangered ocean megafauna s such as Basking Shark s, Great White Shark s, and Leatherback Turtle s have been confirmed along Otago coasts. |
| In 2013, great white sharks were added to California's Endangered Species Act. From data collected, the population of great whites in the North Pacific was estimated to be fewer than 340 individuals. Research also reveals these sharks are genetically distinct from other members of their species elsewhere in Africa, Australia, and the east coast of North America, having been isolated from other populations |
| The bay off Inhassaro is popular with scuba divers with the reef s and the area is a seasonal home to many species of dolphin, turtle, the rare and endangered dugong or sea cow, whale shark s, manta rays and humpback whales. |
| Shores of Silence: Whale Sharks in India is a landmark film by Mike Pandey that brought about major legislative changes to protect whale sharks worldwide. This documentary depicts the needless killing and harvesting of whale sharks by poor Indian communities. In response to the film, the Indian government introduced legislature to ban fishing of whale shark s, declaring them endangered species and protecting them under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. This gives whale sharks equal status to other endangered species such as tiger s and rhinoceros es. Internationally, the film helped to bring the whale shark global protection under CITES. The film won 11 international awards including The Wildscreen Panda, also known as the Wildscreen Festival Green Oscar. Recently, the film received four stars from the Hindustan Times. |
| The Grey Nurse shark is one of the most critically endangered shark species and believed to be the first protected shark in the world. It was declared ‘vulnerable’ in the waters of New South Wales (Australia) in 1984 and later throughout the world.In 1996 the species was listed globally ‘vulnerable’ by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and declared ‘vulnerable’ in Commonwealth waters of Australia. According to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999) it is believed that there are two separate populations of Grey Nurse shark in Australia. The population in the east coast is listed as ‘critically endangered’ whereas the west coast population is listed as ‘vulnerable’ under the EPBC Act (1999)The Grey Nurse sharks are also protected under the Fisheries Legislation in New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland. In the Northern Territory the species is classified as ‘data deficient’ by the Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (2000)NTG |
| G. gangeticus is one of 20 sharks on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Red List of endangered shark species. The species is currently classified as Critically Endangered. There is an urgent need for a detailed survey of the shark fisheries of the Bay of Bengal. |
| The Ganges shark (Glyphis gangeticus) is a critically endangered species of requiem shark found in the Ganges River and the Brahmaputra River of India. It is often confused with the more common bull shark (Carcharhinus leucas), which also inhabits the Ganges River and is sometimes incorrectly referred to as the Ganges shark. Unlike bull sharks, which need to migrate to salt water to reproduce, species in the genus Glyphis are true river sharks. The genus contains a total of six known species, only half of which are described. In contrast, genetic evidence has shown that both the Borneo river shark (G. fowlerae) and Irrawaddy river shark (G. siamensis) should be regarded as synonyms of the Ganges shark, expanding the range of the species to Pakistan, Myanmar, Borneo and Java. Even with this expanded range, the species remains very poorly known and very rare. |
| Three species are frequent in the aquarium fish trade; E. munense is the only member of the genus that rarely (if ever) makes its way into the trade. The demand for these colourful fishes is high, and breeding is almost impossible to achieve in the home aquarium. The popular species are thus bred on an industrial scale in Southeast Asia. Today all red-tailed black shark s (E. bicolor), all flying foxes (E. kalopterus), and most rainbow shark s (E. frenatum) seen in the aquarium trade are believed to be farm-bred. The main problem for their status is dam ming of rivers between the fishes' usual haunts and the breeding grounds. While otherwise a considerable take of wild Epalzeorhynchus could be sustained, dams will literally stand in the way of successful reproduction, and such isolated Subpopulation subpopulation s are easily extinguished by overfishing. Water pollution is also problematic. Due to these threats, the red-tailed black shark is very rare and was believed to be extinct in the wild, but a tiny wild population is now known, leading to its current IUCN rating as critically endangered. Among the remaining, E. munense is vulnerable, the rainbow shark is considered safe, and the flying fox is data deficient (its status is unclear based on 2009 knowledge). |
| The bala shark, Balantiocheilos melanopterus, also known as the tricolor shark, silver shark, or shark minnow, is a fish species of the family Cyprinid ae, and is one of the two species in the genus Balantiocheilos. This species is not a true shark, but is commonly so called because of its torpedo -shaped body and large fins. It is endangered because the population decreased by 50% in the last 10 years. |
| The range of conservation threats faced by the speartooth shark, coupled with its small population and restricted range and habitat preferences, have led the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to assess it as Endangered. Furthermore, in Australia it has been listed as Critically Endangered on the 1999 Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, though this is of minimal effect as Commonwealth protection does not apply until a distance of three nautical mile s from the coast, likely outside the range of this shark. It has also been listed as Vulnerable on the 2000 Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, though a management plan has yet to be enacted. Sharks in the Kakadu and Lakefield National Park s are protected somewhat from habitat alteration, if not fishing. There are no regulations restricting the capture of this species in Papua New Guinea. |
| As of 2008, the scalloped hammerhead is on the "globally endangered" species list. In parts of the Atlantic Ocean, their populations have declined by over 95% in the past 30 years. Among the reasons for this drop off are over-fishing and the rise in demand for shark fins. Researchers attribute this growth in demand to the increase in shark fins as an expensive delicacy (such as in shark fin soup ) and are calling for a ban on the practice of shark finning, a practice in which the shark's fins are cut off and the rest of the animal is thrown back in the water to die. Hammerheads are among the most commonly caught sharks for finning. |
| Hammerhead sharks can be found both in deep and shallow waters. Out of nine species, two are listed as endangered (great hammerhead and scalloped hammerhead) and one as vulnerable (golden hammerhead) species. People pose the greatest threat for the survival of the hammerhead sharks. They hunt hammerhead shark because of the fins that are served as delicacy in certain parts of the world. After the fins are removed, sharks are returned into the ocean. Sharks without fins cannot swim and they are dying in agony |
| The scientific name for the hammerhead shark family is Sphyrnidae, with most being in the genus Sphyrna. The Great Hammerhead Shark is Sphyrna mokarran. (endangered species) The scalloped hammerhead is Sphyrna lewini |
| Hammerhead shark is probably the weirdest type of sharks. There are nine species of hammerhead sharks that inhabit all oceans of the world. Hammerhead sharks can be found both in deep and shallow waters. Out of nine species, two are listed as endangered (great hammerhead and scalloped hammerhead) and one as vulnerable (golden hammerhead) species |
| Well there are 9 different species of Hammerhead Sharks : Winghead shark Scalloped bonnethead White fin hammerhead Scalloped hammerhead Scoophead Great hammerhead Bonnethead Smalleye hammerhead Smooth hammerhead The Great and the Scalloped hammerhead are listed on the World Conservation Union's 2008 Red List as endangered, whereas the Smalleye hammerhead is listed as vulnerable. As for the other species they are not endangered |
| Great White Shark's Endangered Species Listing Proposed In California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6 (Reuters) - The California Fish and Game Commission voted on Wednesday to recommend protection of the great white shark, the world's largest predatory fish, in waters along the Pacific Coast, under the state's endangered species law |
| Contrary to popular belief, only a few sharks are dangerous to humans. Of more than 568 shark species, only four have been involved in a significant number of fatal unprovoked attacks on humans: the great white shark, tiger shark, bull shark, and the oceanic whitetip shark. These sharks, being large, powerful predators, may sometimes attack and kill humans; however, they have all been filmed in open water by unprotected divers. |
| The tiger shark is a solitary, mostly nocturnal hunter, and is notable for having the widest food spectrum of all sharks, consuming a variety of prey ranging from crustacean s, fish, seals, bird s, squid, turtle s, and sea snake s to dolphin s and even other smaller sharks. The tiger shark has been known to eat inedible, man-made objects that linger in its stomach, and it has a reputation as a "garbage eater". While the tiger shark sits atop the food chain as an apex predator, killer whales have been known on occasion to prey on them. The tiger shark is considered a near threatened species due to finning and fishing by humans. |
| The smalltooth sand tiger was originally described as Squalus ferox by Italian-French naturalist Antoine Risso in 1810, based on a specimen from Nice, France. In 1950, Gilbert Percy Whitley described O. herbsti from Australian specimens, separating them from O. ferox on the basis of dentition and the absence of spots. Leonard Compagno synonymized the two species in 1984, as subsequently discovered Pacific specimens had blurred Whitley's distinguishing characters. The specific epithet ferox is Latin for "fierce". Other common name s for this shark include blue nurse shark, fierce shark, Herbst's nurse shark, and sand tiger shark. |
| Because the sand tiger shark is worldwide in distribution, it has many common names. The term "sand tiger shark" actually refers to four different sand tiger shark species in the family Odontaspididae. Furthermore, the name creates confusion with the tiger shark Galeocerdo cuvier, which is not related to the sand tiger. The grey nurse shark, the name used in Australia and the United Kingdom, is the second-most-used name for the shark, and in India it is known as blue-nurse sand tiger. However, there are unrelated nurse sharks in the family Ginglymostomatidae. The most unambiguous and descriptive English name is probably the South African one, spotted ragged-tooth shark. |
| The tiger shark is an apex predator and has a reputation for eating anything. These predators swim close inland to eat at night, and during the day swim out into deeper waters. Young tiger sharks are found to prey largely on small fish, as well as various small jellyfish, cephalopod s, and other mollusk s. Around the time they attain, or near sexual maturity, their prey selection expands considerably, and much larger animals become regular prey. Numerous fish, crustacean s, sea bird s, sea snake s, marine mammal s (e.g. bottlenose dolphin s (Tursiops), common dolphin s (Delphinus), spotted dolphin s (Stenella), dugong s (Dugong dugon), seal s and sea lion s, and sea turtle s (including the three largest species: the leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea), the loggerhead (Caretta caretta) and the green sea turtle s (Chelonia mydas),) are regularly eaten by adult tiger sharks. They also eat other sharks (including adult sandbar shark s (Carcharhinus plumbeus)), as well as ray s, and sometimes even eat other tiger sharks. |
| A reflective layer behind the tiger shark's retina, called the tapetum lucidum, allows light-sensing cells a second chance to capture photon s of visible light, enhancing vision in low-light conditions. A tiger shark generally has long fins to provide lift as the shark maneuvers through water, while the long upper tail provides bursts of speed. The tiger shark normally swims using small body movements. Its high back and dorsal fin act as a pivot, allowing it to spin quickly on its axis, though the shark's dorsal fins are distinctively close to its tail. |
| The tiger shark is a member of the order Carcharhiniformes, the most species-rich order of sharks, with more than 270 species also including the small catshark s and hammerhead shark s. Members of this order are characterized by the presence of a nictitating membrane over the eyes, two dorsal fins, an AnchAnal anal fin, and five gill slits. It is the largest member of the Carcharhinidae family, commonly referred to as requiem shark s. This family consists of mostly slender but powerful mid- to large-sized sharks and includes some other well-known sharks, such as the blue shark (Prionace glauca), lemon shark (Negaprion brevirostris), and bull shark (Carcharhinus leucas). |
| The tiger shark (Galeocerdo cuvier) is a species of requiem shark and the only extant member of the genus Galeocerdo. Commonly known as the "Sea Tiger", the tiger shark is a relatively large macropredator, capable of attaining a length over. It is found in many tropical and temperate waters, and it is especially common around central Pacific islands. Its name derives from the dark stripes down its body which resemble a tiger 's pattern, which fade as the shark matures. |
| The skin of a tiger shark can typically range from blue to light green with a white or light-yellow underbelly. The advantage of this is that when it is hunting for its prey, when prey looks at the shark from above, the shark will be camouflaged since the water below is darker. And when prey is below the shark and looks up, of course because of the sun, it is lighter so that the light underbelly will also camouflage the shark. This is known as countershading. Dark spots and stripes are most visible in young sharks and fade as the shark matures. Its head is somewhat wedge-shaped, which makes it easy to turn quickly to one side. They have small pits on the snout which hold electroreceptors called the ampullae of Lorenzini, which enable them to detect electric fields, including the weak electrical impulses generated by prey, which helps them to hunt. Tiger sharks also have a sensory organ called a lateral line which extends on their flanks down most of the length of their sides. The primary role of this structure is to detect minute vibrations in the water. These adaptations allow the tiger shark to hunt in darkness and detect hidden prey. |
| Although sharks rarely bite humans, the tiger shark is reported to be responsible for a large percentage of fatal shark bite incidents, and is sometimes regarded as one of the most dangerous shark species. They often visit shallow reefs, harbors, and canals, creating the potential for encounter with humans. The tiger shark also dwells in river mouths and other runoff-rich water. While the tiger shark is considered to be one of the sharks most dangerous to humans, its bite rate is low. It is second on the list of number of recorded bites on humans, with the great white shark being first. On average, three to four shark bites occur per year in Hawaii, but they are rarely fatal. This bite rate is very low considering thousands of people swim, surf, and dive in Hawaiian waters every day. Human interactions with tiger sharks in Hawaiian waters have been shown to increase between September and November, when tiger shark females are believed to migrate to the islands to give birth. |
| Tiger Shark Habits and Habitat. The tiger shark loves warm waters and is found in most tropical and temperate regions. Other than a ready supply of food, tiger sharks don't have a lot of other requirements for their abode. Tiger sharks are found both on the surface and in depths of up to 1,150 feet (350 meters) [source: Knickle ] and they're found in lots of different waters, including river estuaries and harbors. Most often, though, this shark is found in murky waters in coastal areas |
| The tiger markings that are typical of younger tiger sharks may be a way to blend in with the waves near the coast, so that larger predators don't find them. Baby tiger sharks better watch out -- larger tiger sharks have been known to eat them! Read on to find out all the other zany things that tiger sharks eat |
| THE TIGER SHARK. The tiger shark is one of the largest shark species which has been known to reach lengths of around 18 feet(six metres) in the past. This, however, is a rare occurrence and the more common sizes are ten to 14ft, with the female tiger shark larger than the male |
| The tiger shark, Galeocerdo cuvier is a species of requiem shark and the only member of the genus Galeocerdo. It is found in many tropical and temperate oceans, and is especially common around central Pacific islands |
| The body of a tiger shark can be around 3-5 meters long which is about 9.8-16.4 feet long. Some can get even bigger than that, for instance one tiger shark was found to be 55 meters long which is about 18 feet long.As for weight, a tiger shark will usually weigh around 385-635kg which is about 849-1400 pounds.he body of a tiger shark can be around 3-5 meters long which is about 9.8-16.4 feet long. Some can get even bigger than that, for instance one tiger shark was found to be 55 meters long which is about 18 feet long |
| The tiger shark commonly attains a length of 3.25-4.25 m (10 ft 8 in-13 ft 11 in) and weighs around 385-635 kg (849-1,400 lb). Sometimes, an exceptionally large male tiger shark can grow up to 4.5 m (14 ft 9 in).Females are larger, and exceptionally big ones can reportedly measure over 5 m (16 ft).ommonly known as the Sea Tiger, the tiger shark is a relatively large macropredator, capable of attaining a length over 5 m (16 ft). It is found in many tropical and temperate waters, and it is especially common around central Pacific islands |
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| Tiger Sharks are incredibly impressive and large sharks which can reach a length of more than six meters. Tiger Sharks have the broadest food spectrum of all sharks. Apart from sea turtles, seals, sea lions, other sharks, whales, and sea birds, they also eat invertebrates, garbage and carrion |
| The tiger shark will travel a long way for a bite to eat; one study found that the tiger shark swam about 30 miles to 40 miles (48 km to 64 km) a day looking for food [source: Tennesen ].It also doesn't appear that tiger sharks have a pattern of particular feeding places.he tiger shark will travel a long way for a bite to eat; one study found that the tiger shark swam about 30 miles to 40 miles (48 km to 64 km) a day looking for food [source: Tennesen |
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| Distribution: Off the Atlantic coast of the United States tiger sharks are found from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. Off the Pacific coast tiger sharks are found from southern California southward.In the western central Pacific, tiger sharks are found in the Hawaiian, Solomon, and Marshall Islands.istribution: Off the Atlantic coast of the United States tiger sharks are found from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. Off the Pacific coast tiger sharks are found from southern California southward |
| It is a nomadic animal which is often found close to the coast, guided by warmer currents in deep waters. In the past, tiger sharks have been found across the western Pacific Ocean, from Japan to New Zealand, as well as the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and South America.It has also been spotted off the coast of Africa, China, India and Indonesia.he tiger shark is one of the largest shark species which has been known to reach lengths of around 18 feet(six metres) in the past. This, however, is a rare occurrence and the more common sizes are ten to 14ft, with the female tiger shark larger than the male |
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| Tiger Shark - Galeocerdo cuvier. Tiger sharks are very large and so they require a considerable amount of wide open space. They enjoy warm water so they are found in the tropic areas of the world as well as some sub tropic locations.ating Habits of Tiger Sharks. A tiger shark will eat any type of fish, shark, animal, and small entity it can find in the water. They are very curious by nature and will taste anything that comes their way. The stomachs of tiger sharks have been found with some very unique items inside of them |
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| Tiger Sharks (Galeocerdo cuvier) in Captivity. Thanks to Andy Dehart, Paul Groves, Alan Henningsen, Raul Marin-Osorno, Mark Smith, Alejandro Zepeda, and Filipe Pereira for much of the information on this page. Crow and Hewitt (1988) reported on Longevity records for captive tiger sharks with notes on behaviour and management in Int. Zoo Yearbook 27, 237-240. Dehart (1996) presented a tiger shark summary Henry Doorly Zoo 30-10-1996. New website for tiger sharks in captivity by Raul Marin-Osorno |
| Tiger sharks have darker stripe on their sides, especially in younger sharks. These are large sharks that may grow over 18 feet in length and weigh up to 2,000 pounds. Although diving with tiger sharks is an activity some engage in, these are another shark that is one of the top species reported in shark attacks. More |
| Tiger Shark Habits and Habitat. The tiger shark loves warm waters and is found in most tropical and temperate regions. Other than a ready supply of food, tiger sharks don't have a lot of other requirements for their abode |
| Tiger shark is one of the largest species of sharks on the planet. This animal can be found in the warm, tropical and subtropical waters all over the world. Largest population of tiger sharks lives in Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Tiger sharks normally spends majority of their time in the deep water |
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| Tiger sharks are one of the largest carnivores in the ocean. Juveniles have tiger-like stripes, which fade as they grow older. Tiger sharks are blue or green in color with a light yellow or white under-belly.This speices has a large blunt nose on the end of a wedge-shaped head.iger sharks are some of the largest predators in the ocean and have few species feed on them. Some juvenile tiger sharks, however, fall prey to other sharks. Female tiger sharks gives birth in a nursery, which provides protection during the birthing process and to pups in the absence of parents |
| Geographic Range. Tiger sharks are found in many subtropical and tropical waters, primarily from 45Â°N to 32Â°S. Tiger sharks have been sighted from the eastern coast of North America to the eastern coast of Brazil. This includes the coasts of southern North America, Mexico, and Latin America along the Gulf of Mexico.iger sharks are some of the largest predators in the ocean and have few species feed on them. Some juvenile tiger sharks, however, fall prey to other sharks. Female tiger sharks gives birth in a nursery, which provides protection during the birthing process and to pups in the absence of parents |
| Tiger shark is known as voracious carnivore (meat-eater). Regular prey of tiger shark includes dolphins, fish, turtles, dugongs, sea birds, stingrays, sea snakes. Tiger sharks are definitely not picky eaters.iger sharks are the second most dangerous species of sharks for humans. Unlike great white sharks (which are the most dangerous), tiger sharks will often eat victim after attack. Luckily, encounters between tiger sharks and humans are rare |
| Tiger shark Facts. Tiger shark is one of the largest species of sharks on the planet. This animal can be found in the warm, tropical and subtropical waters all over the world. Largest population of tiger sharks lives in Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.Tiger sharks normally spends majority of their time in the deep water.iger sharks are the second most dangerous species of sharks for humans. Unlike great white sharks (which are the most dangerous), tiger sharks will often eat victim after attack. Luckily, encounters between tiger sharks and humans are rare |
| Tiger sharks are all of the above, according to Dr. Erich K. Ritter. Tiger sharks are noted for having the widest food spectrum of all sharks. They can eat almost anything, from turtles to birds, as well as other sharks and fish.Besides normal prey they even eat garbage like tires, nails or car license plates, as sometimes documented by examinations of their stomach contents.iger sharks are noted for having the widest food spectrum of all sharks. They can eat almost anything, from turtles to birds, as well as other sharks and fish |
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| Tiger sharks have also been known to eat other tiger sharks, but they're not the only ones -- a tiger shark's fins are a hot culinary commodity in Asian culture. Shark fins provide the spaghetti-like noodles in shark-fin soup. In Hong Kong, a tureen of shark-fin soup costs $100 [source: McRae ].ea snakes were found 60 percent of the time, and sea turtles were found in 27 percent of the sharks, although only in larger sharks [source: Heithaus ]. But what gets people's attention is the wackier things that have shown up in a tiger shark's stomach |
| Spotty11222/Wikimedia Commons/Public Domain. Not only was Megalodon the biggest prehistoric shark that ever lived; it was the largest marine predator in the history of the planet, vastly outweighing both the modern Great White Shark and ancient reptiles like Liopleurodon and Kronosaurus |
| The megalodon shark (C. megalodon) is widely regarded as both the largest shark to have ever lived on Earth and one of the largest vertebrate predators in history. Megalodons roamed the seas from around 28 million years ago until ~1.6 million years ago, when they were wiped out during the Pleistocene extinction |
| Fact #1. The Megalodon Shark Was The Largest Predator That Ever Lived. Reaching lengths of up to 60 feet and an estimated maximum weight of over 60 tons, the Megalodon is the largest known predator in Earth's history. The modern Sperm Whale is longer, but probably not as heavy as the Megalodon |
| The biggest ever tiger shark is believed to have measured 7.3 metres and weighed 6,860lbs. The shark was caught off the China-Indonesia coast. Worldwide, 1.5bn BCE. The biggest shark ever to have lived is the Carcharodon megalodon |
| The biggest shark ever to have lived is the Carcharodon megalodon. Although now extinct, it is still listed in the Guinness World Records as the largest shark at 16 m (53 ft) long. Its mouth perhaps was estimated to be two metres (6ft) wide. It went extinct about 1.5 million years ago |
| The biggest shark to have EVER lived, is the Megalodon, a giant prehistoric shark and a legendary killer that still secretly strikes fear into the hearts of anything and everything that dares to venture out into the sea. Its name comes from a Greek word meaning Big Tooth |
| The largest shark to have ever lived on Earth is thought by scientists to have been the megalodon. Its name comes from the Greek words meaning big tooth.. The megalodon is an extinct species of shark that roamed the waters of Earth over 1.5 million years ago |
| The Megalodon, Carcharodon megalodon, was largest shark of all time. It lived from the late Oligocene to early Pleistocene epochs, 20 to 1.5 million years ago. This giant of a shark was a huge version of the current great white shark. The word megalodon is a Greek word and means big tooth. Megalodon had teeth, which are among the largest ever found, over 18 cm long. The are believed to be as long as 16 meters and weigh over 60 tons. Megalodon hunted large and medium-sized whales, attacking the bony areas, such as chest or fins. This would stop the whale, or it could kill quickly with a fatal bite to the chest region. Megalodon could bite with the one of the strongest bites in the animal kingdom's history. The skeleton of a Megalodon was made of cartilage, so it will be impossible to find complete remains of these animals. Megalodon teeth, however were bone and can be found in all oceans, which shows that the sharks were all over the world |
| Megalodon was the biggest shark that ever lived, but just how big was it? Paleontologists aren't quite sure, but most agree that Megalodon grew to at least 52 feet. A study published in 2013 suggests a maximum length of 59 feet - roughly three times as long as the longest great white |
| When Did Megalodon Disappear From The Oceans? Around 28 million years ago, the largest shark to have ever lived on Earth roamed the seas, tearing apart large marine mammals such as whales and dolphins. Measuring up to 18 meters in length, armed with teeth up to 7 inches long, the iconic Carcharocles megalodon (Megalodon) was a formidable predator |
| The Megalodon is an extinct species of shark. The largest species of shark to have ever lived is thought to be the Megalodon. This species is now extinct. It is believed to have existed during the prehistoric era, and has not lived for millions of years. It is thought that this giant shark could measure up to 59 feet long (18 metres |
| Bloodthirstiness of sharks captivate our imagination. Now we present a ranking of the largest sharks of the modern world. Therefore, you will not find on the list the largest shark of all time, Megalodon that whales ate for breakfast :), because it already gave up the ghost for good 2.6 million years ago. Even if you believe that the Megalodon is still alive, we ensure you that for a long time this shark is no longer on Earth |
| Mundus started what he called "Monster Fishing" with boats leaving the port at Lake Montauk. Mundus with his colorful character became immediately popular. He further helped his reputation by catching a 4,500 pound white shark by harpoon (the figure of 4,500 pounds was estimated without the shark having been weighed). In 1986 he and Donnie Braddick caught a 3,427-pound great white about 28 miles off Montauk, and only 18 miles from Block Island, which still holds the record, not only for the largest shark, but for the largest fish of any kind ever caught by rod and reel. The capture of the shark was controversial at the time with some saying the shark was feeding on a whale when caught (which would have negated the so-called "Official Record"). The International Game Fishing Association ruled that the catch was legitimate based on photographs. |
| A monster male named Apache hauled up off Mexico is the biggest great white shark yet caught, an expedition team reports. A monster male named Apache hauled up off Mexico is the biggest great white shark yet caught, an expedition team reports |
| Quick Answer. According to Discovery Communications, the biggest great white shark ever reported was 23 feet long. It was caught off the coast of Malta by Alfredo Cutajar in 1987, however there is still some debate as to if the measurement was accurate or not. Continue Reading |
| Courtesy IGFA / igfa.org. The biggest fish ever caught and approved as an IGFA world record was a white shark. The giant fish weighed 2,664 pounds! Alfred Dean caught the beastly shark off Ceduna, Australia, on April 21,1959 using a porpoise as bait. Sign up for Sport Fishing's weekly email and never miss another story |
| No. 1: 2,664-Pound White Shark. The biggest fish ever caught and approved as an IGFA world record was a white shark. The giant fish weighed 2,664 pounds! Alfred Dean caught the beastly shark off Ceduna, Australia, on April 21,1959 using a porpoise as bait. Sign up for Sport Fishing's weekly email and never miss another story |
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| This Could Be The Biggest Shark Ever Caught On Camera. Her name is Deep Blue. She's estimated to be 20 feet long, 5,000 pounds, 50 years old and, in the video above, she's likely pregnant. While your first thought upon viewing this clip might be Ahhh! or Get back in the cage, anonymous diver, Padilla says he had a different reaction |
| A marine scientist is dwarfed by what is being called the biggest shark ever caught on camera in a recent video taken near Mexico's Guadalupe Island. How did this 20-foot-long (6 meters) great white Internet sensation become such a behemoth |
| Answers.comÂ® is making the world better one answer at a time. The biggest shark that was ever caught was the great white shark go to total pro sports.com/9 biggest sharks ever caught |
| What's the largest ever great white shark to be recorded? On average, female great whites are 4.6 to 4.9m long, although the male sharks don't grow as big, measuring up at around 3.4 to 4.0m. Alf Dean caught the largest great white recorded by the International Game Fish Association in the south Australian waters in 1959. The sea predator weighed a staggering 1,208 kg (2,663 lb). It's believed that anglers have since caught bigger sharks, but these have not been officially confirmed |
| The largest great white recognized by the International Game Fish Association (IGFA) is one caught by Alf Dean in the south Australian waters in 1959, weighing. Several larger great whites caught by anglers have since been verified, but were later disallowed from formal recognition by IGFA monitors for rules violations. |
| New footage has emerged showing what is widely regarded to be the largest great white shark ever caught on camera - Deep Blue. The 20-foot-long predator was first filmed near Mexico's Guadalupe Island in 2013 and featured on Discovery Channel show Jaws Strikes Back |
| A monster male named Apache hauled up off Mexico is the biggest great white shark yet caught, an expedition team reports. A monster male named Apache hauled up off Mexico is the biggest great white shark yet caught, an expedition team reports |
| A diver has filmed what experts believe is the biggest great white shark ever caught on camera - and she's HUGE. The seven metre-long female, known as Deep Blue, stunned the world last year a video was unveiled showing her dwarfing cage divers. It was filmed off the coast of Guadalupe Island, Mexico |
| Quick Answer. According to Discovery Communications, the biggest great white shark ever reported was 23 feet long. It was caught off the coast of Malta by Alfredo Cutajar in 1987, however there is still some debate as to if the measurement was accurate or not. Continue Reading |
| Australia, 1984. According to National Geographic, the biggest great white ever caught was 5.9m long. The female shark was caught at Ledge Point, Australia, just around the peninsula where Joan of Shark was found. Prince Edward Island 1988 |
| Scientific name: Carcharodon carcharias. Largest recorded: 26.2ft, 5000lbs. Danger to humans: very high, like the tiger shark, great whites are an apex predator that will eat 'almost anything,' and have the highest recorded number of fatal attacks on humans, despite that they are not the great whites' preferred diet |
| Three of the Biggest Great Whites Ever Caught (and Reliably Measured) According to shark expert J. E. Randall, the largest white shark reliably measured was 6.0 m (19.7 ft), found near Ledge Point, Western Australia in 1987 |
| 5 of the WORLD'S BIGGEST GREAT WHITE SHARKS ever caught! The video features 5 of the biggest sharks in the world ever caught -- including the biggest shark ever! Great White Shark 5th largest. Date: 1992. Location: South Australia. Caught by: Dion Gilmore. Length: 5.2m (17ft). Weight: 1520kg (3351lb). Additional info: Shark caught during a Daiwa tackle promotion |
| Great whites average 12-16 feet long. The biggest great white shark on record was 23 feet long, weighing about 7,000 pounds. Females are larger than males, as with most sharks. Shark pups can be over 5 feet long at birth. This Hand Puppet, however, is just 24 inches long |
| The biggest Great White Shark on record was 23 feet so Great Whites can probably just get up to 23 feet 35 to 40 feet Great White Sharks usually reach or exceed 20 feet in length. The largest on record was a 36 foot individual caught in the 1870s off the coast of Southern Australia |
| The largest weight of a whale shark registered is 47,000 pounds or 21.5 tonnes. From there, weights are smaller and change according with the species. Male bull sharks weight around 200 pounds while female bull sharks can reach up to 290 pounds. The largest tiger shark captured weight was 1,450 pounds. The great white shark weight ranges from 1,500 lb. to 2,500 lb. Links to other pages in this site. Why Do The Great White Sharks Attack Humans? Where Does A Whale Shark Live? What Is A Whale Shark? How Much Do Sharks Weight? How Do Sharks Know When Something Is Food Or Not |
| What's the largest ever great white shark to be recorded? On average, female great whites are 4.6 to 4.9m long, although the male sharks don't grow as big, measuring up at around 3.4 to 4.0m. Alf Dean caught the largest great white recorded by the International Game Fish Association in the south Australian waters in 1959. The sea predator weighed a staggering 1,208 kg (2,663 lb). It's believed that anglers have since caught bigger sharks, but these have not been officially confirmed |
| The longfin mako shark (Isurus paucus) is a species of mackerel shark in the family Lamnidae, with a probable worldwide distribution in temperate and tropical waters. An uncommon species, it is typically lumped together under the name " mako " with its better-known relative, the shortfin mako shark (I. oxyrinchus). The longfin mako is a pelagic species found in moderately deep water, having been reported to a depth of. Growing to a maximum length of, the slimmer build and long, broad AnchPectoral pectoral fin s of this shark suggest that it is a slower and less active swimmer than the shortfin mako. |
| The biology of the longfin mako is little-known; it is somewhat common in the western Atlantic and possibly the central Pacific, while in the eastern Atlantic, it is rare and outnumbered over 1000-fold by the shortfin mako in fishery landings. The longfin mako's slender body and long, broad pectoral fins evoke the oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus) and the blue shark (Prionace glauca), both slow-cruising sharks of upper oceanic waters. This morphological similarity suggests that the longfin mako is less active than the shortfin mako, one of the fastest and most energetic sharks. Like the other members of its family, this species possesses blood vessel countercurrent exchange systems called the rete mirabilia (Latin for "wonderful net", singular rete mirabile) in its trunk musculature and around its eyes and brain. This system enables other mackerel sharks to conserve metabolic heat and maintain a higher body temperature than their environments, though whether the longfin mako is capable of the same is uncertain. |
| Of all studied sharks, the shortfin mako has one of the largest brain:body ratios. This large brain size prompted New Zealand Sealife Australia and New Zealand senior curator Craig Thorburn of Auckland, New Zealand, and film-maker Mike Bhana to investigate the intelligence of the mako. From tests involving shape differentiation to electroreception tests and individual recognition, they discovered makos are fast-learning sharks, able to determine whether or not the researchers were threatening. The sharks involved in the study (while never the same individuals) after initial caution showed unique and never before seen behaviors, such as refusing to roll back their eyes during feeding and allowing themselves to be briefly restrained and touched while being offered bait. Shortfin makos also do not rely on electroreception when hunting, unlike the great white shark, based on tests involving wired fiberglass fish designed to emit weak electrical signals resembling real fish of similar size. Instead, they rely on smell, hearing, and most prominently, vision. The results this research were featured on a documentary presented by Shark Week in 1999 called "The Mako Shark: Swift, Smart and Deadly". |
| The shortfin mako shark is cylindrical in shape, with a vertically elongated tail. This species exhibits countershading, with brilliant metallic blue coloration dorsally and white ventrally. The line of demarcation between blue and white on the body is distinct. The underside of the snout and the area around the mouth are white. Larger specimens tend to possess darker coloration that extends onto parts of the body that would be white in smaller individuals. The juvenile mako differs in that it has a clear blackish stain on the tip of the snout. The longfin mako shark very much resembles the shortfin mako shark, but has larger pectoral fins, dark rather than pale coloration around the mouth and larger eyes. The presence of only one lateral keel on the tail and the lack of lateral cusps on the teeth distinguish the makos from the closely related porbeagle sharks of the genus Lamna. |
| Shortfin mako sharks over have interior teeth considerably wider and flatter than smaller makos, which enables them to prey effectively upon dolphin s, swordfish, and other sharks. An amateur videotape, taken in Pacific waters, shows a moribund pantropical spotted dolphin whose tail was almost completely severed being circled by a shortfin mako. Makos also tend to scavenge long-lined and netted fish. |
| The shortfin mako shark (Isurus oxyrinchus), also known as the blue pointer or bonito shark, is a large mackerel shark. It is commonly referred to as the mako shark, as is the longfin mako shark (Isurus paucus). |
| The shortfin mako shark is a fairly large species of shark. An average adult specimen measures around in length and weigh from. The species is sexually dimorphic, with females typically larger than males. The largest shortfin mako shark taken on hook-and-line was, caught off the coast of California on June 3, 2013. Larger specimens are known, with a few large, mature females exceeding a length of and a weight of. The longest verified length for a Shortfin Mako, caught off of the coast of France in September 1973, was. It can attain bursts of speed up to. A specimen caught off the coast of Italy and examined in an Italian fish market in 1881 was reported to weigh an extraordinary at a length of. Growth rates appear to be somewhat accelerated in the shortfin mako in comparison to other species in the lamnid family. |
| The sister species relationship between the longfin and shortfin makos has been confirmed by several phylogenetic studies based on mitochondrial DNA. In turn, the closest relative of the two mako sharks is the great white shark (Carcharodon carcharias). Fossil teeth belonging to the longfin mako have been recovered from the Muddy Creek marl of the Grange Burn formation, south of Hamilton, Australia, and from Mizumani Group in Gifu Prefecture, Japan. Both deposits date to the Middle Miocene epoch (15–11 million years ago (Mya). |
| The shortfin mako shark feeds mainly upon cephalopods and bony fish including mackerel s, tuna s, bonito s, and swordfish, but it may also eat other sharks, porpoise s, sea turtle s, and seabirds. They hunt by lunging vertically up and tearing off chunks of their preys' flanks and fins. Makos swim below their prey, so they can see what is above and have a high probability of reaching prey before it notices. In Ganzirri and Isola Lipari, Sicily, shortfin makos have been found with amputated swordfish bills impaled into their head and gills, suggesting swordfish seriously injure and likely kill them. In addition, this location, and the late spring and early summer timing, corresponding to the swordfish's spawning cycle, suggests they hunt while the swordfish are most vulnerable, typical of many predators. |
| Shortfin mako shark. The shortfin mako shark (Isurus oxyrinchus), also known as the blue pointer or bonito shark, is a large mackerel shark. It is commonly referred to as the mako shark, as is the longfin mako shark (Isurus paucus |
| The shortfin mako shark, I. oxyrinchus, is the better known of the two makos. The longfin mako shark, I. paucus, closely resembles the shortfin mako, and the two species swim in many of the same waters. The shortfin mako shark is likely the fastest swimmer of all sharks and one of the swiftest of all fishes |
| Mako Shark. Mako Shark - Isurus oxyrinchus. The shortfin mako shark also is known as the blue pointer and bonito shark. It is a fast speed-swimming shark that has been called the peregrine falcon of the sharks in allusion to the fastest bird in the world |
| Mako shark. Mako shark (genus Isurus), any of two species of swift, active, potentially dangerous sharks of the mackerel shark family, Isuridae. The shortfin mako (Isurus oxyrinchus) is found in all tropical and temperate seas, and the longfin mako (I. paucus) is scattered worldwide in tropical seas |
| Today, there are only two living species of Mako remaining. They are called the Longfin Makos and the Shortfin Makos. The largest is the Longfin with a length of about 4.5 meters (14ft) and adults weigh in around 170 kilograms (375 pounds). Shortfin sharks are usually about half this size and weight |
| The mako shark has a very pretty dark blue color on top. It is white underneath which allows it to blend in and stay hidden when it is hunting for food. It has a unique nose that has a point to it like a cone. They are very big sharks in reference to their weight which can be up to 1,000 pounds |
| Shark Week. The shortfin mako shark is the fastest shark in the ocean. This toothy torpedo can swim at speeds of up to 60 mph has a tail like a tuna fish, its favorite prey |
| Genus: Mako sharks. Mako shark is better known as grey-blue shark. However, it still has a few other names: bonito shark, mackerel shark, black winged shark, blue pointer shark. It should also be noted that during the last century experts have described another kind of mako sharks: the Longfin mako shark.enus: Mako sharks. Mako shark is better known as grey-blue shark. However, it still has a few other names: bonito shark, mackerel shark, black winged shark, blue pointer shark. It should also be noted that during the last century experts have described another kind of mako sharks: the Longfin mako shark |
| The mako shark body color is very similar to the color of the other grey-blue sharks. Shark color can vary from grey-blue and blue to light gray, almost white. The predator has no swim bladder, and the only reason why it does not sink is because it is in constant motion throughout its life.The Mako sharks main diet consists of large marine fish: scomber, tuna, mackerel, herring and others.enus: Mako sharks. Mako shark is better known as grey-blue shark. However, it still has a few other names: bonito shark, mackerel shark, black winged shark, blue pointer shark. It should also be noted that during the last century experts have described another kind of mako sharks: the Longfin mako shark |
| By Hideaki Tailor on June 7, 2013. The catch set the record for the biggest mako shark and is one of the biggest of any catch ever. Two videographers from an Outdoor Channel reality show were filming on a boat where fisherman reeled in what's believed to be the largest mako shark in recorded history |
| WORLD'S BIGGEST SHARK. The catch set the record for the biggest mako shark and is one of the biggest of any catch ever. Two videographers from an Outdoor Channel reality show were filming on a boat where fisherman reeled in what's believed to be the largest mako shark in recorded history |
| Answer: In a race among the sharks, the shortfin mako shark (Isurus oxyrinchus) would be the winner. The robust, streamlined shortfin mako shark is reported to have been clocked at 22 mph, although some sources say it can reach up to 60 mph.This may be because it is capable of chasing even quicker fish, the sailfish and swordfish, which can reach speeds over 60 mph (when leaping).The mako can also perform giant leaps of up to 20 feet out of the water. Sources: 1 R. Aidan Martin.his may be because it is capable of chasing even quicker fish, the sailfish and swordfish, which can reach speeds over 60 mph (when leaping). The mako can also perform giant leaps of up to 20 feet out of the water. Sources: 1 R. Aidan Martin |
| Normally sharks swim at a speed of less than 5 kph but few species such as mako sharks are able to cruise at a speed of 48 kph. Makos are the world's fastest swimmers. They are agile hunters; built for the speed and chasing prey.Their body is thickest at the center and narrow at the ends.t reaches a length of 40 ft (12 m) and weighs up to 13 tons (12 metric tons). Great white sharks are one of the fast movers in water. They are able to reach speeds of 25 miles per hour (40 km/h). They swim just below the water's surface |
| The shortfin mako shark is the fastest species of shark. Its speed has been recorded at 40 km/h (25 mph) with bursts of up to 74 km/h (46 mph). This high-leaping fish-they can leap approximately 9 m (30 ft) high or higher in the air-is a highly sought-after game fish worldwide.he shortfin mako shark is the fastest species of shark. Its speed has been recorded at 40 km/h (25 mph) with bursts of up to 74 km/h (46 mph). This high-leaping fish-they can leap approximately 9 m (30 ft) high or higher in the air-is a highly sought-after game fish worldwide |
| Answer: The fastest shark is a Mako Shark, the shark can reach a speed of 45 mph. The Great White Shark attack with a speed of about 30 mph. Answer: It is said that sharks can scent 1 single drop of blood in a 6 miles distance, but I have never heard about documented proofs telling so.nswer: The fastest shark is a Mako Shark, the shark can reach a speed of 45 mph. The Great White Shark attack with a speed of about 30 mph. Answer: It is said that sharks can scent 1 single drop of blood in a 6 miles distance, but I have never heard about documented proofs telling so |
| Although anglers can legally retain a 54 inch shortfin mako shark, both male and female shortfin mako sharks reach sexual maturity at sizes larger than 54 inches fork length (73 and 108 in fork length, respectively). This is also true of other sharks such as hammerhead, porbeagle, thresher, and blue sharks.lthough anglers can legally retain a 54 inch shortfin mako shark, both male and female shortfin mako sharks reach sexual maturity at sizes larger than 54 inches fork length (73 and 108 in fork length, respectively). This is also true of other sharks such as hammerhead, porbeagle, thresher, and blue sharks |
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| Longfin mako sharks, Isurus paucus (Guitart Manday, 1966), aka longfinned, longfin and big-eye mako sharks, are slender, spindle-shaped sharks with conical snouts. Their teeth are moderately long, smooth-edged, without basal cusplets. Their gill slits are long, extending partially onto the top of their heads |
| Longfin mako sharks, Isurus paucus, likely feed on pelagic squids and schooling fishes. The diet of shortfin makos is relatively well known and includes a wide variety of teleosts (bony fishes) and cephalopods |
| The mako shark, also called shortfin mako shark or blue pointer, is the fastest of all shark species, and can reach an average speed of 22 mph, though scientists have found one particularly spry specimen traveling at an astonishing 43 mph |
| Mako sharks are the fastest of all sharks. A Shortfin mako has been reliably clocked at 31 mph (50 Km/hr), and is thought to have achieved even faster bursts of speed! For comparison, an Olympic swimmer can swim at speeds around 5 mph |
| 2.5 - 4.2 m (8 - 13 feet) Shortfin Makos are slightly smaller than Longfin makos. The largest Longfin mako accurately measured had a length of 13.7 feet. Diet: Fish. The diet of a Mako shark is almost entirely fish, smaller sharks, and sometimes squid |
| Not surprisingly, Shortfin Makos are able to catch even the fastest of fishes there is a record of a 750-pound (340-kilogram) Mako with a whole 120-pound (54.5-kilogram) Broadbill Swordfish (Xiphias gladius) in its stomach; however, it is uncertain whether the shark out-sprinted or out-maneuvered the swordfish |
| Longfin mako sharks are predator s that feed on small schooling bony fish es and cephalopod s. Whether this shark is capable of elevating its body temperature above that of the surrounding water like the other members of its family is uncertain, though it possesses the requisite physiological adaptations. Reproduction in this species is aplacental viviparous, meaning the embryo s hatch from eggs inside the uterus. In the later stages of development, the unborn young are fed nonviable eggs by the mother ( oophagy ). The litter size is typically two, but may be as many as eight. The longfin mako is of limited commercial value, as its meat and fins are of lower quality than those of other pelagic sharks; it is caught unintentionally in low numbers across its range. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has assessed this species as vulnerable due to its rarity, low reproductive rate, and continuing bycatch mortality. |
| Sharks and rays are both cartilaginous fish es which can be Anchor:Bony/Cartilaginous contrasted with bony fishes. Rays are basically flattened sharks, adapted for feeding on the bottom. Guitarfish are somewhat between sharks and rays, and show characteristics of both (though they are classified as rays). |
| The mako shark has a very pretty dark blue color on top. It is white underneath which allows it to blend in and stay hidden when it is hunting for food. It has a unique nose that has a point to it like a cone. They are very big sharks in reference to their weight which can be up to 1,000 pounds |
| The type of shark they are asking for is clearly a Great White Shark. It's alot faster than 1 mph, a human swims 2-5 mph average. It depends on what kind of shark, but the mako can get up to 45-50 mph in short bursts. When a shark is hitting prey from underneath they can reach up to 30mph.12 people found this useful.Answered. It's alot faster than 1 mph, a human swims 2-5 mph average. It depends on what kind of shark, but the mako can get up to 45-50 mph in short bursts. When a shark is hitting prey from underneath they can reach up to 30mph. 12 people found this useful. Answered |
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| The biology of the longfin mako is little-known; it is somewhat common in the western Atlantic and possibly the central Pacific, while in the eastern Atlantic, it is rare and outnumbered over 1000-fold by the shortfin mako in fishery landings. The longfin mako's slender body and long, broad pectoral fins evoke the oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus) and the blue shark (Prionace glauca), both slow-cruising sharks of upper oceanic waters. This morphological similarity suggests that the longfin mako is less active than the shortfin mako, one of the fastest and most energetic sharks. Like the other members of its family, this species possesses blood vessel countercurrent exchange systems called the rete mirabilia (Latin for "wonderful net", singular rete mirabile) in its trunk musculature and around its eyes and brain. This system enables other mackerel sharks to conserve metabolic heat and maintain a higher body temperature than their environments, though whether the longfin mako is capable of the same is uncertain. |
| The most significant longfin mako catches are by Japanese tropical longline fisheries, and those sharks occasionally enter Tokyo markets. From 1987 to 1994, United States fisheries reported catches (discarded, as this species is worthless on the North American market) of 2–12 tons per year. Since 1999, retention of this species has been prohibited by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic sharks. Longfin makos were once significant in the Cuban longline fishery, comprising a sixth of the shark landings from 1971 to 1972; more recent data from this fishery are not available. The IUCN has assessed this species as vulnerable due to its uncommonness, low reproductive rate, and susceptibility to shark fishing gear. It has also been listed under Annex I of the Convention on Migratory Species Migratory Shark Memorandum of Understanding. In the North Atlantic, stocks of the shortfin mako have declined 40% or more since the late 1980s, and concerns exist that populations of the longfin mako are following the same trend. |
| The shortfin mako inhabits offshore temperate and tropical seas worldwide. The closely related longfin mako shark is found in the Gulf Stream or warmer offshore waters. |
| Widely scattered records suggest that the longfin mako shark has a worldwide distribution in tropical and warm-temperate oceans; the extent of its range is difficult to determine due to confusion with the shortfin mako. In the Atlantic Ocean, it is known from the Gulf Stream off the east coast of the United States, Cuba, and southern Brazil in the west, and from the Iberian Peninsula to Ghana in the east, possibly including the Mediterranean Sea and Cape Verde. In the Indian Ocean, it has been reported from the Mozambique Channel. In the Pacific Ocean, it occurs off Japan and Taiwan, northeastern Australia, a number of islands in the Central Pacific northeast of Micronesia, and southern California. |
| Mako shark. Mako shark (genus Isurus), any of two species of swift, active, potentially dangerous sharks of the mackerel shark family, Isuridae. The shortfin mako (Isurus oxyrinchus) is found in all tropical and temperate seas, and the longfin mako (I. paucus) is scattered worldwide in tropical seas |
| Sharks are related to skates and rays, and there are close to 400 species in the world. Along the Atlantic Coast, sharks generally migrate north in the spring and south in the fall. Sharks are related to skates and rays, and there are close to 400 species in the world. Along the Atlantic Coast, sharks generally migrate north in the spring and south in the fall. MAKO: Mako sharks are highly migratory animals that travel through temperate and tropical oceans |
| Shortfin mako sharks over have interior teeth considerably wider and flatter than smaller makos, which enables them to prey effectively upon dolphin s, swordfish, and other sharks. An amateur videotape, taken in Pacific waters, shows a moribund pantropical spotted dolphin whose tail was almost completely severed being circled by a shortfin mako. Makos also tend to scavenge long-lined and netted fish. |
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| The shortfin mako shark feeds mainly upon cephalopods and bony fish including mackerel s, tuna s, bonito s, and swordfish, but it may also eat other sharks, porpoise s, sea turtle s, and seabirds. They hunt by lunging vertically up and tearing off chunks of their preys' flanks and fins. Makos swim below their prey, so they can see what is above and have a high probability of reaching prey before it notices. In Ganzirri and Isola Lipari, Sicily, shortfin makos have been found with amputated swordfish bills impaled into their head and gills, suggesting swordfish seriously injure and likely kill them. In addition, this location, and the late spring and early summer timing, corresponding to the swordfish's spawning cycle, suggests they hunt while the swordfish are most vulnerable, typical of many predators. |
| Shortfin mako sharks consume 3% of their weight each day and take about 1.5–2.0 days to digest an average-sized meal. By comparison, the sandbar shark, an inactive species, consumes 0.6% of its weight a day and takes 3 to 4 days to digest it. An analysis of the stomach contents of 399 male and female mako sharks ranging from suggest makos from Cape Hatteras to the Grand Banks prefer bluefish, constituting 77.5% of their diet by volume. The average capacity of the stomach was 10% of the total weight. Shortfin mako sharks consumed 4.3% to 14.5% of the available bluefish between Cape Hatteras and Georges Bank. |
| The longfin mako has large eyes and is attracted to cyalume sticks (chemical lights), implying that it is a visual hunter. Its diet consists mainly of small, schooling bony fishes and squids. In October 1972, a 3.4-m-long female with the broken bill from a swordfish (Xiphius gladias) lodged in her abdomen was caught in the northeastern Indian Ocean; whether the shark was preying on swordfish as the shortfin mako does, or encountered the swordfish in some other aggressive context is not known. Adult longfin makos likely have no natural predators, while young individuals may fall prey to larger sharks. |
| Longfin mako sharks, Isurus paucus, likely feed on pelagic squids and schooling fishes. The diet of shortfin makos is relatively well known and includes a wide variety of teleosts (bony fishes) and cephalopods |
| Blue sharks eat a significant amount of squid, while tiger sharks are known to eat sea turtles. Smooth dogfish sharks eat crabs and lobsters, and hammerhead sharks prefer stingrays. Some sharks that are quick and large enough also hunt sea mammals. Great white sharks, tiger sharks and mako sharks have been known to eat sea lions, seals, dolphins, porpoises and sea birds. They also prey on large fish like mackerel and tuna. The largest shark, the whale shark, doesn't hunt for its food |
| Well-known species such as the great white shark, tiger shark, blue shark, mako shark, and the hammerhead shark are apex predator s—organisms at the top of their underwater food chain. Many shark populations are threatened by human activities. |
| Among the most dangerous to humans are: Great white; Tiger shark; Bull shark; Oceanic White tip; Gray sharks (territorial?) Mako; Only a few species consider people as prey. They usually attack mistaking humans for marine animals on which they feed (mammals or sea turtles). Most of the other sharks attack are provoked (feeding, spearfishing, bleeding, etc.) Sharks don't have many predators |
| They have several sets of replaceable teeth. Well-known species such as the great white shark, tiger shark, blue shark, mako shark, and the hammerhead shark are apex predators - organisms at the top of their underwater food chain. Many shark populations are threatened by human activities.hey have several sets of replaceable teeth. Well-known species such as the great white shark, tiger shark, blue shark, mako shark, and the hammerhead shark are apex predators - organisms at the top of their underwater food chain. Many shark populations are threatened by human activities |
| Sharks are found in all seas and are common to depths of 2,000 metres (6,600 ft). They generally do not live in freshwater although there are a few known exceptions, such as the bull shark and the river shark, which can survive and be found in both seawater and freshwater.ell-known species such as the great white shark, tiger shark, blue shark, mako shark, and the hammerhead shark are apex predators - organisms at the top of their underwater food chain. Many shark populations are threatened by human activities |
| The most dangerous sharks are the Great White shark, the Tiger shark, the Hammerhead shark, the Mako shark and the Bull shark. On average, there are only about 100 shark attacks each year and only 10 of those result in a human death. You should check it out from their perspective, though! People kill thousands of sharks in a year for sport and for food. Shark skins are used to make products like any other leather would be. Up until the 1950's, shark livers were used as a vitamin A supplement. Shark fin soup and shark steaks are both eaten in many countries (Mako, seen in the top photo, is the most popular in the United States |
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| The film has a Rotten Tomatoes score of 82% based on reviews from 38 critics. The critical consensus reads: "A magical journey about the power of a young boy's imagination to save a dying fantasy land, The NeverEnding Story remains a much-loved kids adventure." Metacritic gives the film a score of 46/100 based on reviews from 10 critics. |
| The NeverEnding Story (German: Die unendliche Geschichte) is a 1984 West German -produced English language epic fantasy film based on the novel of the same name by Michael Ende, about a boy who reads a magical book that tells a story of a young warrior whose task is to stop a dark storm called the Nothing from engulfing a fantasy world. |
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| The book centers on a boy, Bastian Balthazar Bux, neglected by his father after the death of Bastian's mother. In escape from some bullies, Bastian bursts into the antique book store of Carl Conrad Coreander, where he finds his interest held by a book called The Neverending Story.he NeverEnding Story was the first film adaptation of the novel. It was released in 1984, directed by Wolfgang Petersen and starring Barret Oliver as Bastian, Noah Hathaway as Atreyu, and Tami Stronach as the Childlike Empress |
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| Synopsis: THE NEVER ENDING STORY centers on young Bastian Bux, who escapes his troubled life in a dusty old bookstore. The store owner tells him not to look at the book The NeverEnding Story, but Bastian does anyway. He becomes engrossed in the story, in which boy warrior Atreyu seeks to save the land of Fantasia from becoming destroyed by a mythical force known as the Nothing |
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| The Neverending Story (German: Die unendliche Geschichte) is a German fantasy novel by Michael Ende, originally released in 1979, with an English translation published in 1983.A troubled, insecure young boy named Bastian who loves to read happens upon a antique bookstore owned by a Mr. Coreander, when hiding from some bullies |
| Plot summary. The book centers on a boy, Bastian Balthazar Bux, a small and strange child who is neglected by his father after the death of Bastian's mother. While escaping from some bullies, Bastian bursts into the antique book store of Carl Conrad Coreander, where he finds his interest held by a book called The Neverending Story. The Neverending Story (German: Die unendliche Geschichte) is a German fantasy novel by Michael Ende that was first published in 1979. An English translation, by Ralph Manheim, was first published in 1983. The novel was later adapted into several films |
| His most memorable role was Atreyu Atreyu in the 1984 film The NeverEnding Story. He received his second Young Artist Awards nomination and won the award for Best Younger Actor in the 12th Annual Saturn Awards. |
| The film has a Rotten Tomatoes score of 82% based on reviews from 38 critics. The critical consensus reads: "A magical journey about the power of a young boy's imagination to save a dying fantasy land, The NeverEnding Story remains a much-loved kids adventure." Metacritic gives the film a score of 46/100 based on reviews from 10 critics. |
| Noah Leslie Hathaway (born November 13, 1971) is an American actor and a former teen idol. He is best known for his roles as Atreyu Atreyu in the 1984 film The NeverEnding Story and for portraying Boxey on the original TV Series Battlestar Galactica. His work in The Neverending Story made him particularly popular as a teen-aged celebrity in Europe. |
| The Chiquititas feature film was not screened for critics, as it was basically a result of the huge success among children from Argentina and other countries, like Israel. However, it received mixed to negative reviews. Reviewers stated that Rincón de Luz presented typical elements from famous American musical/fantasy films (which Cris Morena herself enjoys) such as The Sound of Music and The NeverEnding Story. The film received a positive review from Argentine newspaper La Nación. |
| Damon has produced or executive produced over 70 films, and his films have received 10 Oscar nominations including: the 2005 Academy Award winner Monster, starring Charlize Theron ; the critically acclaimed, multi-Oscar nominated World War II drama Das Boot, directed by Wolfgang Petersen ; and The NeverEnding Story, also directed by Wolfgang Petersen. Other acclaimed films include The Upside of Anger, starring Oscar nominee Joan Allen and Kevin Costner ; 9 ½ Weeks, directed by Adrian Lyne ; 8 Million Ways to Die, directed by Hal Ashby ; Short Circuit, directed by John Badham ; High Spirits directed by Neil Jordan ; The Choirboys directed by Robert Aldrich ; The Lost Boys, directed by Joel Schumacher ; The Jungle Book, directed by Stephen Sommers ; The Musketeer directed by Peter Hyams and Beyond A Reasonable Doubt, also directed by Peter Hyams, and starring Michael Douglas. Damon was a founding member of the American Film Marketing Association (now IFTA) and is a recurring board member of the IFTA. |
| A rumor persists that the script for Explorers had been circulating Hollywood offices for years before it was made, and that it was bought by the studio because a scene of "children flying through the sky on bicycles" appealed to Steven Spielberg for his film E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial. The film was originally to be directed by Wolfgang Petersen having initially impressed Paramount executives with his family-targeted The NeverEnding Story. Petersen wanted to film it in his native Germany. The studio decided to settle in the States with an American director and Petersen was not long after commissioned by 20th Century Fox to take over the production of Enemy Mine. "The funny thing about it is that when I was first given the script, I was coming off Gremlins and in a rare point in my career I was like 'hey, let's get this guy,'" said Dante during a Q&A and screening of the film in 2008. Dante liked what he read but didn't feel there was a third act. "At the end when the kids went to the planet, they go and play baseball. That was the plot. It seemed that wasn't quite enough." While discussing the script with Paramount executives, they said "we can work on it while we're making the picture." Dante and the writer, Eric Luke, were "improvising what they were going to do" while the film was being made. |
| The NeverEnding Story II had a negative critical reception, finding it an inferior sequel. The film has a 0% score on Rotten Tomatoes based on six reviews; the average rating is 3.3/10. Richard Harrington of The Washington Post wrote, "Unlike its predecessor, there are few effects in II worthy of being called special, and events unfold with uniform flatness. Silver City feels like Diet Oz, the sorceress's castle is more hinted at than realized and several new creatures are right out of late-night comedy sketches". Chris Hicks, writing for the Deseret News, was more kind in his review, writing that it would be enjoyable to children, whereas the first film was enjoyable to the entire family. |
| The NeverEnding Story was the first film adaptation of the novel. It was released in 1984, directed by Wolfgang Petersen and starring Barret Oliver as Bastian, Noah Hathaway as Atreyu, and Tami Stronach as the Childlike Empress. It covered only the first half of the book, ending at the point where Bastian enters Fantasia (Fantastica). Ende, who was reportedly "revolted" by the movie, requested they halt production or change the movie's name, as he felt it had drastically deviated from his novel; when they did neither, he sued them and subsequently lost the case. The music was composed by Klaus Doldinger. Some electronic tracks by Giorgio Moroder were added to the US version of the movie, as well as the titlesong Never Ending Story composed by Giorgio Moroder and Keith Forsey becoming a chart success for Limahl, the former singer of Kajagoogoo. |
| This film was an Italian/German production in which Michael Ende himself played the role of the passenger in the train (who is told the story by Master Hora and writes it down). It appears that Ende, unhappy with how the film based on The Neverending Story did not follow the spirit of the book faithfully enough, requested that he was involved more directly in filming Momo. |
| The film score of The NeverEnding Story was composed by Klaus Doldinger of the German jazz group Passport. The theme song of the North American release of the film was composed by Giorgio Moroder with lyrics by Keith Forsey, and performed by Limahl (lead singer of Kajagoogoo ) and Beth Anderson. It was released as a single in 1984, it peaked at No. 4 on the UK singles chart, No. 6 on the US Billboard Adult Contemporary chart, and No. 17 on the Billboard Hot 100. The song has been covered by The Birthday Massacre, Creamy, Dragonland, Kenji Haga, and New Found Glory. More recent covers were done by Norwegian synthpop group Echo Image on their 2001 maxi-single Skulk and by German techno group Scooter on their 2007 album Jumping All Over the World. This Limahl song, along with other "techno-pop" treatments to the soundtrack, is not present in the German version of the film, which features Doldinger's orchestral score exclusively. |
| In 1984, Moroder compiled a new restoration and edit of the silent film Metropolis (1927) and provided it with a contemporary soundtrack. This soundtrack includes seven pop music tracks from Pat Benatar, Jon Anderson, Adam Ant, Billy Squier, Loverboy, Bonnie Tyler and Freddie Mercury. He also integrated the old-fashioned intertitle s into the film as subtitle s as a means of improving continuity, and he also increased the film's framerate to 24 frames a second. Since the original speed was unknown this choice was controversial. Known as the "Moroder version", it sparked debate among film buffs, with outspoken critics and supporters of the film falling into equal camps. In 1984, Moroder worked with Philip Oakey of The Human League to make the album Philip Oakey & Giorgio Moroder, which was a UK singles chart hit with " Together in Electric Dreams ", title track to the 1984 film Electric Dreams. The same year saw him collaborating with Kajagoogoo frontman Limahl for their worldwide hit " The NeverEnding Story ". |
| "The NeverEnding Story" is the title song from the English version of the 1984 film The NeverEnding Story. It was performed by Limahl. Limahl released two versions of the song, one in English and one in French. The English version featured vocals by Beth Anderson, and the French version featured vocals by Ann Calvert. It was a success in many countries, reaching No. 1 in Norway and Sweden, No. 2 in Austria, Germany and Italy, No. 4 in the UK. No. 6 in Australia and No. 6 in the US Billboard Adult Contemporary chart. |
| Among the commercial successes for German films of the 1980s were the Otto film series beginning in 1985 starring comedian Otto Waalkes, Wolfgang Petersen 's adaptation of The NeverEnding Story (1984), and the internationally successful Das Boot (1981), which still holds the record for most Academy Award nominations for a German film (six). Other notable film-makers who came to prominence in the 1980s include producer Bernd Eichinger and directors Doris Dörrie, Uli Edel, and Loriot. |
| Noah Hathaway. Noah Leslie Hathaway (born November 13, 1971) is an American actor and a former teen idol. He is best known for his roles as Atreyu in the 1984 film The NeverEnding Story and for portraying Boxey on the original TV Series Battlestar Galactica. His work in The Neverending Story made him particularly popular as a teen-aged celebrity in Europe |
| 8 Reasons Why The Neverending Story Is a Psychological Horror Show. The Neverending Story is one of those movies that always gets brought up as a timeless fantasy classic when 80s and 90s kids get all wistful about the childhood they are trying to relive. But seriously, it's one incredibly fucked up movie, and not just because of the horse |
| Goodbye to the old Neverending Story and Hello to the New. From this time on the site will become the most informative site on the Internet about the Neverending Story. I have to give a lot of thanks to one main person for the new additions.His name is Tom Stroehla and he has a great site about The Neverending Story.Below is a small caption of his home page.the webmaster) The NeverEnding Story has always meant a lot to many people throughout the world. The book is so wonderful because it makes you dream and if your lucky, you will be able to visit Fantasia and be a part of the NeverEnding Story |
| His most memorable role was Atreyu Atreyu in the 1984 film The NeverEnding Story. He received his second Young Artist Awards nomination and won the award for Best Younger Actor in the 12th Annual Saturn Awards. |
| Andrew Sabiston is a writer, series developer, executive story editor and performer in the children’s/youth television market with over 900 episodes to his credit. Many of the programs in which he has been involved are multiple award-winners airing globally and include: Little Bear; Max & Ruby; Mike the Knight; Arthur; Justin Time; Trucktown; Bo On the Go; My Big Big Friend; The Moblees; Little Charmers; The Adventures of Napkin Man; Donkey Kong Country, The Neverending Story; Droids, Super Mario Brothers; Harry and His Bucket Full of Dinosaurs; Babar and Badou, and The Travels of the Young Marco Polo. A 2015 Canadian Screen Award Nominee for Best Writing, he also had three of his scripts nominated for Best Series in various categories in the 2015 Youth Media Alliance Awards. |
| Betty Box said the film "didn't break records or win awards but it did reasonably good business and put the youngsters on the first rung of the ladder to stardom |
| Damon has produced or executive produced over 70 films, and his films have received 10 Oscar nominations including: the 2005 Academy Award winner Monster, starring Charlize Theron ; the critically acclaimed, multi-Oscar nominated World War II drama Das Boot, directed by Wolfgang Petersen ; and The NeverEnding Story, also directed by Wolfgang Petersen. Other acclaimed films include The Upside of Anger, starring Oscar nominee Joan Allen and Kevin Costner ; 9 ½ Weeks, directed by Adrian Lyne ; 8 Million Ways to Die, directed by Hal Ashby ; Short Circuit, directed by John Badham ; High Spirits directed by Neil Jordan ; The Choirboys directed by Robert Aldrich ; The Lost Boys, directed by Joel Schumacher ; The Jungle Book, directed by Stephen Sommers ; The Musketeer directed by Peter Hyams and Beyond A Reasonable Doubt, also directed by Peter Hyams, and starring Michael Douglas. Damon was a founding member of the American Film Marketing Association (now IFTA) and is a recurring board member of the IFTA. |
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| A prominent theme of the film is duality, as almost all the main characters appear in two forms or roles. Although it is hard to lay one's finger on the interpretation of this film, it can be said that self-actualization is at least a major underlying theme. |
| The main theme of the story is a clash between two views of the world, one very logical, pragmatic, physical, and the other one romantic and spiritual. It shows that not all mysteries need to be uncovered, not all secrets revealed, that unknown is not always bad, that it keeps people searching, asking questions, coming back. What is known for certain, is often taken for granted and then loses attraction |
| Most of the themes are apparent through the film’s characters: "They shared the central themes of idealism, identity, flexibility and the fallibility of conclusive knowing… At the heart, it is a story that celebrates dichotomy, paradox, duality and irony |
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| As in his well-known work The Neverending Story, Michael Ende uses fantasy and symbolism to deal with real world matters such as the nature and importance of time, the power of stories, friendship, compassion and the value of the small but pleasant things that make life more worth living. |
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| []tricky\_fish 3 points4 points5 points 3 years ago (1 child) It even fits with the theme of the book: The story of the Empress is read by an ordinary boy whose story is read by the reader. Who in turn may be the subject of some other book; who knows. I think that this meaning of the neverending story got lost when the third layer became a movie |
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| The NeverEnding Story II: The Next Chapter is a 1990 German-American fantasy film and sequel to The NeverEnding Story. It was directed by George T. Miller and stars Jonathan Brandis as Bastian Balthazar Bux Bastian Bux, Kenny Morrison as Atreyu Atreyu, and Alexandra Johnes as the The Childlike Empress Childlike Empress. The only actor to return from the first film was Thomas Hill as Mr. Koreander. |
| The NeverEnding Story was the first film adaptation of the novel. It was released in 1984, directed by Wolfgang Petersen and starring Barret Oliver as Bastian, Noah Hathaway as Atreyu, and Tami Stronach as the Childlike Empress. It covered only the first half of the book, ending at the point where Bastian enters Fantasia (Fantastica). Ende, who was reportedly "revolted" by the movie, requested they halt production or change the movie's name, as he felt it had drastically deviated from his novel; when they did neither, he sued them and subsequently lost the case. The music was composed by Klaus Doldinger. Some electronic tracks by Giorgio Moroder were added to the US version of the movie, as well as the titlesong Never Ending Story composed by Giorgio Moroder and Keith Forsey becoming a chart success for Limahl, the former singer of Kajagoogoo. |
| Bastian Balthazar Bux is the main protagonist of the story. Bastian is a shy and bookish boy around 12 years old who is neglected by his father, who is still mourning the sudden death of his wife (she died of an unspecified illness). He is a dreamer, who is shunned by other children due to his immense imagination. During a visit to an antique bookstore, he steals a curious-looking book titled The Neverending Story, and upon reading it he finds himself literally drawn into the story |
| Bastian Balthazar Bux is a shy and friendless bibliophile 12-year-old, teased by bullies from school. On his way to school, he hides from the bullies in a bookstore, interrupting the grumpy bookseller, Mr. Coreander. Bastian asks about one of the books he sees, but Mr. Coreander advises against it. His curiosity piqued, Bastian seizes the book, leaving a note promising to return it, and hides in the school's attic to read. The book describes the world of Fantasia slowly being devoured by a force called "The Nothing". Fantasia's ruler, the Childlike Empress, has fallen ill, and Atreyu Atreyu is tasked to discover the cure, believing that once the Empress is well, the Nothing will no longer be a threat. Atreyu is given a medallion named the AURYN AURYN that can guide and protect him in the quest. As Atreyu sets out, the Nothing summons Gmork Gmork, a vicious and highly intelligent wolf -like creature, to kill Atreyu. |
| The NeverEnding Story III: Escape from Fantasia (also known as: The NeverEnding Story III: Return to Fantasia) is a 1994 film and the second sequel to the fantasy film The NeverEnding Story (following the first sequel The NeverEnding Story II: The Next Chapter ). It starred Jason James Richter as the principal character Bastian Bux, and Jack Black in one of his early roles as the school bully Slip. This film used the characters from Michael Ende 's novel The Neverending Story (1979), but introduced a new storyline. |
| The series also introduces new supporting characters. Lucas and Marely are Bastian's friends who try to defend him from school bullies, and Fly Girl is a heroine whom Atreyu meets who is on her own Quest. "Tales from The Neverending Story" is the first live action adaption not to feature the characters of Nighthob, TeenyWeeny, or Rockbiter |
| Children of the '80s will no doubt feel a deep pang of nostalgia when they see The Neverending Story characters Atreyu and Falkor soaring together through the skies, once again, as Limahl sings the title track of the classic fantasy film in a new campaign from Spotify |
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| The Bronze Age Collapse from 1200 BC to 900 BC was a dark age for the entire Near East, North Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Mediterranean, and Balkan regions, with great upheavals and mass movements of people. |
| Robert Drews describes the collapse as "the worst disaster in ancient history, even more calamitous than the collapse of the Western Roman Empire." A number of people have spoken of the cultural memories of the disaster as stories of a "lost golden age ". Hesiod for example spoke of Ages of Gold, Silver, and Bronze, separated from the modern harsh cruel world of the Age of Iron by the Age of Heroes. Rodney Castledon even suggests that memories of the Bronze Age collapse even influenced Plato 's story of Atlantis in Timaeus and the Critias. |
| The Bronze Age collapse is the transition from the Age\_sub-divisions Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, expressed by the collapse of palace economies of the Aegean and Anatolia, which were replaced after a hiatus by the isolated village cultures of the Dark Age period in history of the ancient Near East. Some have gone so far as to call the catalyst that ended the Bronze Age a "catastrophe". The Bronze Age collapse may be seen in the context of a technological history that saw the slow, comparatively continuous spread of iron-working technology in the region, beginning with precocious iron-working in what is now Romania in the 13th and 12th centuries. The cultural collapse of the Mycenaean kingdoms, the Hittite Empire in Anatolia and Syria, and the Egyptian Empire in Syria and Israel, the scission of long-distance trade contacts and sudden eclipse of literacy occurred between 1206 and 1150 BCE. In the first phase of this period, almost every city between Troy and Gaza was violently destroyed, and often left unoccupied thereafter (for example, Hattusas, Mycenae, Ugarit ). The gradual end of the Dark Age that ensued saw the rise of settled Neo-Hittite Aramaean kingdoms of the mid-10th century BCE, and the rise of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. |
| The Late Bronze Age collapse saw methodical invasion and destruction of cities, populations, wealth and means of production by competing tribal groups, states and empires in the eastern Mediterranean. Although cities had been sacked before, the systematic nature and scale of these campaigns stand out. |
| Tablet RS 18.38 from Ugarit also mentions grain to the Hittites, suggesting a long period of famine, connected further, in the full theory, to drought. Barry Weiss, using the Palmer Drought Index for 35 Greek, Turkish, and Middle Eastern weather stations, showed that a drought of the kinds that persisted from January 1972 would have affected all of the sites associated with the Late Bronze Age collapse. Drought could have easily precipitated or hastened socio-economic problems and led to wars. More recently, Brian Fagan has shown how mid-winter storms from the Atlantic were diverted to travel north of the Pyrenees and the Alps, bringing wetter conditions to Central Europe, but drought to the Eastern Mediterranean. More recent paleoclimatological research has also shown climatic disruption and increasing aridity in the Eastern Mediterranean, associated with the North Atlantic Oscillation at this time (See Bronze Age Collapse ). |
| The archaeological evidence shows a widespread collapse of Bronze Age civilization in the Eastern Mediterranean world at the outset of the period, as the great palaces and cities of the Mycenaeans were destroyed or abandoned. Around then, the Hittite civilization suffered serious disruption and cities from Troy to Gaza were destroyed. Following the collapse, fewer and smaller settlements suggest famine and depopulation. In Greece, the Linear B writing of the Greek language used by Mycenaean bureaucrats ceased. The decoration on Greek pottery after about 1100 BC lacks the figurative decoration of Mycenaean ware and is restricted to simpler, generally geometric styles (1000–700 BC). |
| In Egypt, Ramesses III was fighting to save his country and Empire in the midst of the Bronze Age collapse, a prolonged period of region-wide droughts, crop failures, depopulation, and collapse of urban centers. It is likely that the Nile irrigated lands remained fruitful and would have been highly desirable to Egypt’s neighbors. During this chaotic time, a new warlike group of people from the north, the Sea People, repeatedly attacked and plundered various Near Eastern powers |
| The Bronze Age collapse marked the start of what has been called the Greek Dark Ages, that lasted for more than 400 years. Other cities like Athens continued to be occupied, but with a more local sphere of influence, limited evidence of trade and an impoverished culture, from which it took centuries to recover. These sites in Greece show evidence of the collapse: |
| The growing complexity and specialization of the Late Bronze Age political, economic, and social organization in Carol Thomas and Craig Conant's phrase together made the organization of civilization too intricate to reestablish piecewise when disrupted. That could explain why the collapse was so widespread and able to render the Bronze Age civilizations incapable of recovery. The critical flaws of the Late Bronze Age are its centralisation, specialisation, complexity, and top-heavy political structure. These flaws then were exposed by sociopolitical events (revolt of peasantry and defection of mercenaries), fragility of all kingdoms (Mycenaean, Hittite, Ugaritic, and Egyptian), demographic crises (overpopulation), and wars between states. Other factors that could have placed increasing pressure on the fragile kingdoms include interruption of maritime trade by piracy by the Sea Peoples, as well as drought, crop failure, famine, or the Dorian migration or invasion. |
| By the Age\_sub-divisions Late Bronze Age, Hittite had started losing ground to its close relative Luwian. It appears that in the 13th century BC, Luwian was the most widely spoken language in the Hittite capital of Hattusa. After the collapse of the Hittite Empire as a part of the more general Late Bronze Age collapse, Luwian emerged in the Early Iron Age as the main language of the so-called Syro-Hittite states in southwestern Anatolia and northern Syria. |
| In the 13th century BCE, at the end of the Bronze Age, seafaring invaders from Europe and the Aegean known as the Sea Peoples entered the Eastern Mediterranean, invading Anatolia, Syria, Canaan, Cyprus and Egypt. The invasions by the Sea Peoples ushered the Bronze Age Collapse, which resulted in the cultural collapse of Mycenean Greece, the Hittite Empire, the New Kingdom of Egypt and the civilizations of Canaan and Syria. The Sea Peoples are regarded as being composed of various groups of Indo-European peoples. |
| The most eminent of early biblical archaeologists was William F. Albright, who believed that he had identified the Patriarchal age in the period 2100–1800 BC, the Intermediate Bronze Age, the interval between two periods of highly developed urban culture in ancient Canaan. Albright argued that he had found evidence of the sudden collapse of the previous Early Bronze Age culture, and ascribed this to the invasion of migratory pastoral nomads from the northeast whom he identified with the Amorites mentioned in Mesopotamian texts. According to Albright, Abraham was a wandering Amorite who migrated from the north into the central highlands of Canaan and the Negev with his flocks and followers as the Canaanite city-states collapsed. Albright, E. A. Speiser and Cyrus Gordon argued that although the texts described by the documentary hypothesis were written centuries after the Patriarchal age, archaeology had shown that they were nevertheless an accurate reflection of the conditions of the 2nd millennium BC: "We can assert with full confidence that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were actual historical individuals." |
| The Mycenaean civilization started to collapse from 1200 BC. Archaeology suggests that, around 1100 BC, the palace centres and outlying settlements of the Mycenaeans' highly organized culture began to be abandoned or destroyed, and by 1050 BC, the recognizable features of Mycenaean culture had disappeared, and the population had decreased significantly. Many explanations attribute the fall of the Mycenaean civilization and the Bronze Age collapse to climatic or environmental catastrophe, combined with an invasion by Dorians or by the Sea Peoples, or to the widespread availability of edged weapons of iron, but no single explanation fits the available archaeological evidence. |
| The end of the Ottomány culture is connected with turbulent events at the end of Old Bronze Age in Central Europe, where there was a collapse of the whole "Old Bronze Age world" with its highly advanced culture of mighty hill-forts, rich burials, and trade over wast distances. The gradual decline in the number of fortified settlements, change of burial rites, and the decision of people to desert fortified settlements could have had several reasons, including the collapse of trade and exchange networks, the attacks of enemies, the internal collapse of society or environmental causes. The following Middle Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age cultures are very different in their burial rites (cremation, erecting of barrows) as well as in their handling of bronze - there is an "explosion" in bronze working, and many bronze hoards found across all of Europe illustrate this change in quantity and quality of produced bronze objects. We see not only bronze ornaments and arms (including first examples of sword s), but also bronze tools ( sickle s, axe s, adze s), which changed the everyday life of prehistoric man. |
| Bronze Age collapse theories have described aspects of the end of the Age in this region. At the end of the Bronze Age in the Aegean region, the Mycenaean administration of the regional trade empire followed the decline of Minoan primacy. Several Minoan client states lost much of their population to famine and/or pestilence. This would indicate that the trade network may have failed, preventing the trade that would previously have relieved such famines and prevented illness caused by malnutrition. It is also known that in this era the breadbasket of the Minoan empire, the area north of the Black Sea, also suddenly lost much of its population, and thus probably some capacity to cultivate crops. |
| The growing complexity and specialization of the Late Bronze Age political, economic, and social organization in Carol Thomas and Craig Conant's phrase together made the organization of civilization too intricate to reestablish piecewise when disrupted. That could explain why the collapse was so widespread and able to render the Bronze Age civilizations incapable of recovery. The critical flaws of the Late Bronze Age are its centralisation, specialisation, complexity, and top-heavy political structure. These flaws then were exposed by sociopolitical events (revolt of peasantry and defection of mercenaries), fragility of all kingdoms (Mycenaean, Hittite, Ugaritic, and Egyptian), demographic crises (overpopulation), and wars between states. Other factors that could have placed increasing pressure on the fragile kingdoms include interruption of maritime trade by piracy by the Sea Peoples, as well as drought, crop failure, famine, or the Dorian migration or invasion. |
| The collapse of the Hittite Empire is usually associated with the gradual decline of Eastern Mediterranean trade networks and the resulting collapse of major Late Bronze Age cities in the Levant, Anatolia and the Aegean.At the beginning of the 12th century BC, Wilusa ( Troy ) was destroyed and the Hittite Empire suffered a sudden devastating attack from the Kaskas, who occupied the coasts around the Black Sea, and who joined with the Mysians. They proceeded to destroy almost all Hittite sites but were finally defeated by the Assyria ns beyond the southern borders near the Tigris. Hatti, Arzawa ( Lydia ), Alashiya ( Cyprus ), Ugarit and Alalakh were destroyed. |
| Another possible cause is invasion by outside peoples, though the only evidence of warfare found so far is the wooden stockade and watchtowers that enclosed Cahokia's main ceremonial precinct. Due to the lack of other evidence for warfare, the palisade appears to have been more for ritual or formal separation than for military purposes. Diseases transmitted among the large, dense urban population are another possible cause of decline. Many theories since the late 20th century propose conquest-induced political collapse as the primary reason for Cahokia’s abandonment. |
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| The Late Bronze Age collapse saw methodical invasion and destruction of cities, populations, wealth and means of production by competing tribal groups, states and empires in the eastern Mediterranean. Although cities had been sacked before, the systematic nature and scale of these campaigns stand out. |
| Tablet RS 18.38 from Ugarit also mentions grain to the Hittites, suggesting a long period of famine, connected further, in the full theory, to drought. Barry Weiss, using the Palmer Drought Index for 35 Greek, Turkish, and Middle Eastern weather stations, showed that a drought of the kinds that persisted from January 1972 would have affected all of the sites associated with the Late Bronze Age collapse. Drought could have easily precipitated or hastened socio-economic problems and led to wars. More recently, Brian Fagan has shown how mid-winter storms from the Atlantic were diverted to travel north of the Pyrenees and the Alps, bringing wetter conditions to Central Europe, but drought to the Eastern Mediterranean. More recent paleoclimatological research has also shown climatic disruption and increasing aridity in the Eastern Mediterranean, associated with the North Atlantic Oscillation at this time (See Bronze Age Collapse ). |
| The archaeological evidence shows a widespread collapse of Bronze Age civilization in the Eastern Mediterranean world at the outset of the period, as the great palaces and cities of the Mycenaeans were destroyed or abandoned. Around then, the Hittite civilization suffered serious disruption and cities from Troy to Gaza were destroyed. Following the collapse, fewer and smaller settlements suggest famine and depopulation. In Greece, the Linear B writing of the Greek language used by Mycenaean bureaucrats ceased. The decoration on Greek pottery after about 1100 BC lacks the figurative decoration of Mycenaean ware and is restricted to simpler, generally geometric styles (1000–700 BC). |
| The Mycenaean civilization perished with the collapse of Bronze-Age civilization on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The collapse is commonly attributed to the Dorian invasion, although other theories describing natural disasters and climate change have been advanced as well. Whatever the causes, the Mycenaean civilization had definitely disappeared after LH III C, when the sites of Mycenae and Tirynth were again destroyed and lost their importance. This end, during the last years of the 12th century BC, occurred after a slow decline of the Mycenaean civilization, which lasted many years before dying out. The beginning of the 11th century BC opened a new context, that of the protogeometric, the beginning of the geometric period, the Greek Dark Ages of traditional historiography. |
| The growing complexity and specialization of the Late Bronze Age political, economic, and social organization in Carol Thomas and Craig Conant's phrase together made the organization of civilization too intricate to reestablish piecewise when disrupted. That could explain why the collapse was so widespread and able to render the Bronze Age civilizations incapable of recovery. The critical flaws of the Late Bronze Age are its centralisation, specialisation, complexity, and top-heavy political structure. These flaws then were exposed by sociopolitical events (revolt of peasantry and defection of mercenaries), fragility of all kingdoms (Mycenaean, Hittite, Ugaritic, and Egyptian), demographic crises (overpopulation), and wars between states. Other factors that could have placed increasing pressure on the fragile kingdoms include interruption of maritime trade by piracy by the Sea Peoples, as well as drought, crop failure, famine, or the Dorian migration or invasion. |
| Much earlier, the Sea Peoples was a confederacy of seafaring raiders who sailed into the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, caused political unrest, and attempted to enter or control Egypt ian territory during the late 19th dynasty, and especially during Year 8 of Ramesses III of the 20th Dynasty. The Egyptian Pharaoh Merneptah explicitly refers to them by the term "the foreign-countries (or 'peoples') of the sea" in his Great Karnak Inscription. Although some scholars believe that they "invaded" Cyprus and the Levant, this hypothesis is disputed. |
| In the 13th century BCE, at the end of the Bronze Age, seafaring invaders from Europe and the Aegean known as the Sea Peoples entered the Eastern Mediterranean, invading Anatolia, Syria, Canaan, Cyprus and Egypt. The invasions by the Sea Peoples ushered the Bronze Age Collapse, which resulted in the cultural collapse of Mycenean Greece, the Hittite Empire, the New Kingdom of Egypt and the civilizations of Canaan and Syria. The Sea Peoples are regarded as being composed of various groups of Indo-European peoples. |
| The inscriptions at Medinet Habu consist of images depicting a coalition of Sea Peoples, among them the Peleset, who are said in the accompanying text to have been defeated by Ramesses III during his Year 8 campaign. In about 1175 BC, Egypt was threatened with a massive land and sea invasion by the "Sea Peoples," a coalition of foreign enemies which included the Tjeker, the Shekelesh, the Deyen, the Weshesh, the Teresh, the Sherden, and the PRST. They were comprehensively defeated by Ramesses III, who fought them in " Djahy " (the eastern Mediterranean coast) and at "the mouths of the rivers" (the Nile Delta ), recording his victories in a series of inscriptions in his mortuary temple at Medinet Habu. Scholars have been unable to conclusively determine which images match what peoples described in the reliefs depicting two major battle scenes. A separate relief on one of the bases of the Osirid pillar s with an accompanying hieroglyphic text clearly identifying the person depicted as a captive Peleset chief is of a bearded man without headdress. This has led to the interpretation that Ramesses III defeated the Sea Peoples including Philistines and settled their captives in fortresses in southern Canaan; another related theory suggests that Philistines invaded and settled the coastal plain for themselves. The soldiers were quite tall and clean shaven. They wore breastplate s and short kilt s, and their superior weapons included chariot s drawn by two horses. They carried small shields and fought with straight swords and spears. |
| Emily Vermeule suggests that the disruption of commercial networks at the end of the 13th century BC was disastrous for Greece and this was followed by the coming of the mysterious " Sea People s", who caused chaos in the Aegean. According to Egyptian records, the "Sea Peoples" destroyed the Hittite Empire then attacked the 19th and the 20th dynasties of Egypt, (circa 1300–1164). They may be related with the destruction of the Mycenaean centers (the records of Pylos mention sea-attack). However at the end of LHIIIB period, the Mycenaeans undertook an expedition against Troy, which meant that the sea was safe with no indication of destruction in the Aegean islands. |
| After defeating the Sea Peoples on land in Syria, Ramesses rushed back to Egypt where preparations for the invaders' assault had already been completed. According to the Medinet Habu inscriptions, Ramesses looked towards the sea and stared at a force of thousands of enemies and, with them, the threat of the end of the Egyptian empire. Ramesses lined the shores of the Nile Delta with ranks of archers who were ready to release volleys of arrows into the enemy ships if they attempted to land. Knowing that he would be defeated in the battle at sea, Ramesses enticed the Sea Peoples and their ships into the mouth of the Nile, where he had assembled a fleet in ambush. This Egyptian fleet worked the Sea Peoples' boats towards shore. Then archers both on land and on the ships devastated the enemy. The Sea People's ships were overturned, many were killed and captured and some even dragged to the shore where they were killed. In the inscriptions, Ramesses proclaims: |
| The Sea peoples is the term used for a confederacy of seafaring raiders of the second millennium BC who sailed into the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, caused political unrest, and attempted to enter or control Egypt ian territory during the late 19th dynasty, and especially during Year 8 of Ramesses III of the 20th Dynasty. The Egyptian Pharaoh Merneptah explicitly refers to them by the term "the foreign-countries (or 'peoples') of the sea" in his Great Karnak Inscription. Although some scholars believe that they "invaded" Cyprus, Hatti and the Levant, this hypothesis is disputed. |
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| The Ancient Levant had been initially dominated by a number of indigenous Semitic speaking peoples ; the Canaan ites, the Amorites and Assyria ns, in addition to Indo-European powers; the Luwians, Mitanni and the Hittites. However, during the collapse of the Late Bronze Age, the coastal regions came under attack from a collection of nine seafaring tribes known as the Sea Peoples. The transitional period is believed by historians to have been a violent, sudden and culturally disruptive time. During this period, the Eastern Mediterranean saw the fall of the Mycenaean Kingdoms, the Hittite Empire in Anatolia and Syria, and the New Kingdom of Egypt in Syria and Canaan. |
| Ramesses III had previously defeated an attack by the Libyans on the Egyptian Empire's western frontier, in his fifth year. A greater threat was posed by a group of migrating peoples called the Sea Peoples. These were times of crisis in the Mediterranean, as many 12th century BC civilizations were destroyed by the Sea Peoples and other migrating nations. The great Hittite Empire fell, as did the Mycenaean civilization, the kingdom of Cyprus and Ugarit, and other great cultures. |
| The late Bronze Age (14th-13th-12th centuries BC) saw a vast migration of the so-called Sea Peoples, described in ancient Egyptian sources. They destroyed Mycenaean and Hittite sites and also attacked Egypt. According to Giovanni Ugas the Sherden, one of the most important tribes of the sea peoples, are to be identified with the Nuragic Sardinians. Another hypothesis is that they arrived to the island around the 13th or 12th century after the failed invasion of Egypt. However, these theories remain controversial. Simonides of Ceos and Plutarch spoke of raids by Sardinians against the island of Crete, in the same period in which the Sea People invaded Egypt. This would at least confirm that Nuragic Sardinians frequented the eastern Mediterranean Sea.Further proofs come from 13th-century Nuragic ceramics found at Tiryns, Kommos, Kokkinokremnos and in Sicily, at Lipari and the Agrigento area, along the sea route linking western to eastern Mediterranean. |
| A 12th-century inscription describes Ramesses III's defeat of the Sea Peoples. The Sea Peoples, a range of groups including the Philistines, led raids on the Eastern Mediterranean during the period of the Bronze Age collapse and are often cited as the reason for the collapse |
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| The Bronze Age begins around 2500 BC with the first appearance of bronze objects in the archaeological record. This coincides with the appearance of the characteristic Beaker culture ; again it is unknown whether this was brought about primarily by folk movement or by cultural assimilation, and again it may be a mixture of both. The Bronze Age sees a shift of emphasis from the communal to the individual, and the rise to prominence of increasingly powerful elites, whose power was enshrined in the control of the flow of precious resources, to manipulate tin and copper into high-status bronze objects such as swords and axes, and their prowess as hunters and warriors. Settlement became increasingly permanent and intensive. Towards the end of the period, numerous examples of extremely fine metalwork begin to be found deposited in rivers, presumably for ritual reasons and perhaps reflecting a progressive shift of emphasis away from the sky and back to the earth, as a rising population increasingly put the land under greater pressure. England largely also becomes in this period bound up with the Atlantic trade system, which created something of a cultural continuum over a large part of Western Europe. It is possible that the Celtic languages developed or spread to England as part of this system; by the end of the Iron Age at the very least there is ample evidence that they were spoken across the whole of England, as well as the Western parts of Britain. |
| The end of the Ottomány culture is connected with turbulent events at the end of Old Bronze Age in Central Europe, where there was a collapse of the whole "Old Bronze Age world" with its highly advanced culture of mighty hill-forts, rich burials, and trade over wast distances. The gradual decline in the number of fortified settlements, change of burial rites, and the decision of people to desert fortified settlements could have had several reasons, including the collapse of trade and exchange networks, the attacks of enemies, the internal collapse of society or environmental causes. The following Middle Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age cultures are very different in their burial rites (cremation, erecting of barrows) as well as in their handling of bronze - there is an "explosion" in bronze working, and many bronze hoards found across all of Europe illustrate this change in quantity and quality of produced bronze objects. We see not only bronze ornaments and arms (including first examples of sword s), but also bronze tools ( sickle s, axe s, adze s), which changed the everyday life of prehistoric man. |
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| Increasingly, the Iron Age in Europe is being seen as a part of the Bronze Age collapse in the ancient Near East, in ancient India (with the post- Rigvedic Vedic civilization ), ancient Iran, and ancient Greece (with the Greek Dark Ages ). In other regions of Europe, the Iron Age began in the 8th century BC in Central Europe and the 6th century BC in Pre-Roman Iron Age Northern Europe. The Near Eastern Iron Age is divided into two subsections, Iron I and Iron II. Iron I (1200–1000 BC) illustrates both continuity and discontinuity with the previous Age\_sub-divisions Late Bronze Age. There is no definitive cultural break between the 13th and 12th century BC throughout the entire region, although certain new features in the hill country, Transjordan, and coastal region may suggest the appearance of the Aramaean and Sea People groups. There is evidence, however, that shows strong continuity with Bronze Age culture, although as one moves later into Iron I the culture begins to diverge more significantly from that of the late 2nd millennium. |
| The gradual breakdown and transformation of economic and social linkages and infrastructure resulted in increasingly localized outlooks. This breakdown was often fast and dramatic as it became unsafe to travel or carry goods over any distance; there was a consequent collapse in trade and manufacture for export. Major industries that depended on trade, such as large-scale pottery manufacture, vanished almost overnight in places like Britain. Tintagel in Cornwall, as well as several other centers, managed to obtain supplies of Mediterranean luxury goods well into the 6th century, but then lost their trading links. Administrative, educational and military infrastructure quickly vanished, and the loss of the established cursus honorum led to the collapse of the schools and to a rise of illiteracy even among the leadership. The careers of Cassiodorus (died c. 585) at the beginning of this period and of Alcuin of York (died 804) at its close were founded alike on their valued literacy. For the formerly Roman area, there was another 20 percent decline in population between 400 and 600, or a one-third decline for 150-600. In the 8th century, the volume of trade reached its lowest level. The very small number of shipwreck s found that dated from the 8th century supports this (which represents less than 2 percent of the number of shipwrecks dated from the 1st century). There were also reforestation and a retreat of agriculture that centered around 500. |
| The growing complexity and specialization of the Late Bronze Age political, economic, and social organization in Carol Thomas and Craig Conant's phrase together made the organization of civilization too intricate to reestablish piecewise when disrupted. That could explain why the collapse was so widespread and able to render the Bronze Age civilizations incapable of recovery. The critical flaws of the Late Bronze Age are its centralisation, specialisation, complexity, and top-heavy political structure. These flaws then were exposed by sociopolitical events (revolt of peasantry and defection of mercenaries), fragility of all kingdoms (Mycenaean, Hittite, Ugaritic, and Egyptian), demographic crises (overpopulation), and wars between states. Other factors that could have placed increasing pressure on the fragile kingdoms include interruption of maritime trade by piracy by the Sea Peoples, as well as drought, crop failure, famine, or the Dorian migration or invasion. |
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| In the specific context of the Middle East, a variety of factors, including population growth, soil degradation, drought, cast bronze weapon and iron production technologies, could have combined to push the relative price of weaponry (compared to arable land) to a level unsustainable for traditional warrior aristocracies. In complex societies that were increasingly fragile and less resilient, the combination of factors may have contributed to the collapse. |
| The end of the Ottomány culture is connected with turbulent events at the end of Old Bronze Age in Central Europe, where there was a collapse of the whole "Old Bronze Age world" with its highly advanced culture of mighty hill-forts, rich burials, and trade over wast distances. The gradual decline in the number of fortified settlements, change of burial rites, and the decision of people to desert fortified settlements could have had several reasons, including the collapse of trade and exchange networks, the attacks of enemies, the internal collapse of society or environmental causes. The following Middle Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age cultures are very different in their burial rites (cremation, erecting of barrows) as well as in their handling of bronze - there is an "explosion" in bronze working, and many bronze hoards found across all of Europe illustrate this change in quantity and quality of produced bronze objects. We see not only bronze ornaments and arms (including first examples of sword s), but also bronze tools ( sickle s, axe s, adze s), which changed the everyday life of prehistoric man. |
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| The growing complexity and specialization of the Late Bronze Age political, economic, and social organization in Carol Thomas and Craig Conant's phrase together made the organization of civilization too intricate to reestablish piecewise when disrupted. That could explain why the collapse was so widespread and able to render the Bronze Age civilizations incapable of recovery. The critical flaws of the Late Bronze Age are its centralisation, specialisation, complexity, and top-heavy political structure. These flaws then were exposed by sociopolitical events (revolt of peasantry and defection of mercenaries), fragility of all kingdoms (Mycenaean, Hittite, Ugaritic, and Egyptian), demographic crises (overpopulation), and wars between states. Other factors that could have placed increasing pressure on the fragile kingdoms include interruption of maritime trade by piracy by the Sea Peoples, as well as drought, crop failure, famine, or the Dorian migration or invasion. |
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| The city became one of the most important centres in the Hittite Empire, during the Late Bronze Age, and reached its apogee around the 11th century BC. While the Hittite empire fell to the Sea Peoples during the Bronze Age collapse, Carchemish survived the Sea People's attacks to continue to be the capital of an important Neo-Hittite kingdom in the Iron Age, and a trading center. Although Ramesses III states in an inscription dating to his 8th Year from his Medinet Habu mortuary temple that Carchemish was destroyed by the Sea Peoples, the city evidently survived the onslaught. King Kuzi-Tesup I is attested in power here and was the son of Talmi-Teshub who was a contemporary of the last Hittite king, Suppiluliuma II. He and his successors ruled a "mini-empire" stretching from Southeast Asia Minor to Northern Syria and the West bend of the Euphrates under the title "Great King". This suggests that Kuzi-Tesub saw himself as the true heir of the line of the great Suppiliuma I and that the central dynasty at Hattusa was now defunct. This powerful polity lasted from c.1175 to 975 BC when it began losing control of its farther possessions and became gradually a more local city state centered around Carchemish. |
| Assyria was a major Mesopotamia n East Semitic-speaking kingdom and empire of the ancient Near East. It existed as an independent state from perhaps as early as the 25th century BC, until its collapse between 612 BC and 599 BC, spanning the Age sub-divisions Early to Age sub-divisions Middle Bronze Age through to the late Iron Age. |
| Meli-Shipak II (1188–1172 BC) seems to have had a peaceful reign. Despite not being able to regain northern Babylonia from Assyria, no further territory was lost, Elam did not threaten, and the Late Bronze Age collapse now affecting the Levant, Canaan, Egypt, the Caucasus, Anatolia, Mediterranean, North Africa and Balkans seemed to have little impact on Babylonia (or indeed Assyria). |
| Assyria was a major Mesopotamian kingdom and empire of the ancient Near East and the Levant. It existed as a state from perhaps as early as the 25th century BC in the form of the Assur city-state, until its collapse between 612 BC and 609 BC, spanning the Early to Middle Bronze Age through to the late Iron Age. From the end of the seventh century BC to the mid-seventh century AD, it survived as a geopolitical entity, for the most part ruled by foreign powers, although a number of Neo-Assyrian st |
| The Stanford prison experiment was a study of the psychological effects of becoming a prisoner or prison guard. The experiment was conducted at Stanford University on August 14–20, 1971, by a team of researchers led by psychology professor Philip Zimbardo using college students. It was funded by the U.S. Office of Naval Research and was of interest to both the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps as an investigation into the causes of conflict between military guards and prisoners. The experiment is a classic study on the psychology of imprisonment and is a topic covered in most introductory psychology textbooks. |
| Now a more widely recognized study since the publication of his book, The Lucifer Effect, the Stanford Prison Experiment is infamous for its blatant display of aggression in deindividuated situations. Zimbardo created a mock prison environment in the basement of Stanford University ’s psychology building in which he randomly assigned 24 men to undertake the role of either guard or prisoner. These men were specifically chosen because they had no abnormal personality traits (e.g.: narcissistic, authoritarian, antisocial, etc.) The experiment, originally planned to span over two weeks, ended after only six days because of the sadistic treatment of the prisoners by the guards. Zimbardo attributed this behavior to deindividuation due to immersion within the group and creation of a strong group dynamic. Several elements added to the deindividuation of both guards and prisoners. Prisoners were made to dress alike, wearing stocking caps and hospital dressing gowns, and also were identified only by a number assigned to them rather than by their name. Guards were also given uniforms and reflective glasses which hid their faces. The dress of guards and prisoners led to a type of anonymity on both sides because the individual identifying characteristics of the men were taken out of the equation. Additionally, the guards had the added element of diffusion of responsibility which gave them the opportunity to remove personal responsibility and place it on a higher power. Several guards commented that they all believed that someone else would have stopped them if they were truly crossing the line, so they continued with their behavior. Zimbardo's prison study would have not been stopped if one of Zimbardo's graduate students, Christina Maslach, had not pointed it out to him. |
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| In 1971, Stanford University psychologist Philip Zimbardo conducted the Stanford prison experiment in which twenty-four male students were randomly assigned roles of prisoners and guards in a mock prison situated in the basement of the Stanford psychology building. The participants adapted to their roles beyond Zimbardo's expectations with prison guards exhibiting authoritarian status and psychologically abusing the prisoners who were passive in their acceptance of the abuse. The experiment was largely controversial with criticisms aimed toward the lack of scientific principles and a control group, and for ethical concerns regarding Zimbardo's lack of intervention in the prisoner abuse. |
| A study of prisoners and guards in a simulated prison. Naval Research Review, 30, 4-17. Further Information Zimbardo Zimbardo Prison Experiment Stanford Prison Simulation The Stanford Prison Experiment How to cite this article: McLeod, S. A. (2008). Zimbardo-Stanford Prison Experiment.by Saul McLeod published 2008. Aim: To investigate how readily people would conform to the roles of guard and prisoner in a role-playing exercise that simulated prison life.hen they were blindfolded and driven to the psychology department of Stanford University, where Zimbardo had had the basement set out as a prison, with barred doors and windows, bare walls and small cells. Here the deindividuation process began |
| P. van Lange, a social psychologist at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam pointed out the similarity to the Stanford Prison Experiment (1971). In that experiment the participants were placed in a jail, where half played guards and the other half prisoners. In six days the experiment derailed. The guards became aggressive, repressive and sadistic. They transformed into personalities outside their normal selves. "From the Stanford-experiment may be concluded that human behavior is largely summoned by the local circumstances", added his colleague J. van der Pligt, professor at the Universiteit van Amsterdam."People get carried away," said A. Bergsma of Psychologie Magazine. "Isolation becomes reality. They lose themselves in the experiment. There are no checks and balances. If there is no correction, they will derail one after another." All experts agreed that the big reward for the winner increased the chance of accidents. But not all had a negative opinion. A. Lange, a professor of clinical psychology at the Universiteit van Amsterdam indicated that the program could produce certain insights not possible to achieve any more in socio-psychological research because the psychological well-being of the participant had been given greater importance. "The design of the programme is the wet dream of a psychological researcher. Nowhere in the world an ethical commission will be found that would agree to such a design", agreed psycho-physiologist A. Gaillard of the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research. |
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| Perhaps most damning to the traditional view of character are the results of the experiments conducted by Stanley Milgram in the 1960s and Philip G. Zimbardo in 1971. In the first of these experiments, the great majority of subjects, when politely though firmly requested by an experimenter, were willing to administer what they thought were increasingly severe electric shocks to a screaming "victim." In the second, the infamous Stanford prison experiment, the planned two-week investigation into the psychology of prison life had to be ended after only six days because the college students who were assigned to act as guards became sadistic and those who were the "prisoners" became depressed and showed signs of extreme stress. These and other experiments are taken to show that if humans do have noble tendencies, they are narrow, "local" traits that are not unified with other traits into a wider behavioral pattern of being. |
| The genesis of the programme was the 1971 Stanford prison experiment carried out by Philip Zimbardo at Stanford University, in which a group of students were recruited to perform the roles of 'prisoner' and 'guard' as a psychological experiment to test how human beings conform to roles. That study was brought to a premature end as a result of the extreme brutality displayed by guards towards prisoners. |
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| The Real Lesson of the Stanford Prison Experiment. A scene from The Stanford Prison Experiment, a new movie inspired by the famous but widely misunderstood study.Credit PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY SPENCER SHWETZ/SUNDANCE INSTITUTE. On the morning of August 17, 1971, nine young men in the Palo Alto area received visits from local police officers.he Stanford Prison Experiment is cited as evidence of the atavistic impulses that lurk within us all; it's said to show that, with a little nudge, we could all become tyrants. And yet the lessons of the Stanford Prison Experiment aren't so clear-cut. From the beginning, the study has been haunted by ambiguity |
| They were willing participants in the Stanford Prison Experiment, one of the most controversial studies in the history of social psychology. (It's the subject of a new film of the same name, a drama, not a documentary, starring Billy Crudup, of Almost Famous, as the lead investigator, Philip Zimbardo.he Stanford Prison Experiment is cited as evidence of the atavistic impulses that lurk within us all; it's said to show that, with a little nudge, we could all become tyrants. And yet the lessons of the Stanford Prison Experiment aren't so clear-cut. From the beginning, the study has been haunted by ambiguity |
| Social psychology often employs the experimental method in an attempt to understand human social interaction. Social psychology conducts its experiments both inside and outside of the laboratory. One notable social psychology experiment is the Stanford prison experiment conducted by Philip Zimbardo in 1971, although the extremity of this field experiment is not prototypical of the field. Another notable study is the Stanley Milgram obedience experiment, often known as the Milgram experiment. |
| 2007. Philip Zimbardo (Stanford Professor, known for the Stanford Prison Experiment ) |
| Philip George Zimbardo (born March 23, 1933) is a psychologist and a professor emeritus at Stanford University. He became known for his 1971 Stanford prison experiment and has since authored various introductory psychology books, textbooks for college students, and other notable works, including The Lucifer Effect, The Time Paradox and The Time Cure. He is also the founder and president of the Heroic Imagination Project. |
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| The Experiment is a 2010 American drama thriller film directed by Paul T. Scheuring and starring Adrien Brody, Forest Whitaker, Cam Gigandet, Clifton Collins, Jr., and Maggie Grace, about an experiment which resembles Philip Zimbardo 's Stanford prison experiment in 1971. |
| Zimbardo aborted the experiment early when Christina Maslach, a graduate student in psychology whom he was dating (and later married), objected to the conditions of the prison after she was introduced to the experiment to conduct interviews. Zimbardo noted that, of more than 50 people who had observed the experiment, Maslach was the only one who questioned its morality. After only six days of a planned two weeks' duration, the Stanford prison experiment was discontinued. |
| The other classical study on obedience was conducted at Stanford University during the 1970s. Phillip Zimbardo was the main psychologist responsible for the experiment. In the Stanford Prison Experiment, college age students were put into a pseudo prison environment in order to study the impacts of "social forces" on participants behavior. Unlike the Milgram study in which each participant underwent the same experimental conditions, here using random assignment half the participants were prison guards and the other half were prisoners. The experimental setting was made to physically resemble a prison while simultaneously inducing "a psychological state of imprisonment". |
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| The plot tells the story of the Stanford prison experiment in which students play the role of a prisoner or a prison guard conducted at Stanford University under supervision of psychology professor Philip Zimbardo in 1971. |
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| Reviewing Zimbardo's Experiment - The Stanford Prison Experiment by Philip G. Zimbardo was written to explain the results of the Stanford prison experiment. Zimbardo while trying to gain support for his conclusions of the experiment, demonstrated many errors in his writing, and in his own experiment |
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| The Stanford Prison Experiment was conducted by Professor Philip Zimbardo at Stanford University in 1971 and was designed to explore the psychological impact of the prison environment on prisoners and prison guards.ut despite overwhelming evidence pointing to the immorality of the experiment, it was not until Zimbardo's girlfriend of the time, graduate student Christine Maslach, expressed concerns about the conditions inside the prison that the experiment was aborted |
| A study of prisoners and guards in a simulated prison. Naval Research Review, 30, 4-17. Further Information Zimbardo Zimbardo Prison Experiment Stanford Prison Simulation The Stanford Prison Experiment How to cite this article: McLeod, S. A. (2008). Zimbardo-Stanford Prison Experiment.by Saul McLeod published 2008. Aim: To investigate how readily people would conform to the roles of guard and prisoner in a role-playing exercise that simulated prison life.hen they were blindfolded and driven to the psychology department of Stanford University, where Zimbardo had had the basement set out as a prison, with barred doors and windows, bare walls and small cells. Here the deindividuation process began |
| They were willing participants in the Stanford Prison Experiment, one of the most controversial studies in the history of social psychology. (It's the subject of a new film of the same name, a drama, not a documentary, starring Billy Crudup, of Almost Famous, as the lead investigator, Philip Zimbardo.he Stanford Prison Experiment is cited as evidence of the atavistic impulses that lurk within us all; it's said to show that, with a little nudge, we could all become tyrants. And yet the lessons of the Stanford Prison Experiment aren't so clear-cut. From the beginning, the study has been haunted by ambiguity |
| The Stanford prison experiment (SPE) was an attempt to investigate the psychological effects of perceived power, focusing on the struggle between prisoners and prison officers. It was conducted at Stanford University between August 14-20, 1971, by a research group led by psychology professor Philip Zimbardo using college students. [1 |
| The Stanford prison experiment was an attempt to investigate the psychological effects of perceived power, focusing on the struggle between prisoners and prison officers. It was conducted at Stanford University between August 14-20, 1971, by a research group led by psychology professor Philip Zimbardo using |
| The experiment presented several ethical issues, the most serious of which was that the experiment continued even when participants did not wish to continue. Despite the fact that participants were told they had the right to leave at any time, Zimbardo did not allow this during the experiment. Zimbardo was faced with the ethical dilemma that the experiment could possibly return outstanding results if continued, but it might also adversely affect the participants' well-being if not halted. |
| Some of the guards' behaviour led to dangerous and psychologically damaging situations. One third of the guards were judged to have exhibited "genuine sadistic tendencies", while many prisoners were emotionally traumatized; five of them had to be removed from the experiment early. After Maslach confronted Zimbardo and forced him to realize that he had been passively allowing unethical acts to be performed under his supervision, Zimbardo concluded that both prisoners and guards had become grossly absorbed in their roles and realized that he had likewise become as grossly absorbed in his own, and he terminated the experiment. Ethical concerns surrounding the experiment often draw comparisons to a similar experiment, conducted ten years earlier in 1961 at Yale University by Stanley Milgram. |
| Perhaps most damning to the traditional view of character are the results of the experiments conducted by Stanley Milgram in the 1960s and Philip G. Zimbardo in 1971. In the first of these experiments, the great majority of subjects, when politely though firmly requested by an experimenter, were willing to administer what they thought were increasingly severe electric shocks to a screaming "victim." In the second, the infamous Stanford prison experiment, the planned two-week investigation into the psychology of prison life had to be ended after only six days because the college students who were assigned to act as guards became sadistic and those who were the "prisoners" became depressed and showed signs of extreme stress. These and other experiments are taken to show that if humans do have noble tendencies, they are narrow, "local" traits that are not unified with other traits into a wider behavioral pattern of being. |
| Stanford University psychology professor Philip Zimbardo conducts a psychological experiment to test the hypothesis that the personality traits of prisoners and guards are the chief cause of abusive behavior between them. In the experiment, Zimbardo selects fifteen male students to participate in a 14-day prison simulation to take roles as prisoners or guards. They receive $15 per day. The experiment is conducted in a mock prison located in the basement of Jordan Hall, the university's psychology department building. The students who are guards become abusive, as does Zimbardo himself. Two students who play the role of prisoners quit the experiment early, and Zimbardo abruptly stops the entire experiment after only six days. |
| In the summer of 1971 a Stanford psychology professor, Philip Zimbardo, conducted a study of the psychological effects of becoming a prisoner or prison guard which is known as the Stanford prison experiment. The experiment, which was funded by the Office of Naval Research, surprised the professor by the authoritarian and brutal reaction of the "guards" and the passive acceptance of abuse by the "prisoners". The experiment was criticized as unethical and was a partial cause of the development of ethical guidelines for experiments involving human subjects. |
| In 1971, Stanford University psychologist Philip Zimbardo conducted the Stanford prison experiment in which twenty-four male students were randomly assigned roles of prisoners and guards in a mock prison situated in the basement of the Stanford psychology building. The participants adapted to their roles beyond Zimbardo's expectations with prison guards exhibiting authoritarian status and psychologically abusing the prisoners who were passive in their acceptance of the abuse. The experiment was largely controversial with criticisms aimed toward the lack of scientific principles and a control group, and for ethical concerns regarding Zimbardo's lack of intervention in the prisoner abuse. |
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| The study of compliance is often recognized for the overt demonstrations of dramatic experiments such as the Stanford prison experiment and the Stanley Milgram shock experiments. These experiments served as displays of the psychological phenomena of compliance. Such compliance frequently occurred in response to overt social forces and while these types of studies have provided useful insight into the nature of compliance, today's researchers are inclined to concentrate their efforts on subtle, indirect and/or unconscious social influences |
| The Milgram experiment is the name of a 1961 experiment conducted by American psychologist Stanley Milgram. In the experiment Milgram had an authority figure order research participants to commit a disturbing act of harming another person. After the experiment he would reveal that he had deceived the participants and that they had not hurt anyone, but the research participants were upset at the experience of having participated in the research. The experiment raised broad discussion on the ethics of recruiting participants for research without giving them full information about the nature of the research. |
| Research has been conducted unethically in other experiments, not in regard to torture but in cases of consent, deception, privacy, and confidentiality. Such experiments include: the Milgram Experiment of 1961 (electric shock treatment), Humphrey's Tearoom Trade of 1970 (male on male sexual encounters), and the Zimbardo Guard Study of 1971 (college student simulated prison experiment) just to name a few. In these experiments the subjects did not always know what they were getting into or were not all voluntarily participating. |
| Formal review procedures for institutional human subject studies were originally developed in direct response to research abuses in the 20th century. Among the most notorious of these abuses were the experiments of Nazi physicians, which became a focus of the post-World War II Doctors' Trial, the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, a long-term project conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service, and numerous human radiation experiments conducted during the Cold War. Other controversial U.S. projects undertaken during this era include the Milgram obedience experiment, the Stanford prison experiment, and Project MKULTRA, a series of classified mind control studies organized by the CIA. |
| While most major controversies about unethical research were focused on biomedical sciences, there were also controversies involving behavioral, psychological, and sociological experiments such as: the Milgram obedience experiment, Stanford prison experiment, Tearoom Trade study, and others. There were also ethical issues related to the CIA 's Project MKULTRA. |
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| Both the Milgram and Stanford experiments were conducted in experimental circumstances. In 1966, psychiatrist Charles K. Hofling published the results of a field experiment on obedience in the nurse–physician relationship in its natural hospital setting. Nurses, unaware they were taking part in an experiment, were ordered by unknown doctors to administer dangerous doses of a (fictional) drug to their patients. Although several hospital rules disallowed administering the drug under the circumstances, 21 out of the 22 nurses would have given the patient an overdose of medicine. |
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| The Stanford prison experiment was in part a response to the Milgram experiment at Yale beginning in 1961 and published in 1963. The Third Wave was a 1967 recreation of Nazi Party dynamics by high school teacher Ron Jones in Palo Alto, California.sychologists Alex Haslam and Steve Reicher conducted the BBC Prison Study in 2002 and was published in 2006. This was a partial replication of the Stanford prison experiment conducted with the assistance of the BBC, which broadcast events in the study in a documentary series called The Experiment |
| In the Milgram study, a series of experiments begun in 1961, a "teacher" and a "learner" were placed in two different rooms. The "learner" was attached to an electric harness that could administer shock. The "teacher" was told by a supervisor, dressed in a white scientist's coat, to ask the learner questions and punish him when he got a question wrong. The teacher was instructed by the study supervisor to deliver an electric shock from a panel under the teacher's control. After delivery, the teacher had to up the voltage to the next notch. The voltage went up to 450 volts. The catch to this experiment was that the teacher did not know that the learner was an actor faking the pain sounds he heard and was not actually being harmed. The experiment was being done to see how obedient we are to authority. "When an authority tells ordinary people it is their job to deliver harm, how much suffering will each subject be willing to inflict on an entirely innocent other person if the instructions come 'from above'?". In this study the results show that most teachers were willing to give as much pain as was available to them. The conclusion was that people are willing to bring pain upon others when they are directed to do so by some authority figure. |
| The Milgram experiment on obedience to authority figures was a series of social psychology experiments conducted by Yale University psychologist Stanley Milgram. They measured the willingness of study participants, men from a diverse range of occupations with varying levels of education, to obey an authority figure who instructed them to perform acts conflicting with their personal conscience ; the experiment found, unexpectedly, that a very high proportion of people were prepared to obey, albeit unwillingly, even if apparently causing serious injury and distress. Milgram first described his research in 1963 in an article published in the Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology and later discussed his findings in greater depth in his 1974 book, Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View. |
| Milgram argued (in Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View ) that the ethical criticism provoked by his experiments was because his findings were disturbing and revealed unwelcome truths about human nature. Others have argued that the ethical debate has diverted attention from more serious problems with the experiment's methodology. Australian psychologist Gina Perry found an unpublished paper in Milgram's archives that shows Milgram's own concern with how believable the experimental set-up was to subjects involved. Milgram asked his assistant to compile a breakdown of the number of participants who had seen through the experiments. This unpublished analysis indicated that many subjects suspected that the experiment was a hoax, a finding that casts doubt on the veracity of his results. In the journal Jewish Currents, Joseph Dimow, a participant in the 1961 experiment at Yale University, wrote about his early withdrawal as a "teacher", suspicious "that the whole experiment was designed to see if ordinary Americans would obey immoral orders, as many Germans had done during the Nazi period." |
| The Milgram experiment was a study done in the early 1960s that helped measure a person's moral character. Subjects from different socio-economic group s were tested on their willingness to press a buzzer that caused a participant— posing as a subject — in another room to express great pain and distress for giving a wrong answer to a test question. When the subjects raised questions about what they are being asked to do, the experiment er applied mild pressure in the form of appealing to the need to complete the experiment. The Milgram experiment caused a huge amount of criticism among individuals. In post-experiment interviews with subjects Milgram noted that many were completely convinced of the wrongness of what they were doing. Although the subjects may have had moral values, many were criticized on whether they were a truly moral character. |
| In The Journal of the American Medical Association, Zimbardo's situational perspective received support from other social situational experiments that demonstrated the same idea and concept. Almost ten years prior to the Stanford Prison Experiment (1971), Stanley Milgram conducted research on obedient behavior in 1965 that embraced situational forces. Milgram had "teachers" that delivered mock electric shocks to the "learner" for every wrong answer that was given in a multiple choice test. The teachers, however, did not know that the electric shocks were not real, and still delivered them to the learners. At the end of the experiment, 65% of men ages 20–50 complied fully up to the very last voltage. In the same room as the teacher, there was a "confederate" that kept tabs on the teacher and if they were delivering the shocks to each wrong answer. In the beginning of the study, participants signed a waiver that clearly explained the ability to opt out of the experiment and not deliver the shocks. But with the surprising result rate of teachers who did continue to shock the learners, there was a situational force. The situational force that influenced the teachers to continue was the voice of the confederate egging them on by phrases such as, "I advise you to continue with this experiment" or "I am telling you to continue delivering the shocks" and the one that caught most teachers was "You must continue with the shocks." Although the teachers knew that they could leave the experiment at any point in time, they still continued when they felt uncomfortable because of the confederate's voice demanding they proceed. |
| One of the most notable experiments in social psychology was the Milgram experiment, which studied how far people would go to obey an authority figure. Following the events of The Holocaust in World War II, the experiment showed that (most) normal American citizens were capable of following orders from an authority even when they believed they were causing an innocent person to suffer. |
| In 1961, Yale University psychologist Stanley Milgram led a series of experiments to determine to what extent an individual would obey instructions given by an experimenter. Placed in a room with the experimenter, subjects played the role of a "teacher" to a "learner" situated in a separate room. The subjects were instructed to administer an electric shock to the learner when the learner answered incorrectly to a set of questions. The intensity of this electric shock was to be increased for every incorrect answer. The learner was a confederate (i.e. actor), and the shocks were faked, but the subjects were led to believe otherwise. Both prerecorded sounds of electric shocks and the confederate's pleas for the punishment to stop were audible to the "teacher" throughout the experiment. When the subject raised questions or paused, the experimenter insisted that the experiment should continue. Despite widespread speculation that most participants would not continue to "shock" the learner, 65 percent of participants in Milgram's initial trial complied until the end of the experiment, continuing to administer shocks to the confederate with purported intensities of up to "450 volts". Although many participants questioned the experimenter and displayed various signs of discomfort, when the experiment was repeated, 65 percent of subjects were willing to obey instructions to administer the shocks through the final one. |
| Stanley Milgram was one of a number of post-war psychologists and sociologists who tried to address why people obeyed immoral orders in the Holocaust. Milgram's findings demonstrated that reasonable people, when instructed by a person in a position of authority, obeyed commands entailing what they believed to be the suffering of others. After making his results public, Milgram sparked direct critical response in the scientific community by claiming that "a common psychological process is centrally involved in both [his laboratory experiments and Nazi Germany] events." Professor James Waller, Chair of Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Keene State College, formerly Chair of Whitworth College Psychology Department, expressed the opinion that Milgram experiments do not correspond well to the Holocaust events: |
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| Milgram's experiments on obedience to authority are considered among the most important psychological studies of this century. Perhaps because of the enduring significance of the findings—the surprising ease with which ordinary persons can be commanded to act destructively against an innocent individual by a legitimate authority—it continues to claim the attention of psychologists and other social scientists, as well as the general public. |
| The Milgram experiment ran by Stanley Milgram provided some of the most stunning insights into how influential authority can be over others. |
| Humans have been shown to be obedient in the presence of perceived legitimate authority figures, as shown by the Milgram experiment in the 1960s, which was carried out by Stanley Milgram to find out how the Nazis managed to get ordinary people to take part in the mass murders of the Holocaust. The experiment showed that obedience to authority was the norm, not the exception. Regarding obedience, Milgram said that "Obedience is as basic an element in the structure of social life as one can point to; Some system of authority is a requirement of all communal living, and it is only the man dwelling in isolation who is not forced to respond, through defiance or submission, to the commands of others." A similar conclusion was reached in the Stanford prison experiment. |
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| In 1961, in response to the Nuremberg Trials, the Yale psychologist Stanley Milgram performed his "Obedience to Authority Study", also known as the Milgram Experiment, in order to determine if it was possible that the Nazi genocide could have resulted from millions of people who were "just following orders". The Milgram Experiment raised questions about the ethics of scientific experimentation because of the extreme emotional stress suffered by the participants, who were told, as part of the experiment, to apply electric shocks to test subjects (who were actors and did not really receive electric shocks ). |
| Research during the past 60 years, starting with the Milgram experiment, suggests that under the right circumstances, and with the appropriate encouragement and setting, most people can be encouraged to actively torture others. |
| Stanley Milgram's experiment investigated the effect of authority on people's willingness to do unethical things, stemming from the experiences of the Holocaust |
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| Formal review procedures for institutional human subject studies were originally developed in direct response to research abuses in the 20th century. Among the most notorious of these abuses were the experiments of Nazi physicians, which became a focus of the post-World War II Doctors' Trial, the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, a long-term project conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service, and numerous human radiation experiments conducted during the Cold War. Other controversial U.S. projects undertaken during this era include the Milgram obedience experiment, the Stanford prison experiment, and Project MKULTRA, a series of classified mind control studies organized by the CIA. |
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| Obedience is a form of social influence that derives from an authority figure. The Milgram experiment, Zimbardo's Stanford prison experiment, and the Hofling hospital experiment are three particularly well-known experiments on obedience, and they all conclude that humans are surprisingly obedient in the presence of perceived legitimate authority figures. |
| While most major controversies about unethical research were focused on biomedical sciences, there were also controversies involving behavioral, psychological, and sociological experiments such as: the Milgram obedience experiment, Stanford prison experiment, Tearoom Trade study, and others. There were also ethical issues related to the CIA 's Project MKULTRA. |
| The Milgram study found that participants would obey orders even when it posed severe harm to others. This result was surprising to Milgram because he thought that "subjects have learned from childhood that it is a fundamental breach of moral conduct to hurt another person against his will".Zimbardo found similar results as the guards in the study obeyed orders so much that their behavior turned aggressive. Prisoners likewise were hostile to and resented their guards, and because of the psychological duress induced in the experiment, it had to be shut down after only 6 days |
| In the Milgram and the Zimbardo studies, participants conform to social pressures. Conformity is strengthened by allowing some participants to feel more or less powerful than others. In both experiments, behavior is altered to match the group stereotype |
| The other classical study on obedience was conducted at Stanford University during the 1970s. Phillip Zimbardo was the main psychologist responsible for the experiment. In the Stanford Prison Experiment, college age students were put into a pseudo prison environment in order to study the impacts of "social forces" on participants behavior. Unlike the Milgram study in which each participant underwent the same experimental conditions, here using random assignment half the participants were prison guards and the other half were prisoners. The experimental setting was made to physically resemble a prison while simultaneously inducing "a psychological state of imprisonment". |
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| Some notable situationist studies include: Zimbardo 's Stanford prison experiment, bystander experiments, obedience experiments like Milgram experiment and heat and aggression experiments. The term is popularly associated with Walter Mischel, although he himself does not appear to like the term. |
| In The Journal of the American Medical Association, Zimbardo's situational perspective received support from other social situational experiments that demonstrated the same idea and concept. Almost ten years prior to the Stanford Prison Experiment (1971), Stanley Milgram conducted research on obedient behavior in 1965 that embraced situational forces. Milgram had "teachers" that delivered mock electric shocks to the "learner" for every wrong answer that was given in a multiple choice test. The teachers, however, did not know that the electric shocks were not real, and still delivered them to the learners. At the end of the experiment, 65% of men ages 20–50 complied fully up to the very last voltage. In the same room as the teacher, there was a "confederate" that kept tabs on the teacher and if they were delivering the shocks to each wrong answer. In the beginning of the study, participants signed a waiver that clearly explained the ability to opt out of the experiment and not deliver the shocks. But with the surprising result rate of teachers who did continue to shock the learners, there was a situational force. The situational force that influenced the teachers to continue was the voice of the confederate egging them on by phrases such as, "I advise you to continue with this experiment" or "I am telling you to continue delivering the shocks" and the one that caught most teachers was "You must continue with the shocks." Although the teachers knew that they could leave the experiment at any point in time, they still continued when they felt uncomfortable because of the confederate's voice demanding they proceed. |
| Burger's first study had results similar to the ones found in Milgram's previous study. The rates of obedience were very similar to those found in the Milgram study, showing that participants' tendency to obey has not declined over time. Additionally, Burger found that both genders exhibited similar behavior, suggesting that obedience will occur in participants independent of gender.In Burger's follow-up study, he found that participants that worried about the well being of the learner were more hesitant to continue the study. He also found that the more the experimenter prodded the participant to continue, the more likely they were to stop the experiment.The Utrecht University study also replicated Milgram's results. They found that although participants indicated they did not enjoy the task, over 90% of them completed the experiment.The Bocchiaro and Zimbardo study had similar levels of obedience compared to the Milgram and Utrecht studies. They also found that participants would either stop the experiment at the first sign of the learner's pleas or would continue until the end of the experiment (called "the foot in the door scenario").In addition to the above studies, additional research using participants from different cultures (including Spain, Australia, and Jordan) also found participants to be obedient |
| Both Milgram and Zimbardo's experiment tested situational forces on an individual. Both results concluded that irrational behavior compared to one's character is plausible for any human because we have both tendencies in our nature. Both studies are frequently cited as examples of psychological experiments that were conducted in the mid-20th century that have serious ethical problems involving the treatment of human experimental participants and not clearly explained informed consent. Both studies probably could not receive approval today from any university board of ethics |
| The practice of deception has been challenged by some psychologists who maintain that deception under any circumstances is unethical, and that other research strategies (e.g., role-playing ) should be used instead. Unfortunately, research has shown that role-playing studies do not produce the same results as deception studies and this has cast doubt on their validity. In addition to deception, experimenters have at times put people into potentially uncomfortable or embarrassing situations (e.g., the Milgram experiment and Stanford prison experiment ), and this has also been criticized for ethical reasons. |
| Reggae () is a music genre that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s. The term also denotes the modern popular music of Jamaica and its diaspora. A 1968 single by Toots and the Maytals " Do the Reggay " was the first popular song to use the word "reggae," effectively naming the genre and introducing it to a global audience. While sometimes used in a broad sense to refer to most types of popular Jamaican dance music, the term reggae more properly denotes a particular music style that was strongly influenced by traditional mento as well as American jazz and rhythm and blues, especially the New Orleans R&B practiced by Fats Domino and Allen Toussaint, and evolved out of the earlier genres ska and rocksteady. Reggae usually relates news, social gossip, and political comment. Reggae spread into a commercialized jazz field, being known first as ‘Rudie Blues’, then ‘Ska’, later ‘Blue Beat’, and ‘Rock Steady’. It is instantly recognizable from the counterpoint between the bass and drum downbeat, and the offbeat rhythm section. The immediate origins of reggae were in ska and rock steady; from the latter, reggae took over the use of the bass as a percussion instrument. |
| Anahid Kassabian separated popular music into four categories; "popular as populist," or having overtones of liberation and expression; "popular as folk," or stating that the music is written by the people, for themselves; "popular as counterculture," or empowering citizens to act against the oppression they face; and "popular as mass," or the music becomes the tool for oppression. A society's popular music reflects the ideals that are prevalent at the time it is performed or published. David Riesman states that the youth audiences of popular music fit into either a majority group or a subculture. The majority group listens to the commercially produced styles while the subcultures find a minority style to transmit their own values. This allows youth to choose what music they identify with, which gives them power as consumers to control the market of popular music. |
| Country music is primarily a fusion of African American blues and spirituals with Appalachian folk music, adapted for pop audiences and popularized beginning in the 1920s. Of particular importance was Irish and Scottish tunes, dance music, balladry and vocal styles, as well as Native American, Spanish, German, French and Mexican music. The instrumentation of early country revolved around the European-derived fiddle and the African-derived banjo, with the guitar added later. Country music instrumentation used African elements like a call-and-response format, improvised music and syncopated rhythms. Later still, string instruments like the ukulele and steel guitar became commonplace due to the popularity of Hawaiian music in the early 20th century and the influence of musicians such as Sol Hoopii and Lani McIntyre. The roots of modern country music are generally traced to 1927, when music talent scout Ralph Peer recorded Jimmie Rodgers and The Carter Family. Their recordings are considered the foundation for modern country music. There had been popular music prior to 1927 that could be considered country, but, as Ace Collins points out, these recordings had "only marginal and very inconsistent" effects on the national music markets, and were only superficially similar to what was then known as hillbilly music. In addition to Rodgers and the Carters, a musician named Bob Wills was an influential early performer known for a style called Western swing, which was very popular in the 1920s and 30s, and was responsible for bringing a prominent jazz influence to country music. |
| African blues is a genre of popular music, primarily from West Africa. The term may also reference a putative journey undertaken by traditional African music from its homeland to the United States and back. Some scholars and ethnomusicologist s have speculated that the origins of the blues can be traced to the musical traditions of Africa, as retained by African-American s during and after slavery. Even though the blues is a key component of American popular music, its rural, African-American origins are largely undocumented, and its stylistic links with African instrumental traditions are somewhat tenuous. One musical influence that can be traced back to African sources is that of the plantation work songs with their call-and-response format, and more especially the relatively free-form field hollers of the later sharecropper s, which seem to have been directly responsible for the characteristic vocal style of the blues. |
| Rock and roll dominated popular music in the latter half of the 1950s. The musical style originated and evolved in the United States during the late 1940s and early 1950s, and quickly spread to much of the rest of the world. Its immediate origins lay in a mixing together of various black musical genres of the time, including rhythm and blues and gospel music ; with country and western and Pop. In 1951, Cleveland, Ohio disc jockey Alan Freed began playing rhythm and blues music for a multi-racial audience, and is credited with first using the phrase "rock and roll" to describe the music. |
| Traditional Vietnamese music varies between the country's northern and southern regions. Northern classical music is Vietnam's oldest musical form, and is traditionally more formal. The origins of Vietnamese classical music can be traced to the Mongol invasions of the 13th century, when the Vietnamese captured a Chinese opera troupe. Throughout its history, Vietnamese has been most heavily impacted by the Chinese musical tradition, as an integral part, along with Korea, Mongolia and Japan. Nhã nhạc is the most popular form of imperial court music. Chèo is a form of generally satirical musical theatre. Xẩm or Hát xẩm (Xẩm singing) is a type of Vietnamese folk music. Quan họ (alternate singing) is popular in Hà Bắc (divided into Bắc Ninh and Bắc Giang Provinces) and across Vietnam. Hát chầu văn or hát văn is a spiritual form of music used to invoke spirits during ceremonies. Nhạc dân tộc cải biên is a modern form of Vietnamese folk music which arose in the 1950s. Ca trù (also hát ả đào) is a popular folk music. "Hò" can not be thought of as the southern style of Quan họ. There are a range of traditional instruments, including the Đàn bầu (a monochord zither), the Đàn gáo (a two-stringed fiddle with coconut body), and the Đàn nguyệt (a two-stringed fretted moon lute). |
| Distinctive styles of American popular music emerged early in the 19th century, and in the 20th century the American music industry developed a series of new forms of music, using elements of blues and other genres of American folk music. These popular styles included country, R&B, jazz and rock. The 1960s and 1970s saw a number of important changes in American popular music, including the development of a number of new styles, such as heavy metal, punk, soul, and hip hop. Though these styles were not popular in the sense of mainstream, they were commercially recorded and are thus examples of popular music as opposed to folk or classical music. |
| Rock and roll developed out of country, blues, and R&B. Rock's exact origins and early influences have been hotly debated, and are the subjects of much scholarship. Though squarely in the blues tradition, rock took elements from Afro-Caribbean and Latin music al techniques. Rock was an urban style, formed in the areas where diverse populations resulted in the mixtures of African American, Latin and European genres ranging from the blues and country to polka and zydeco. Rock and roll first entered popular music through a style called rockabilly, which fused the nascent sound with elements of country music. Black-performed rock and roll had previously had limited mainstream success, but it was the white performer Elvis Presley who first appealed to mainstream audiences with a black style of music, becoming one of the best-selling musicians in history, and brought rock and roll to audiences across the world. |
| Country music is a genre of United States popular music that originated in the southern United States in the 1920s. It takes its roots from the southeastern genre of United States, such as folk music (especially Appalachian folk music ), and blues music. Blues scale Blues modes have been used extensively throughout its recorded history. Country music often consists of ballads and dance tunes with generally simple forms and harmonies accompanied by mostly string instruments such as banjo s, electric and acoustic guitar s, dobro s and fiddle s as well as harmonica s. According to Lindsey Starnes, the term country music gained popularity in the 1940s in preference to the earlier term hillbilly music; it came to encompass Western music, which evolved parallel to hillbilly music from similar roots, in the mid-20th century. The term country music is used today to describe many styles and subgenres. The origins of country music are the folk music of Working class majority working-class Americans, who blended popular songs, Irish and Celtic fiddle tunes, traditional English ballads, and cowboy songs, and various musical traditions from European immigrant communities. In 2009 country music was the most listened to rush hour radio genre during the evening commute, and second most popular in the morning commute in the United States. |
| The Concerto for Flute and Orchestra was written by Josef Reicha in 1781, shortly after he went on a Grand Tour in the mid to late 1770s. Though the work was composed in 1781, far beyond the date music historians have deemed as the beginning of the classical era, it displays many characteristics of the galant musical style characteristic of the pre-classical post-Baroque music of the eighteenth century. Records do not indicate if Reicha began composing the work while he was visiting the cosmopolitan centers of Europe but we may assume that he was indeed inspired by what he heard and saw based on the prevalence of galant musical characteristics presented throughout the work including (1) a simplistic, song-like, and clear melody, (2) short and periodic phrases, (3) a reduced harmonic vocabulary that emphasizes tonic and dominant, and (4) a clear distinction between soloist and accompaniment. |
| Verbunkos was originally played at recruitment ceremonies to convince young men to join the army, and was performed, as in so much of Hungarian music, by Roma bands. One verbunkos tune, the " Rákóczi March " became a march that was a prominent part of compositions by both Liszt and Hector Berlioz. The 18th-century origins of verbunkos are not well known, but probably include old dances like the swine-herd dance and the Hajduk dance, as well as elements of Balkan, Slavic and Levantine music, and the cultured music of Italy and Vienna, all filtered through the Roma performers. Verbunkos became wildly popular, not just among the poor peasantry, but also among the upper-class aristocratics, who saw verbunkos as the authentic music of the Hungarian nation. Characteristics of verbunkos include the bokázó (clicking of heels) cadence -pattern, the use of the interval of the augmented second, garlands of triplets, widely arched, free melodies without words, and alternately swift and slow tempi. By the end of the 18th century, verbunkos was in use in opera, chamber and piano music, and in song literature, and was regarded as "the continuation, the resurrection of ancient Hungarian dance and music, and its success signified the triumph of the people's art". |
| Anahid Kassabian separated popular music into four categories; "popular as populist," or having overtones of liberation and expression; "popular as folk," or stating that the music is written by the people, for themselves; "popular as counterculture," or empowering citizens to act against the oppression they face; and "popular as mass," or the music becomes the tool for oppression. A society's popular music reflects the ideals that are prevalent at the time it is performed or published. David Riesman states that the youth audiences of popular music fit into either a majority group or a subculture. The majority group listens to the commercially produced styles while the subcultures find a minority style to transmit their own values. This allows youth to choose what music they identify with, which gives them power as consumers to control the market of popular music. |
| Scholars have classified music as "popular" based on various factors, including whether a song or piece becomes known to listeners mainly from hearing the music (in contrast with classical music, in which many musicians learn pieces from sheet music ); its appeal to diverse listeners, its treatment as a marketplace commodity in a capitalist context, and other factors. Sales of 'recordings' or sheet music are one measure. Middleton and Manuel note that this definition has problems because multiple listens or plays of the same song or piece are not counted. Evaluating appeal based on size of audience ( mass appeal ) or whether audience is of a certain social class is another way to define popular music, but this, too, has problems in that social categories of people cannot be applied accurately to musical styles. Manuel states that one criticism of popular music is that it is produced by large media conglomerates and passively consumed by the public, who merely buy or reject what music is being produced. He claims that the listeners in the scenario would not have been able to make the choice of their favorite music, which negates the previous conception of popular music. Moreover, "understandings of popular music have changed with time". Middleton argues that if research were to be done on the field of popular music, there would be a level of stability within societies to characterize historical periods, distribution of music, and the patterns of influence and continuity within the popular styles of music. |
| Others, such as Allan F. Moore, state that genre and style are two separate terms, and that secondary characteristics such as subject matter can also differentiate between genres. A music genre or subgenre may also be defined by the musical technique s, the style, the cultural context, and the content and spirit of the themes. Geographical origin is sometimes used to identify a music genre, though a single geographical category will often include a wide variety of subgenres. Timothy Laurie argues that since the early 1980s, "genre has graduated from being a subset of popular music studies to being an almost ubiquitous framework for constituting and evaluating musical research objects". |
| Sound recording was also a major influence on the development of popular music genres, because it enabled recordings of song s and bands to be inexpensively and widely distributed nationwide or even, for some artists, worldwide. The development of relatively inexpensive reproduction of music via a succession of formats including vinyl record s, compact cassette s, compact disc s (introduced in 1983) and, by the mid-1990s, digital audio recordings, and the transmission or broadcast of audio recordings of music performances on radio, of video recordings or live performances on television, and by the 1990s, of audio and video recordings via the Internet, using file sharing of digital audio recordings, gave individuals from a wide range of socioeconomic classes access to a diverse selection of high-quality music performances by artists from around the world. The introduction of multitrack recording in 1955 and the use of mixing had a major influence on pop and rock music, because it enabled record producer s to mix and overdub many layers of instrument tracks and vocals, creating new sounds that would not be possible in a live performance. The development of sound recording and audio engineering technologies and the ability to edit these recordings gave rise to new subgenres of classical music, including the Musique concrète (1949) and acousmatic (1955) schools of electronic composition. In the 1970s, African-American hip hop music ians began to use the record turntable as a musical instrument, creating rhythmic and percussive " scratching " effects by manipulating a vinyl record on the turntable. |
| The middle of the 20th century saw a number of very important changes in American popular music. The field of pop music developed tremendously during this period, as the increasingly low price of recorded music stimulated demand and greater profits for the record industry. As a result, music marketing became more and more prominent, resulting in a number of mainstream pop stars whose popularity was previously unheard of. Many of the first such stars were Italian-American crooners like Dean Martin, Rudy Vallee, Tony Bennett, Perry Como, Frankie Laine and, most famously, the "first pop vocalist to engender hysteria among his fans" Frank Sinatra. The era of the modern teen pop star, however, began in the 1960s. Bubblegum pop groups like The Monkees were chosen entirely for their appearance and ability to sell records, with no regard to musical ability. The same period, however, also saw the rise of new forms of pop music that achieved a more permanent presence in the field of American popular music, including rock, soul and pop-folk. By the end of the 1960s, two developments had completely changed popular music: the birth of a counterculture, which explicitly opposed mainstream music, often in tandem with political and social activism, and the shift from professional composers to performers who were both singers and songwriters. |
| In popular music, the commercial and artistic importance of the single (as compared to the EP or album ) has varied over time, technological development, and according to the audience of particular artists and genres. Singles have generally been more important to artists who sell to the youngest purchasers of music (younger teenager s and pre-teen s), who tend to have more limited financial resources. Perhaps the golden age of the single was on Progress, and the War of the Speeds 45 s in the 1950s to early 1960s in the early years of rock music. Starting in the mid-sixties, albums became a greater focus and more important as artists created albums of uniformly high quality and coherent themes, a trend which reached its apex in the development of the concept album. Over the 1990s and early 2000s, the single generally received less and less attention in the United States as albums, which on compact disc had virtually identical production and distribution costs but could be sold at a higher price, became most retailers' primary method of selling music. Singles continued to be produced in the UK and Australia, surviving the transition from compact disc to digital download. |
| In its early development electronic music was associated almost exclusively with Western art music, but from the late 1960s on the availability of affordable music technology, particularly of synthesisers, meant that music produced using electronic means became increasingly common in the popular domain of rock and pop music, resulting in major electronically based subgenres. After the definition of MIDI in 1982 and the development of digital audio, the creation of purely electronic sounds and their manipulation became much simpler. As a result, synthesizers came to dominate the pop music of the early 1980s. In the late 1980s, electronic dance music (EDM) records made using only electronic instruments became increasingly popular, resulting in a proliferation of electronic genres, subgenres and scenes. In the new millennium, as computer technology became even more accessible and music software advanced, interacting with music production technology made it possible to create music that has no relationship to traditional musical performance practices, leading to further developments and rapidly evolving subgenres. |
| Moog synthesizer (pronounced ; often anglicized to, though Robert Moog preferred the former) may refer to any number of analog synthesizer s designed by Robert Moog or manufactured by Moog Music, and is commonly used as a generic term for older-generation analog music synthesizers. The Moog company pioneered the commercial manufacture of modular voltage-controlled analog synthesizer systems in the mid 1960s. The technological development that led to the creation of the Moog synthesizer was the invention of the transistor, which enabled researchers like Moog to build electronic music systems that were considerably smaller, cheaper and far more reliable than earlier vacuum tube -based systems. |
| Stereo sound recording on tape was perfected in 1943 by German audio engineers working for the AEG corporation. Around 250 stereo tape recordings were made during this period (of which only three have survived), but the technology remained a closely guarded secret within Germany until the end of World War II. After the war, American audio engineer John T. Mullin and the Ampex corporation pioneered the commercial development of tape recording in the USA, and the technology was rapidly taken up by radio and the music industry due to its superior sound fidelity and because tape - being a linear recording medium - could be easily edited, by physically cutting and splicing the tape, to remove unwanted elements and create a 'perfect' recording. 2-track tape recording was rapidly adopted for modern music in the 1950s because it enabled signals from two or more separate microphones to be recorded simultaneously, enabling stereophonic recordings to be made and edited conveniently, which in turn facilitated the rapid expansion of the consumer high-fidelity ("HiFi") market. Stereo (either true binaural two-microphone stereo or multimixed) quickly became the norm for commercial classical recordings and radio broadcasts, although many pop music and jazz recordings continued to be issued in monophonic sound until the late 1960s. |
| Around the turn of the 20th century, with the invention and popularization of the gramophone record (commercialized in 1892), and radio broadcasting (starting on a commercial basis ca. 1919-1920), there was a vast increase in music listening, and it was easier to distribute music to a wider public. The development of sound recording had a major influence on the development of popular music genres, because it enabled recordings of songs and bands to be widely distributed. The invention of sound recording gave rise to new subgenre of classical music, the Musique concrete style of electronic composition. The invention of multitrack recording enabled pop bands to overdub many layers of instrument tracks and vocals, creating new sounds that would not be possible in a live performance. In the early 20th century, electric technologies such as Magnetic pickups electromagnetic pickup s, amplifiers and loudspeaker s were used to develop new electric instruments such as the electric piano (1929), electric guitar (1931), electro-mechanical organ (1934) and electric bass (1935). The 20th-century orchestra gained new instruments and new sounds. Some orchestra pieces used the electric guitar, electric bass or the Theremin. |
| Music technology is connected to both artistic and technological creativity. Musicians and music technology experts are constantly striving to devise new forms of expression through music, and they are physically creating new devices and software to enable them to do so. Although in the 2010s, the term is most commonly used in reference to modern electronic devices and computer software such as digital audio workstation s and Protools digital sound recording software, electronic and digital musical technologies have precursors in the electric music technologies of the early 20th century, such as the electromechanical Hammond organ, which was invented in 1929. In the 2010s, the ontological range of music technology has greatly increased, and it may now be electronic, digital, software-based or indeed even purely conceptual. |
| Music software development dates back to the 1960s and 70s. While this software was at best primitive, it nonetheless helped lay the foundation for the future development of the software and synthetic musical production. The early music software was run on large computers at several universities such as Stanford and Penn State. Much of what development came to music software came as a result of the continuous improvement to computers over time. Chain of development is seen clearly in 1978 when nearly 50 music programs came out as a result of MIDI technology, a form of computer communication still used today. MIDI technology provided the key link in hardware for musical software, giving a person a tactile control of an instrument and playing directly into the software in the computer and allowing for maximum control of the production. Fourth generation music software came out in the early 1990s. The largest improvement with this software was the addition of more detailed displays allowing the music software to show more on the screen making the program much easier to use and understand.An important recent development is to automatically transcribe performed music directly to sheet music as developed by ScoreCloud. |
| For centuries, instrumental music had either been created by singing, or using Mechanical mechanical music technologies, such as drawing a bow across a string that is strung on a hollow instrument or plucking taught gut or metal strings ( string instruments ), constricting vibrating air ( woodwinds and brass ) or hitting something to make rhythmic sounds ( percussion instrument s). In the early twentieth century, electronic devices were invented that were capable of generating sound electronically, without an initial mechanical source of vibration. As early as the 1930s, composers such as Olivier Messiaen incorporated electronic instruments into live performance. While sound recording technology is often associated with the key role it played in enabling the creation and mass marketing of popular music, new electric and electronic sound recording technology was used to produce art music, as well. The musique concrète (French: “concrete music”), developed about 1948 by Pierre Schaeffer and his associates, was an experimental technique using recorded sounds as raw material. |
| The rise of big band instrumentation had as much to do with artistic trends as it did with commercial viability. Significant technological developments transformed the music industry during the 1920s, allowing for an increase in the mass consumption of music. Phonographs and records became standard household items; indicative of the widespread popularization of recorded music is the fact that nearly 100 million records were sold in 1927 alone. Prearranged music had a particular commercial appeal, since audiences were familiar with the songs they saw performed live from the recordings they purchased. Furthermore, exposure to musical innovation—and jazz, in all its varieties, was certainly innovative—had never before reached the same breadth of American audience. Given the commercial availability of music—which, in addition to records, was aided by the proliferation of broadcast radio—a platform was thus created that accounted for the popularization of jazz. But the mass consumption of jazz simultaneously allowed the audience an inverted influence on its development, and consumer demands dictated that orchestral jazz adopted a structure similar to traditionally accessible popular music |
| After World War I, sheet music publishers—namely those from Tin Pan Alley —experienced unprecedented growth that was fueled for the next three decades by composers, technological advancements—and also market saturation owed partly to higher quality of recorded sound, radio, and film. The boom was so great that even some "established" music libraries were facing challenges relating to expectations of the scope of acquisitions deviating from European classical to avant-garde, popular, jazz, blues, folk, and experimental. Standardization of uniform cataloging of a music industry that had little knowledge of the pioneering music librarianship was a large undertaking. By the late 1930s, music librarianship was recognized as a new frontier. Fifteen years earlier (1923), the field of musicology, as an academic vocation, was also a new discipline. Many credit Otto Kinkeldey as not only being among the first musicologists, but also, in 1937, the first to propose music librarianship, not only as field of study at the university level, but also as a full-time vocation requiring expertise on par with PhDs. |
| Technology has had an influence on music since prehistoric times, when cave people used simple tools to bore holes into bone flutes 41,000 years ago. Technology continued to influence music throughout the history of music, as it enabled new instruments and music notation reproduction systems to be used, with one of the watershed moments in music notation being the invention of the printing press in the 1400s, which meant music scores no longer had to be hand copied. In the 19th century, music technology led to the development of a more powerful, louder piano and led to the development of new valves brass instruments. In the early 20th century (in the late 1920s), as talking pictures emerged in the early 20th century, with their prerecorded musical tracks, an increasing number of moviehouse orchestra musicians found themselves out of work. During the 1920s live musical performances by orchestras, pianist s, and theater organ ists were common at first-run theaters. With the coming of the talking motion pictures, those featured performances were largely eliminated. The American Federation of Musicians (AFM) took out newspaper advertisements protesting the replacement of live musicians with mechanical playing devices. One 1929 ad that appeared in the Pittsburgh Press features an image of a can labeled "Canned Music / Big Noise Brand / Guaranteed to Produce No Intellectual or Emotional Reaction Whatever" |
| In the 1960s, larger, more powerful guitar amplifiers were developed, called "stacks". These powerful amplifiers enabled guitarists to perform in rock bands that played in large venues such as stadiums and outdoor music festivals (e.g., Woodstock Music Festival ). Along with the development of guitar amplifiers, a large range of electronic effects unit s, many in small stompbox pedals were introduced in the 1960s and 1970s, such as fuzz pedal s, flanger s and phaser enabling performers to create unique new sounds during the psychedelic rock era. Breakthroughs in electric guitar and basses technologies and playing styles enabled major breakthroughs in pop and rock music in the 1960s and 1970s. The distinctive sound of the amplified electric guitar was the centerpiece of new genres of music such as blues rock and jazz-rock fusion. The sonic power of the loudly amplified, highly distorted electric guitar was to key element of the early heavy metal music, with the distorted guitar being used in lead guitar roles, and with power chord s as a rhythm guitar. |
| Many New Pop artists created technologically oriented music that sweetened less commercial and experimental aspects with a pop coating. Entryism became a popular concept for groups at the time. New Music acts were danceable, had an androgynous look, emphasized the synthesizer and drum machine s, wrote about the darker side of romance, and were British. They rediscovered rockabilly, Motown, ska, reggae and merged it with African rhythms to produce what was described as a "fertile, stylistic cross-pollination". Author Simon Reynolds noted that the New Pop movement "involved a conscious and brave attempt to bridge the separation between 'progressive' pop and mass/chart pop – a divide which has existed since 1967, and is also, broadly, one between boys and girls, middle-class and working-class." |
| From about 1967, the term was increasingly used in opposition to the term rock music, a division that gave generic significance to both terms. Whereas rock aspired to authenticity and an expansion of the possibilities of popular music, pop was more commercial, ephemeral and accessible. According to British musicologist Simon Frith, pop music is produced "as a matter of enterprise not art", is "designed to appeal to everyone" and "doesn't come from any particular place or mark off any particular taste". It is "not driven by any significant ambition except profit and commercial reward... and, in musical terms, it is essentially conservative". It is, "provided from on high (by record companies, radio programmers and concert promoters) rather than being made from below... Pop is not a do-it-yourself music but is professionally produced and packaged". |
| Latin pop ( Spanish and Portuguese :Pop latino) refers to pop music that contains sounds or influence from Latin America, but it can also mean pop music from anywhere in the Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking world. Latin pop usually combines upbeat Latin music with American pop music. Latin pop is commonly associated with Spanish-language pop, rock, and dance music. |
| The middle of the 20th century saw a number of very important changes in American popular music. The field of pop music developed tremendously during this period, as the increasingly low price of recorded music stimulated demand and greater profits for the record industry. As a result, music marketing became more and more prominent, resulting in a number of mainstream pop stars whose popularity was previously unheard of. Many of the first such stars were Italian-American crooners like Dean Martin, Rudy Vallee, Tony Bennett, Perry Como, Frankie Laine and, most famously, the "first pop vocalist to engender hysteria among his fans" Frank Sinatra. The era of the modern teen pop star, however, began in the 1960s. Bubblegum pop groups like The Monkees were chosen entirely for their appearance and ability to sell records, with no regard to musical ability. The same period, however, also saw the rise of new forms of pop music that achieved a more permanent presence in the field of American popular music, including rock, soul and pop-folk. By the end of the 1960s, two developments had completely changed popular music: the birth of a counterculture, which explicitly opposed mainstream music, often in tandem with political and social activism, and the shift from professional composers to performers who were both singers and songwriters. |
| Music writers only started "treating pop and rock music seriously" in 1964 "after the breakthrough of the Beatles...". One of the early music magazines in Britain, Melody Maker, complained in 1967 about how "newspapers and magazines are continually hammering [i.e., attacking] pop music ". Melody Maker magazine advocated the new forms of pop music of the late 1960s. "By 1999, the 'quality' press was regularly carrying reviews of popular music gigs and albums", which had a "key role in keeping pop" in the public eye. As more pop music critics began writing, this had the effect of "legitimating pop as an art form"; as a result, "newspaper coverage shifted towards pop as music rather than pop as social phenomenon". |
| Pop music really started in south asia n region with the famous playback singer Ahmed Rushdi 's song ‘Ko Ko Korina’ in 1966. Composed by Sohail Rana, the song was a blend of 1960s bubblegum pop, rock and roll twist music and Pakistani film music. This genre would later be termed as filmi pop. Paired with Runa Laila, the singer is considered the pioneering father of pop music, mostly hip-hop and disco, in Pakistan. |
| Throughout its development, pop music has absorbed influences from most other genres of popular music. Early pop music drew on the sentimental ballad for its form, gained its use of vocal harmonies from gospel and soul music, instrumentation from jazz, country, and rock music, orchestration from classical music, tempo from dance music, backing from electronic music, rhythmic elements from hip-hop music, and has recently appropriated spoken passages from rap. According to Robert Christgau in 2014, pop music worldwide is permeated by electronic dance music. |
| David Hatch and Stephen Millward define pop music as "a body of music which is distinguishable from popular, jazz, and folk musics".According to Pete Seeger, pop music is "professional music which draws upon both folk music and fine arts music".Although pop music is seen as just the singles charts, it is not the sum of all chart music. The music charts contain songs from a variety of sources, including classical, jazz, rock, and novelty song s. Pop music, as a genre, is seen as existing and developing separately. Thus "pop music" may be used to describe a distinct genre, aimed at a youth market, often characterized as a softer alternative to rock and roll. Musicologist Allan Moore surmises that the term "pop music" itself may have originated from Pop art. Additionally, it's important to note that pop music is always evolving, which means that the definition of pop music can change, too. It's also important to be cognizant of the distinction between pop music and popular music. According to The New Grove Dictionary Of Music and Musicians, popular music is defined as "the music since industrialization in the 1800's that is most in line with the tastes and interests of the urban middle class." |
| Pop music is a genre of popular music that originated in its modern form in the Western world during the 1950s and 1960s as a softer alternative to rock and roll. The terms "popular music" and "pop music" are often used interchangeably, although the former describes all music that is popular and includes many styles. "Pop" and " rock " were synonymous terms until the late 1960s, when they were increasingly used in opposition from each other. |
| British pop music is popular music, produced commercially in the United Kingdom. It emerged in the mid-to late 1950s as a softer alternative to rock 'n' roll and later to rock music. Like American pop music it has a focus on commercial recording, often orientated towards a youth market, as well as that of the Singles Chart usually through the medium of relatively short and simple love songs. While these basic elements of the genre have remained fairly constant, pop music has absorbed influences from most other forms of popular music, particularly borrowing from the development of rock music, and utilising key technological innovations to produce new variations on existing themes. From the British Invasion of the 1960s, led by The Beatles, British pop music has alternated between acts and genres with national appeal and those with international success that have had a considerable impact on the development of the wider genre and on popular music in general. |
| By the end of the 1990s and into the early 2000s pop music consisted mostly of a combination of pop-hip hop and R&B-tinged pop, including a number of boy band s. Notable female singers also cemented their status in American and worldwide popular music, such as Beyoncé (with her solo career and as lead singer of Destiny's Child ), Britney Spears, Christina Aguilera, Katy Perry, Lady Gaga and Taylor Swift. Also notable was the influence of hip-hop producers on popular music in the mid-late 2000s, including the Neptunes and Timbaland, who made the sounds first heard on Justin Timberlake 's FutureSex/LoveSounds and Nelly Furtado 's Loose imitated throughout popular radio with artists Madonna, Akon and Lady Gaga. In the late 2000s into the early 2010s, pop music began to move towards being heavily influenced by the European electronic dance music scene, taking root in the college crowd through producers like David Guetta, Calvin Harris, Swedish House Mafia and Skrillex. |
| In 1918 the Educational Council was established by the Music Supervisors National Conference (later the Music Educators National Conference or MENC ). The Educational Council published bulletins, mostly based on survey data and including recommendations for the profession. One such bulletin was The Present Status of Music Instruction in Colleges and High Schools 1919-1920. In 1923 the name of the organization was changed form Educational Council to the National Research Council of Music Education. The name changed again in 1932 to the Music Education Research Council. The Journal of Research in Music Education began publication in 1953 under the editorship of Allen Britton. At first many of the articles were based on historical and descriptive research, but in the early 1960s the journal began to shift to experimental research. The Society for Research in Music Education was established in 1960, and in 1963 the Journal of Research in Music Education became its official publication. The MENC Historical Center was established in 1965. In 1978, MENC founded several Special Research Interest Groups. |
| Traveling Guitar Foundation is an award winning national non-profit organization which provides assistance and support to instrumental music programs in school systems in need. They strive to ensure that elementary and high school students have access to music education and musical instrument instruction while they are in their school years. The foundation accomplishes this mission in two ways: one is to travel to schools. and put on a music educational clinic for the kids - providing musical instruction, performance, and discussion on a wide variety of topics related to music, instruments, and music education. The other is that they donate guitar kits and other instruments directly to the schools to supplement their music programs. This alleviates the financial burdens on the schools and helps them maintain sustainable musical education programs. |
| Integrating music with other subjects in education is done in some schools with the hope that the music and the other subjects will build off of one another. With this mutual growth, educators hope to enhance the overall quality and experiences of education |
| Xenakis pioneered the use of mathematical models in music such as applications of set theory, stochastic process es and game theory and was also an important influence on the development of electronic and computer music. He integrated music with architecture, designing music for pre-existing spaces, and designing spaces to be integrated with specific music compositions and performances. |
| Since 2004 Bernd Ruf has headed the field of popular music, jazz and world music at the Lübeck Academy of Music, of which he became vice president in May 2011. There he developed the ‘Lübeck model’, in which jazz and pop are not taught as an independent degree course, but rather as an integral component of classical degree courses. During the 2006 winter semester he temporarily took over the running of the Institute of School Music; since the 2008 winter semester he is now acting head of this institute. |
| The USC Thornton School of Music is one of the most highly regarded music schools in the United States. The training at the Thornton School frequently draws graduate students from such institutions including Juilliard, Oberlin College, Rice, and the Eastman School of Music ; and graduates of the Thornton School often go on to study at these and other institutions, such as the Colburn School, the Curtis Institute of Music, or the Manhattan School of Music. The most active source of live music in all of Los Angeles, the Thornton School offers everything from medieval music to current music. In addition to the departments of classical music, there is a department for popular music and even a department of early music, making USC's music school one of the few in the United States that offers specialized degrees in pre-classical music. |
| The Conservatorium van Amsterdam is a Dutch academy of music located in Amsterdam. This school is the music division of the Amsterdam University of the Arts, the city's vocational university of arts. The Conservatorium van Amsterdam (CvA) is the largest music academy in the Netherlands, offering programs in classical music, jazz, pop, early music, music education, and opera. |
| In 1974, after two years' teaching, Farmer was appointed Head of Music at Holland Park School, London, where he developed the use of pop music in music teaching. He created the first public examination in pop music, a mode III Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) which was first administered in 1976. The exam was devised to motivate a group of fourth form pupils who did not want to follow the existing music exam course, including Angus Gaye (aka Drummie Zeb ) who went on to form the reggae group Aswad. |
| In America (and also in Australasia and Canada ) in the late Sixties, pop-rock acts including The Grateful Dead, The Byrds and The Flying Burrito Brothers then moved their music in a different direction. Drawing on their folk roots, and inspired by the hugely influential late '60's albums by Bob Dylan and The Band, these bands began creating a new hybrid style that fused pop and rock with American country music and bluegrass music, creating the genre now termed country rock. |
| Starting in November 1966, the band adopted an experimental attitude during recording sessions for the album. According to engineer Geoff Emerick, "the Beatles were looking to go out on a limb, both musically and sonically... we were utilising a lot of tape varispeeding and other manipulation techniques... limiters and... effects like flanging and ADT." Their recording of " A Day in the Life " required a forty-piece orchestra, which Martin and McCartney took turns conducting. The sessions produced the Double A-side double A-side single " Strawberry Fields Forever "/" Penny Lane " in February 1967, and the LP followed in June. McCartney's " She's Leaving Home " was an orchestral pop song. MacDonald described the track as "[among] the finest work on Sgt. Pepper—imperishable popular art of its time". Based on an ink drawing by McCartney, the LP's cover included a collage designed by pop art ists Peter Blake and Jann Haworth, featuring the Beatles in costume as the Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band, standing with a host of celebrities. The heavy moustaches worn by the Beatles reflected the growing influence of hippie style trends on the band, while their clothing "spoofed the vogue in Britain for military fashions", wrote Gould. Scholar David Scott Kastan described Sgt. Pepper as "the most important and influential rock-and-roll album ever recorded". |
| Legendary band Earth, Wind, & Fire is simply one of the most important, innovative, and commercially invincible contemporary Pop / R&B music forces of the 20th century. The group has had a remarkable and celebrated career spanning over four decades |
| The Beatles. In the 1960s a new band known as the Beatles burst on the pop music scene and changed it forever. Band members included George Harrison (1943-), John Lennon (1940-1980), Paul McCartney (1942-), and Ringo Starr (1940 |
| English rock and roll band. In the 1960s a new band known as the Beatles burst on the pop music scene and changed it forever. Band members included George Harrison (1943-2001), John Lennon (1940-1980), Paul McCartney (1942), and Ringo Starr (1940 |
| Sir James Paul McCartney, CH, MBE, is an English singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, and composer. He gained worldwide fame as the bass guitarist and singer for the rock band the Beatles, widely considered the most popular and influential group in the history of pop music. His songwriting partnership with John Lennon was the most successful of the post-war era. After the group disbanded in 1970, he pursued a solo career and formed the band Wings with his first wife, Linda, and Denny Laine |
| Sir James Paul McCartney, MBE (born 18 June 1942) is an English singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, and composer. With John Lennon, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr, he gained worldwide fame with the rock band the Beatles, one of the most popular and influential groups in the history of pop music |
| They are the most successful and influential band in the history of music. The Beatles drew influences from many music genres through their career, including 1950s rock and roll, rhythm and blues, classical, psychedelia, and Indian music, and their songs ranged from pop ballads to hard rock |
| The Beatles were an English rock band formed in Liverpool in 1960. With members John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, they became widely regarded as the foremost and most influential music band |
| Pop punk (also known as punk-pop) is a punk rock music genre and a fusion genre that combines elements of punk rock with elements of pop music. Pop punk typically combines fast punk rock tempo s, power chord changes and loud, distorted electric guitars with pop-influenced melodies and lyrical themes. |
| The compilation Punk Goes Pop 4, one of many albums in the Punk Goes... Punk Goes... series, "features some of the hottest pop songs in music today being performed by various metalcore, post-hardcore and electronicore artists." Altsounds, an independent music journal, noted that there has been a "sudden rise in the amount of bands combining electronic and metal styles of music." The article noted that many of the bands who created cover songs for Punk Goes Pop 4 incorporated characteristics of electronicore, specifically referencing I See Stars and Woe, Is Me. |
| Pop punk typically merges upbeat pop melodies with catchy hooks, catchy choruses, harmonies, speedy tempo s, punk rock power chord changes and loud, distorted electric guitars. About.com has described second-wave pop punk bands as having "a radio friendly sheen to their music, but still maintaining much of the speed and attitude of classic punk rock". According to The A.V. Club, pop punk often pits "sweet harmonies against bratty, rowdy riffs". Lyrical topics that are common in pop punk include love, lust, drunkenness, adolescence, cartoonish violence and drugs. Some pop punk lyrics focus on jokes and humor. Some pop punk music features elements of power pop, emo or skate punk. |
| The record proved very influential on the pop punk genre. With the release of the record, Blink-182 became celebrities and the biggest pop punk act of the era. The glossy production instantly set Blink-182 apart from the other crossover punk acts, such as Green Day. Scott Russo of Unwritten Law remarked that he would receive CDs from fans that mimicked the "pop punk" sound the album made famous. "It was revolutionary, it was equally as revolutionary as Green Day when it hit, they just didn't get the credit," Russo remarked in 2009. Matt Diehl, author of My So-Called Punk, writes that mainstream acolytes of their sound led to profound effects on the "pop punk" genre, such as the deracination of regional scene identity—due to its wide popularity, pop punk bands became commonplace outside its origins. Jon Blisten of Beats Per Minute writes that "Enema success perpetuated pop-punk’s viability on mainstream radio, which is where Blink’s progeny — bands like Fall Out Boy, Simple Plan, and New Found Glory — would receive a decent amount of airplay." Rolling Stone Nicole Frehsée wrote that the album influenced emo fans, while MTV News credited the album, alongside The Get Up Kids ' Something to Write Home About (1999) as pioneering emo pop, calling them "some of the scene’s most influential records." |
| It is not clear when the term "pop punk" was first used, but pop-influenced punk rock had been around since the mid to late 1970s. Protopunk and power pop bands of the late 1960s and early 1970s helped lay the groundwork for the pop punk sound, which emerged at the onset of punk rock around 1974 with the Ramones. The Beatles, the Kinks and the Beach Boys all paved the way for pop punk. With their love of the Beach Boys and late 1960s bubblegum pop, the Ramones paved the way to what became known as pop punk. The Ramones' loud and fast melodic minimalism differentiated them from other bands in New York City's budding art rock scene, but pop punk was not considered a separate subgenre until later. An early use of the term "pop punk" appeared in a 1977 New York Times article, "Cabaret: Tom Petty 's Pop Punk Rock Evokes Sounds of 60s". |
| Portman's musical style is generally characterized as pop punk, heavily influenced by the Ramones and other melodic rock groups. This is the style most generally associated with The Mr. T Experience. His compositions cover a variety of topics but are concerned primarily with personal relationships; he is known to introduce much of his material with the throwaway line "This is a song about a girl." Over the years his other musical tastes and interests have pushed the band to explore many styles, branching out from the Bay Area pop punk sound which he helped define. This change is evidenced on a number of solo acoustic songs interspersed between the pop punk standards on most of the band's late-1990s albums. Portman's solo recordings have further explored these other styles and influences, including country, bossa nova, Rock & Roll, and 1960s beat music. |
| In the early 2000s, there was an astounding resurgence of interest in pop rock and power pop. This was kickstarted in the year 2000 with the success of Blink-182 's song " All the Small Things " and Nine Days 's song " Absolutely (Story of a Girl) ", both of which peaked at #6 on the Billboard Hot 100. The trend kicked off the brief musical careers of Ryan Cabrera, Ashley Parker Angel, Teddy Geiger, Evan and Jaron, The Click Five, Jet, and Snow Patrol throughout the early and mid 2000s. This also paved the way for a second wave of pop punk bands such as Good Charlotte, New Found Glory, and Sum 41, who made use of humor in their videos and had a radio-friendly tone to their music, while retaining the speed, attitude and even the look of 1970s punk. Later pop-punk bands such as Simple Plan, The All-American Rejects and Fall Out Boy had a sound that had been described as closer to late 1970s and early 1980s hardcore, with similarities to the band Cheap Trick, while still achieving considerable commercial success. In addition, some of the most successful pop-punk bands of the 1990s, such as Green Day, Blink-182, Weezer and The Offspring continued their success during the early 2000s. |
| The origins of 1990s punk pop can be seen in the more song-oriented bands of the 1970s punk movement like The Buzzcocks and The Clash, commercially successful new wave acts such as The Jam and The Undertones, and the more hardcore-influenced elements of alternative rock in the 1980s. Pop-punk tends to use power-pop melodies and chord changes with speedy punk tempos and loud guitars. Punk music provided the inspiration for some California-based bands on independent labels in the early 1990s, including Rancid, Pennywise, Weezer and Green Day. In 1994 Green Day moved to a major label and produced the album Dookie, which found a new, largely teenage, audience and proved a surprise diamond-selling success, leading to a series of hit singles, including two number ones in the US. They were soon followed by the eponymous début from Weezer, which spawned three top ten singles in the US. This success opened the door for the multi-platinum sales of metallic punk band The Offspring with Smash (1994). This first wave of pop punk reached its commercial peak with Green Day's Nimrod (1997) and The Offspring's Americana (1998). |
| Pop punk (also known as punk pop and other names) is a fusion genre that combines elements of punk rock with pop music, to varying degrees. It is not clear when the term pop punk was first used, but pop-influenced punk rock had been around since the mid- to late-1970s. Examples of commercially successful pop punk bands include Green Day, the Offspring, Blink-182, Sum 41, My Chemical Romance and Simple Plan. |
| Pop-influenced punk rock emerged in the mid-1970s with a music style that was stylistically similar to power pop. By the mid-1980s, several bands merged hardcore punk with pop music to create a new, faster pop punk sound such as Dag Nasty, the Nip Drivers, T.S.O.L., Social Distortion, and the Descendents. Pop punk in the United States began to grow in popularity locally in California in the mid to late 1980s. Pop punk particularly thrived in California, where independent record label s adopted a do it yourself (DIY) approach to releasing music. By the mid 1990s, a few pop punk bands had started to sell millions of records and receive extensive radio and television airplay, such as Green Day. By 1994, pop punk was quickly growing in mainstream popularity. The late 1990s, exemplified by the 1999 release of Blink-182 's Enema of the State, represented the genre's mainstream peak, although some pop punk bands scored successful album chartings in the 2000s. In the mid-2000s, emo pop, a fusion genre combining emo and pop punk, became popular. By the end of the 2000s, the pop punk sound of the 1990s had largely waned in mainstream popularity. |
| Man Overboard received favourable reviews. AllMusic reviewer William Ruhlmann opened his review with mentioning how the group released several releases in the preceding 18 months. Calling this decision "indicative of Man Overboard's youthful drive; this is a band that is in a hurry." This "rush" was "expressed in the breakneck tempos of the short (none over three and a half minutes) songs" on the group's self-titled album. Ruhlmann classified the album's sound as being "standard-issue" pop punk in the vein of Green Day and Blink-182, with "an echo" of Jimmy Eat World, in terms of the "contrasting vocals" of Bruzzese and Eisenstein. Kaj Roth of Melodic noted that how Man Overboard's name was taken from the Blink-182 song of the same name, "it makes sense when I listen to their new album which is a major flirt with B812's early sound". He went on further to say "this is pop punk how it sounded back around 1999-2002 with faster songs and more focus on punk rock than pop." Roth closed with calling the release "a solid album". Writing for Rock Sound, Andy Ritchie wrote that the album "reveals little reinvention, but the nuts and bolts of what makes them so affable have only been tightened and polished further". He considered the band as having "a formula that just works", concluding with: "there really isn’t a dud track here." |
| Punk rock is a rock music genre that developed in the mid-1970s in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia. Rooted in 1960s garage rock and other forms of what is now known as proto-punk music, punk rock bands rejected perceived excesses of mainstream 1970s rock. Punk bands typically produced short or fast-paced songs, with hard-edged melodies and singing styles, stripped-down instrumentation, and often political, anti-establishment lyrics. Punk embraces a DIY ethic; many bands self-p |
| Punk rock (or simply punk) is a rock music genre that developed between 1974 and 1976 in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia. Rooted in garage rock and other forms of what is now known as proto-punk music, punk rock bands rejected perceived excesses of mainstream 1970s rock |
| Rolling Stone described the band's sound as "anthemic, emo-inflected rock". A Lesson in Romantics has been described as pop punk. Anywhere but Here has been described as pop punk and pop rock. Mayday Parade has been described as pop punk and pop rock. Monsters in the Closet has been described as pop punk, pop rock and rock. Black Lines has been described as emo, emo pop, pop punk, and rock. |
| Paramore's music style has generally been regarded as alternative rock, pop punk, emo pop, power pop, pop rock and emo. Joshua Martin had written after an interview with Hayley Williams, "The band isn't just a short pop-punk girl with red hair and a spunky attitude. Their music is like them, it's aged differently. It's sped up, and slowed down. It's emo without being whiny, or bratty. Almost a very literal anti- Avril Lavigne." Alternative Press magazine had commented that the band was "young sounding", while consistently being "honest." Paramore's first album All We Know is Falling had an arguably more "formulaic pop-punk" sound that was "delivered particularly well" and the combination of the two had created a "refined rock infused pop/punk album." The band's second release, Riot! was said to explore a 'diverse range of styles," however, not straying far from "their signature sound." |
| While emo originated in hardcore punk and has been considered a subgenre of post-hardcore, it has also been associated with indie rock and pop punk. The fusion of emo with pop punk is also known as emo pop. According to AllMusic, "some emo leans toward the progressive side, full of complex guitar work, unorthodox song structures, arty noise, and extreme dynamic shifts; some emo is much closer to punk-pop, though it's a bit more intricate". Lyrics, which are a key focus in the genre, are typically emotional and often personal, dealing with topics such as failed romance; AllMusic described emo lyrics as "usually either free-associative poetry or intimate confessionals". According to AllMusic, early emo bands were hardcore bands that "favored expressive vocals over the typical barking rants" of regular hardcore and most 1990s emo bands "borrowed from some combination of Fugazi, Sunny Day Real Estate, and Weezer ". The New York Times described as emo as "emotional punk or post-hardcore or pop-punk. That is, punk that wears its heart on its sleeve and tries a little tenderness to leaven its sonic attack. If it helps, imagine Ricky Nelson singing in the Sex Pistols." Author Matt Diehl described emo as a "more sensitive interpolation of punk's mission". |
| A new wave of pop punk groups had sprung up sometime around 2010. Dave Beech of Clash noted that these groups were "[d]arker and more mature" than those previously, taking influence "and occasional indifference" from Underground popularity: Mid-1990s 1990s emo. On The Wonder Years ' The Upsides (2010), vocalist Dan Campbell sung about "His early twenties soul-searching and tales of strife" which "resonated with a [new] generation, inspiring countless imitators in the process." This pushed Campbell to "the forefront of a new wave", and the album influencing a new wave of pop punk bands. The Story So Far 's second album, What You Don't See (2013), "cemented their place at the top table of nu pop-punk". Rock Sound included The Wonder Years' The Greatest Generation on their best albums of 2013 list, calling it "the defining album of what may well have been the genre's best year for a decade." Kerrang! said the album "ripped up the pop-punk blueprint" pushing the genre to "new peaks of invention, both lyrically and musically." In early 2014, Welsh band Neck Deep released their debut album Wishful Thinking, which Rock Sound later called it "the greatest UK pop-punk record of all time." Also in 2014, Australian band 5 Seconds of Summer 's self titled album debuted at number 1 on the Billboard 200 chart and in many other countries, prompting Alternative Press to describe the band as important to the marketing of the pop-punk scene. |
| Alternative Press writer Colin McGuire noted that Through Being Cool influenced a new wave of pop-punk bands, such as Fall Out Boy, My Chemical Romance, and Taking Back Sunday. Alternative Press also included the album on their list of the most influential albums of 1999. Tris McCall of NJ.com listed the album as "every third-wave emo band's inspiration [...] [sending] a shockwave through the pop-punk underground." NME listed the album was one of 20 Pop Punk Albums Which Will Make You Nostalgic. BuzzFeed included it at number 5 on its list of 36 Pop Punk Albums You Need To Hear Before You F——ing Die. The album was included in Rock Sound s 101 Modern Classics list at number 60, with the notation that "pop-punk has not been the same since [1999], and this record plays a major role in that change." Fall Out Boy vocalist Patrick Stump listed the album at number 10 on his list of 10 Records That Changed My Life. Stumped revealed that he wouldn't "have been in Fall Out Boy if it weren't for this record". The album's artwork was included by Fuse.tv as one of 20 Iconic Pop Punk Album Covers. Stereogum listed "Rocks Tonic Juice Magic" as one of 30 Essential Songs From The Golden Era of Emo. |
| As emo became more successful in the mid-1990s due to the rise of grunge, emo pop was set as blueprints by bands such as The Wrens, which pioneered a form of emo-pop on 1996's Secaucus, and Weezer, which in 1996 released the definitive emo album Pinkerton. Other bands which put out releases in the 90s to set up the blueprints for emo pop included Sense Field, Jejune, Alkaline Trio and The Get Up Kids. As emo became commercially successful in the early 2000s, the emo pop movement was birthed by Jimmy Eat World's 2001 release Bleed American and the success of that album's single "The Middle". Bands like Weezer and The Wrens both saw great success in this new movement, the former with its release The Green Album and the latter with Meadowlands, which reinvented punk-pop for the new generation. |
| Hastings invested $2.5 million in startup cash for Netflix. Randolph initially had the idea to start a company that sold items over the Internet, but could not decide its objective. Netflix blossomed when Hastings forcibly paid $40 in fines after returning Apollo 13 well past deadline though this story may be a tall tale created by Hastings to explain Netflix's business model. |
| The Basics. Netflix is primarily a streaming media service that originated in the U.S. in 1997. It started out as a DVD-by-mail company, and that aspect of the business still exists in North America |
| Netflix started out as a mail-order DVD rental service, adding instant streaming as a side benefit for some of its subscription plans |
| In 1998 Reed Hastings co-founded Netflix, offering flat rate movie rental-by-mail to customers in the United States. In 1997 Hastings and Marc Randolph co-founded Netflix, offering flat rate film rental-by-mail to customers in the United States. Headquartered in Los Gatos, California, Netflix has amassed a collection of 100,000 titles and over 44 million subscribers. I got the idea for Netflix after my company was acquired, said Hastings. I had a big late fee for ' Apollo 13.' It was six weeks late and I owed the video store $40 |
| Top. When we began building Netflix in 1997, most people thought we were nuts. DVD players had just started selling in the US in March, and by October we started executing our billion-dollar business plan with only $2 million in seed funding. Even with the dot-com era in full bloom, the idea of renting movies via mail struck most as somewhat ludicrous |
| Netflix is the world's biggest video-on-demand portal. Starting as a video rental service, the company added its streaming platform in 2007. It offers wide range of movies, tv shows and original series like House of Cards and Orange is the new Black |
| In 2013, Netflix added film and television production, as well as online distribution. The company is currently headquartered in Los Gatos. In 1998, about a year after Netflix's founding, the company grew by starting in the DVD by mail business |
| Netflix Inc. (also known as Netflix, marketed and stylized as NETFLIX) is an American multinational entertainment company founded on August 29, 1997, in Scotts Valley, California, by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph. It specializes in and provides streaming media and video on demand online and DVD by mail |
| Netflix is an amazing digital success story. Starting out more than 20 years ago as a predominantly DVD subscription service by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph, Netflix was able to pivot along the way and take advantage of rapidly evolving mobile technology and ever-improving internet speeds to become one of the largest video distribution networks on the planet |
| Ever since it was founded the company has been adding subscribers at good rate. And, Netflix launched its website in 1998 and started online subscription based on their pay-per-rental model. However, the company introduced the flat-fee with unlimited rental from 2000 onwards |
| His idea all started from a $40 late fee. That's when Netflix CEO Reed Hastings realized there was a better way to rent movies. As a result, Netflix,(NASDAQ:NFLX) the leading online movie rental company, was born.During an interview with Charlie Rose, Hastings recalled the moment his vision was born:espite Netflix's remarkable recession-proof growth, Hastings isn't savoring in Netflix's impressive growth rate. Instead, he's preparing for the downfall of the DVD industry by focusing on streaming services. His perspective doesn't suprise me |
| Statistics and facts about Netflix. Netflix is a streaming media provider based in the United States. Founded in California in 1997, the company started as a small DVD-by-mail service in the U.S., and specialized in streaming media and video on demand over the years. The number of Netflix streaming subscribers has been constantly increasing over the years, reaching a total of 86.7 million in the third quarter of 2016 |
| In a nutshell about Netflix. Netflix is the world's biggest video-on-demand portal. Starting as a video rental service, the company added its streaming platform in 2007. It offers wide range of movies, tv shows and original series like House of Cards and Orange is the new Black |
| The Brain Behind Netflix. The way Americans watch movies has changed dramatically in the last few years because of the man who thought up, and started up a company called Netflix. Now more and more of us rent movies by mail. As correspondent Lesley Stahl reports, Netflix today rakes in about $50 million a month and other companies, like Blockbuster, are trying to get in on the action. Netflix was started by a math teacher-turned-software tycoon |
| So here you are going to get How Much Does NetFlix Cost Per Month 2017 that you can use to stream movies online and music while connected to the internet. Netflix is an entertainment company founded by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph. It was first started as DVD sales and rental by mail business company in the year 1997 |
| Hastings is often quoted saying that he decided to start Netflix after being fined $40 at a Blockbuster store for being late to return a copy of Apollo 13 but this is an apocryphal story that he and Randolph designed to explain the company's business model and motivation |
| Netflix Inc. (also known as Netflix, marketed and stylized as NETFLIX) is an American multinational entertainment company founded on August 29, 1997, in Scotts Valley, California, by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph. It specializes in and provides streaming media and video on demand online and DVD by mail. In 2013, Netflix added film and television production, as well as online distribution. The company is currently headquartered in Los Gatos. In 1998, about a year after Netflix's founding, the company grew by starting in the DVD by mail business. In 2007, Netflix expanded its business with the introduction of streaming media, while retaining the DVD and Blu-ray rental service |
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| Hastings said that when he founded Netflix, he had no idea whether customers would use the service. "Netflix was originally a single rental service, but the subscription model was one of a few ideas we had—so there was no Aha! moment. Having unlimited due dates and no late fees has worked in a powerful way and now seems obvious, but at that time we had no idea if consumers would even build and use an online queue |
| Netflix has been one of the most successful dot-com ventures. In September 2002, The New York Times reported that, at the time, Netflix mailed about 190,000 discs per day to its 670,000 monthly subscribers. The company's published subscriber count increased from one million in the fourth quarter of 2002 to around 5.6 million at the end of the third quarter of 2006, to 14 million in March 2010. Netflix's early growth was fueled by the fast spread of DVD player s in households; in 2004, nearly two-thirds of United States homes had a DVD player. Netflix capitalized on the success of the DVD and its rapid expansion into United States homes, integrating the potential of the Internet and e-commerce to provide services and catalogs that bricks-and-mortar retailers could not compete with. Netflix also operates an online affiliate program which has helped to build online sales for DVD rentals. The company offers unlimited vacation time for salaried workers and allows employees to take any amount of their paychecks in stock options. |
| The Basics. Netflix is primarily a streaming media service that originated in the U.S. in 1997. It started out as a DVD-by-mail company, and that aspect of the business still exists in North America |
| Netflix started out as a mail-order DVD rental service, adding instant streaming as a side benefit for some of its subscription plans |
| These days, Netflix is best known for its streaming video service and original content that wins it plenty of Emmy Award nominations. But the company's original business, shipping Blu-ray discs and DVDs to customers via snail mail, is still alive and kicking. Well, at least five days out of the week. In a clear sign of the times, Netflix isn't shipping discs on Saturdays anymore, and it's likely saving money as a result |
| Netflix is an amazing digital success story. Starting out more than 20 years ago as a predominantly DVD subscription service by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph, Netflix was able to pivot along the way and take advantage of rapidly evolving mobile technology and ever-improving internet speeds to become one of the largest video distribution networks on the planet |
| Netflix, an online movie streaming website founded in 1997, is an example of how an online business has affected a B&M businesses such as video rental store s. After Netflix and similar companies became popular, traditional DVD rental stores such as Blockbuster LLC went out of business. Customers preferred to be able to instantly watch movies and TV shows using "streaming", without having to go to a physical rental store to rent a DVD, and then return to the store to give the DVD back. "The rapid rise of online film streaming offered by the likes of Lovefilm and Netflix made Blockbuster's video and DVD [rental] business model practically obsolete.' There has been an increase in online retailers in the 2000s, as people are using e-commerce (online sales) to fulfill basic needs ranging from grocery shopping to book purchases. Sales through mobile devices such as tablet computer s and smartphone s have also risen in the 2000s: "While total online sales rose 18% year-on-year in December to £11.1 [B], according to the latest figures [January 2014] from e-tail industry body IMRG and advisory firm Capgemini, sales via mobile devices doubled to £3 [B].' |
| Blockbuster Video entered the United States online market in August 2004, with a US$19.95 monthly subscription service. This sparked a price war ; Netflix had raised its popular three-disc plan from US$19.95 to US$21.99 just prior to Blockbuster's launch, but by October, Netflix reduced this fee to US$17.99. Blockbuster responded with rates as low as US$14.99 for a time, but, by August 2005, both companies settled at identical rates. On July 22, 2007, Netflix dropped the prices of its two most popular plans by US$1.00 in an effort to better compete with Blockbuster's online-only offerings. On October 4, 2012, Dish Network scrapped plans to make Blockbuster into a Netflix competitor. (Dish bought the ailing Blockbuster, LLC in 2011 and will continue to license the brand name to franchise locations, and keep its "Blockbuster on Demand" video streaming service open.) |
| On August 11, 2004, Blockbuster introduced a DVD-by-mail service in the U.S. to compete with the established market leader, Netflix. |
| Netflix ended 2008 with 9.39 million customers. Blockbuster Video claimed 1 million online customers in August 2005, 2 million by March 2006, and finished the first quarter of 2007 with 3 million. There are no recent published numbers for Blockbuster Online since 2007. Walmart briefly entered the market as well, but withdrew in 2005 and now has a cross-promotional agreement with Netflix. |
| On April 4, 2006, Netflix filed a patent infringement lawsuit in which it demanded a jury trial in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, alleging that Blockbuster's online DVD rental subscription program violated two patents held by Netflix. The first cause of action alleged Blockbuster's infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,024,381 (issued April 4, 2006; only hours before the lawsuit was filed) by copying the "dynamic queue" of DVDs available for each customer, Netflix's method of using the ranked preferences in the queue to send DVDs to subscribers, and Netflix's method permitting the queue to be updated and reordered. The second cause of action alleged infringement of Patent No. 6,584,450 (issued June 24, 2003), which covers in less detail the subscription rental service as well as Netflix's methods of communication and delivery. The dispute ended a year later, on June 25, 2007, with both companies declining to disclose the terms of their legal settlement, except for a statement by Blockbuster that it would not have a major impact on its future financial performance. Blockbuster also said that the company planned to close 282 stores that year to shift focus to its online service. The company had already closed 290 stores in 2006. |
| On August 26, 2010, news media reported that Blockbuster was planning to file a pre-packaged Chapter 11 bankruptcy in mid-September. In light of this news, the company's chief financial officer (CFO), Tom Casey, resigned on September 11. He was replaced by Dennis McGill, formerly CFO of Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. On September 23, 2010, Blockbuster filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection due to challenging losses, $900 million in debt and strong competition from Netflix, Redbox, and video on-demand services. Movie Gallery/Hollywood Video had filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy liquidation earlier in 2010 for similar reasons. |
| The answers to those two questions are yes and no. Netflix is often credited for killing the video rental store business model. With the recent bankruptcy of BlockBuster Video, the biggest rental organization in the world at one time, that claim seems reasonable. Now it's girding itself to become a dominant player online |
| We chose Netflix for its convenience and variety of features. The main competitors fall in 3 categories: brick and mortar video rental stores (BlockBuster and Hollywood Video), online video rentals (BlockBuster Total Access), and one day DVD rentals from a kiosk (like RedBox and BlockBuster).nline video streaming and other Netflix features. Netflix offers several price options, all but one of which are unlimited plans, which offer you unlimited DVDs sent to your home and unlimited online movie rentals via streaming |
| Dish Network Corp., which acquired Blockbuster in 2011, announced that it will be closing all of the remaining 300 Blockbuster retail stores in the U.S. by early-January 2014.In January of 2013, Blockbuster took the first steps in the process when it shut down 300 stores nationwide.hysical media has been replaced by Internet streaming services, including Netflix and Hulu, or cable video on-demand services. However, Clayton said Blockbuster as a brand isn't dead and will live on in just the sort of digital business that has put the stores and DVD mail service out of business |
| Blockbuster was caught flat-footed by many of these changes. It could have purchased Netflix for $50 million in 2000, but passed. As Netflix rose, Blockbuster's attempts to compete on Netflix's terms -- especially through the mail -- foundered.he action was long expected. Blockbuster had been closing stores for years, as is obvious from the yawning vacancies still present in many of those very same strip malls. The chain was done in by Netflix, streaming video and a world of Internet options. Reaction from that Internet was, of course, swift and pithy |
| In 2012, Blockbuster began offering DVD-by-mail services and video streaming on its website. However, in an interview with Bloomberg in October 2012, Dish CEO Charlie Bergen said the company would abandon its plans to compete head-to-head with Netflix |
| In 1998, about a year after Netflix's founding, the company grew by starting in the DVD by mail business. In 2007, Netflix expanded its business with the introduction of streaming media, while retaining the DVD and Blu-ray rental service. The company expanded internationally with streaming made available to Canada in 2010 and continued growing its streaming service from there; by January 2016, Netflix was available in over 190 countries. Netflix entered the production business in 2013, debuting its first series, House of Cards. It greatly expanded the production of both film and television series since then, offering " Netflix Original " content through its online library of films and television. Netflix is releasing an estimated 126 original series or films in 2016, more than any other network or cable channel. |
| Netflix's initial business model included DVD sales and rental, although Hastings jettisoned DVD sales about a year after Netflix's founding to focus on the DVD rental by mail business. In 2007, Netflix expanded its business with the introduction of streaming media, while retaining the DVD and Blu-ray Disc rental service |
| Follow @TIMEBusiness. When Netflix launched an instant streaming service for its movies and TV shows at the start of 2007, it was a minor perk for the company's subscribers who were used to getting DVDs in the mail. Fast forward half a decade and Netflix streaming subscribers outnumber DVD subscribers by more than 11 million, and they make up about one-fourth of all Internet traffic in North America |
| From US DVDs to Global Streaming One of the reasons our focus in the recommendation algorithms has changed is because Netflix as a whole has changed dramatically in the last few years. Netflix launched an instant streaming service in 2007, one year after the Netflix Prize began |
| With the launch of its Internet streaming service in 2007, Netflix was finally able to fully align its business strategy with the principles of content economics. With its video content now in a pure digital form, it was no longer subject to the constraints of a limited distribution pipeline |
| Follow @TIMEBusiness. When Netflix launched an instant streaming service for its movies and TV shows at the start of 2007, it was a minor perk for the company's subscribers who were used to getting DVDs in the mail |
| In Australia, Netflix competes with several local streaming companies, most notably locally operated services Presto, Stan and Quickflix. In Scandinavia, Netflix competes with Viaplay, HBO Nordic and CMore Play. In Southeast Asia, Netflix competes with HOOQ, Astro On the Go, Sky on Demand, Singtel TV, HomeCable OnDemand, and iflix. In New Zealand, Netflix competes with local streaming companies including Television New Zealand (TVNZ), Mediaworks New Zealand, Sky Network Television, Lightbox, Neon and Quickflix. In Italy, Netflix competes with Infinity (Mediaset), Sky Online and TIMvision. In South Africa, Netflix competes with ShowMax. In the Middle East, Netflix competes with Starz Play Arabia. |
| In 2005, Netflix cited Amazon.com as a potential competitor, which until 2008, offered online video rentals in the United Kingdom and Germany. This arm of the business was eventually sold to LoveFilm; however, Amazon then bought LoveFilm in 2011. In addition, Amazon now streams movies and television shows through Amazon Video (formerly Amazon Video On Demand and LOVEFiLM Instant |
| We chose Netflix for its convenience and variety of features. The main competitors fall in 3 categories: brick and mortar video rental stores (BlockBuster and Hollywood Video), online video rentals (BlockBuster Total Access), and one day DVD rentals from a kiosk (like RedBox and BlockBuster).nline video streaming and other Netflix features. Netflix offers several price options, all but one of which are unlimited plans, which offer you unlimited DVDs sent to your home and unlimited online movie rentals via streaming |
| Disney will launch an ad-free Netflix-style subscription video service in 2019. The announcement was made yesterday by Disney chief executive Bob Iger during an investor's call. The yet-to-be-titled service is made possible by the expiration of Disney's three-year streaming deal with Netflix, which ends in 2018. Netflix will lose access to its library of Disney- and Pixar-branded feature films; the company had been paying an estimated $300 million to Disney annually for the rights to stream 10 new Disney releases. While the new service will make Disney a competitor to Netflix, the strategy is also designed as a hedge against, cord cutters, the rapidly-growing number of people who are cancelling their cable and satellite subscriptions |
| Hulu Plus. Hulu is the first service most people think of when asked about Netflix's competitors. Pricing is $7.99 per month, but there's a catch, there are ads and you have no choice but to watch them. This will come as a bit of a shock to Netflix veterans and arguably makes Hulu Plus a worse value |
| Netflix's main competitors in the subscription streaming-video category are the Amazon Instant Video Service and the Hulu Plus service. Amazon Instant Video includes movies and TV shows and is offered free to Amazon Prime members |
| Recent Releases. Amazon Prime. On the subject of recent releases, Amazon Prime has a clear leg up on Netflix Instant. Recently released shows and movies pop up on Amazon much faster than on Netflix Instant, although you'll likely have to pay extra.lenty of movie and television show streaming services are vying for your dollars. We compared two of the biggest players in the space, Netflix and Amazon Prime. Selection Both Amazon Prime and Netflix boast lush catalogs |
| On the other hand, the biggest problem I have with Amazon Prime's instant videos is practically everything I found that I was excited to watch (because it wasn't available in Netflix) cost extra... which means I could buy that content without a Prime account.lenty of movie and television show streaming services are vying for your dollars. We compared two of the biggest players in the space, Netflix and Amazon Prime. Selection Both Amazon Prime and Netflix boast lush catalogs |
| We found that Amazon Prime offered more than 17,000 standard- and high-definition movies and TV series, significantly more than Netflix, which had more than 10,000 when we updated our count in mid June. But Netflix pulled ahead overall by offering more than 7,500 HD videos vs. almost 3,500 for Amazon Prime |
| A.: Amazon Prime Instant Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its. content |
| One is its Prime Instant Video streaming video that, like Netflix, offers a selection of movies and TV shows. For a while now, and unlike Netflix, Amazon Prime customers have been able to download and watch videos offline, but only if they either had an Amazon Fire tablet or bought or rented a movie.ne is its Prime Instant Video streaming video that, like Netflix, offers a selection of movies and TV shows. For a while now, and unlike Netflix, Amazon Prime customers have been able to download and watch videos offline, but only if they either had an Amazon Fire tablet or bought or rented a movie |
| There has been a lot of queries if you can stream / cast Amazon Prime videos to your TV using Chromecast. The answer is no and yes. Let me explain. No, as in there is no official app or extension similar to Chrome, Netflix, or Youtube where you can directly cast the video to your TV using Chromecast.Yes, as in you can load Amazon Prime Video Player from your Google Chrome browser from your PC.This will not work through a mobile Chrome browser on a phone or a tablet. Play the video as you normally would, then click the blue Cast icon on the upper right of your screen.et me explain. No, as in there is no official app or extension similar to Chrome, Netflix, or Youtube where you can directly cast the video to your TV using Chromecast. Yes, as in you can load Amazon Prime Video Player from your Google Chrome browser from your PC |
| Amazon Prime doesn't offer quite as many titles as Netflix, but the gap between the two is getting smaller all the time. In addition to the unlimited streaming available at Amazon Prime, the etailer also offers quite a few programs available for a one-time cost, such as Skyfall for $5.99. This is another difference from Netflix, which does not offer new video releases for a one-time cost |
| 1 Prime Now app that offers one-hour delivery, in select metropolitan areas. ( 2 You can get $20 off your first order of $50 or more with the promo code TRYITNOW.). 3 Sharing the free shipping benefits (and other Prime benefits) with one other adult and up to four children as part of Amazon Household..: Amazon Prime Instant Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its. content |
| A.: Amazon Prime is a paid service (Free 30-day trial, $99 per year) that gives Amazon shoppers a few distinct advantages. Members of Amazon Prime are eligible for: 1 Free two-day shipping on any eligible item without a minimum-order balance, and free same-day delivery (in 14 metro areas) on eligible orders more than $35..: Amazon Prime Instant Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its. content |
| 1 (You can get $20 off your first order of $50 or more with the promo code TRYITNOW.). 2 Sharing the free shipping benefits (and other Prime benefits) with one other adult and up to four children as part of Amazon Household..: Amazon Prime Instant Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its. content |
| Share This article Amazon's $99 per year Prime subscription includes a variety of digital services beyond free two-day shipping. One is its Prime Instant Video streaming video that, like Netflix, offers a selection of movies and TV shows.For a while now, and unlike Netflix, Amazon Prime customers have been able to download and watch videos offline, but only if they either had an Amazon Fire tablet or bought or rented a movie.or a while now, and unlike Netflix, Amazon Prime customers have been able to download and watch videos offline, but only if they either had an Amazon Fire tablet or bought or rented a movie |
| And on the video side, Prime is about the same price as access to Netflix or Hulu Plus ($96 per year for each), but whereas Netflix and Hulu Plus are recurring $8 monthly costs, the $99 Prime one-year subscription needs to be paid up front..: Amazon Prime Instant Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its. content |
| 1 Free two-day shipping on any eligible item without a minimum-order balance, and free same-day delivery (in 14 metro areas) on eligible orders more than $35. 2 Prime Pantry Delivery costs a flat $5.99 for delivery of heavy and bulky items..: Amazon Prime Instant Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its. content |
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| A.: Amazon Prime Video is the streaming-video component of Amazon Prime. Like Netflix and Hulu, Amazon Prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and TV shows. Unlike its two competitors, however, Amazon Prime also allows Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its content |
| One is its Prime Instant Video streaming video that, like Netflix, offers a selection of movies and TV shows. For a while now, and unlike Netflix, Amazon Prime customers have been able to download and watch videos offline, but only if they either had an Amazon Fire tablet or bought or rented a movie.econd, and more importantly, is that the company now lets you download some Prime Instant Video movies and TV shows for offline viewing on Google Android and Apple iOS phones and tablets.I decided to give it a shot and see what happens |
| It's no secret that Amazon's main streaming video competitors are Netflix and Hulu Plus. Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program, the same exact cost as the monthly streaming services from Netflix (NFLX) and Hulu.That's a pricier option than Amazon Prime's traditional $79 annual fee.mazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program -- the same exact cost as monthly streaming services from Netflix and Hulu. Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program, the same exact cost as the monthly streaming services from Netflix (NFLX) and Hulu |
| Amazon testing $8 per month price for Prime streaming. By Julianne Pepitone @julpepitone. Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program -- the same exact cost as monthly streaming services from Netflix and Hulu.Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program, the same exact cost as the monthly streaming services from Netflix (NFLX) and Hulu.That's a pricier option than Amazon Prime's traditional $79 annual fee.mazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program -- the same exact cost as monthly streaming services from Netflix and Hulu. Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program, the same exact cost as the monthly streaming services from Netflix (NFLX) and Hulu |
| Netflix vs Amazon Prime Instant Video: price. The standard Netflix UK service is Â£5.99 per month or Â£6.99 if you want high definition streaming (where available); if you've already signed up as a customer that Â£1 price increase has been delayed until 2016.f you want Amazon Prime Instant Video but don't want the other benefits of a Prime membership, the price is a flat Â£5.99 per month. 1 Sign up for Amazon Prime Instant Video free trial |
| Amazon testing $8 per month price for Prime streaming. By Julianne Pepitone @julpepitone. Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program -- the same exact cost as monthly streaming services from Netflix and Hulu.Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program, the same exact cost as the monthly streaming services from Netflix (NFLX) and Hulu.That's a pricier option than Amazon Prime's traditional $79 annual fee.t's no secret that Amazon's main streaming video competitors are Netflix and Hulu Plus. Amazon is testing a $7.99 per month pricing scheme for its Prime program, the same exact cost as the monthly streaming services from Netflix (NFLX) and Hulu. That's a pricier option than Amazon Prime's traditional $79 annual fee |
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| Once again, the US versions have a much better line-up than the UK side. However, Amazon Prime Instant Video seems to have a wider array of UK curiosities than Netflix. Shows like Ashes to Ashes, Waterloo Road and Spooks are found on Amazon's service but not on Netflix. This disparity used to be a lot more marked, though |
| One is its Prime Instant Video streaming video that, like Netflix, offers a selection of movies and TV shows. For a while now, and unlike Netflix, Amazon Prime customers have been able to download and watch videos offline, but only if they either had an Amazon Fire tablet or bought or rented a movie |
| A one-year membership to Amazon Prime costs $99 - which translates to $8.25 per month, as compared to Netflix's $8.99 basic monthly membership fee-and includes unlimited streaming of all the titles in the Amazon Prime Instant Video library |
| With a number of original series including Transparent and Alpha House thrown into the mix, Prime is another service provider you need to keep your eye on. Here's how you can watch Amazon Prime on your TV, smartphone and tablet. How to watch Amazon Prime on your TV. Related: New on Amazon Prime Video. Just like Netflix, Amazon has Prime Video apps available for all manner of connected TVs, Blu-ray players, cinema systems and games consoles, meaning whatever home setup you have, you should be covered |
| Users can now subscribe to Prime Video for $8.99 a month or all of Prime for $10.99 a month. Amazon Prime is going monthly and taking even more direct aim at Netflix. Users can now subscribe to Prime Video for $8.99 a month or all of Prime for $10.99 a month. Amazon Prime is going monthly and taking even more direct aim at Netflix. 1 On Sunday night the online retailer is turning on a monthly subscription option for its bundle of Prime services, like free shipping, a music library, and a growing collection of original TV shows and movies |
| HBO's Standalone Streaming Service May Cost Almost Twice As Much As Netflix. HBO may charge around $15 per month for the standalone streaming service it plans to launch next year, according to Martin Peers at The Information. That price point is much higher than that of its competitors. Both Netflix and Hulu Plus subscriptions cost $7.99 per month, and Amazon Prime costs $99 per year, which equates to about $8.25 per month. That means HBO's streaming service could cost almost twice as much as its competitors, or $180 per year |
| Amazon Prime Instant Video comes in at a smooth $99 per year. That averages out to $8.25 a month, which is right in between Netflix and Hulu Plus. What makes it a much better value than both of those is that Amazon Prime includes free two day shipping for Amazon purchases and access to the Kindle Owner's Legend Library.he big advantage to Hulu Plus allows you to watch shows from ABC, Fox, NBC and the CW the day after they air on live TV, which other streaming services can't offer (unless you want to pay per view, like on Amazon Prime |
| Amazon Prime Instant Video may not have the same kind of household cachet as streaming services like Netflix or Hulu Plus, but it's been growing in popularity over the last few years.Tom's Guide put Amazon's video service head-to-head with Netflix to see how it stacks up.The good news is that Prime Instant Video is a worthy contender in the growing field of streaming video services. It's affordable, functional and chock full of content.om's Guide put Amazon's video service head-to-head with Netflix to see how it stacks up. The good news is that Prime Instant Video is a worthy contender in the growing field of streaming video services. It's affordable, functional and chock full of content |
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| Still, even if you subscribe to Amazon Prime simply for access to its streaming video library, $7.99 per month puts it on an equal level with Netflix and Hulu, and you get the other perks as an added benefit.ith Amazon Prime, subscribers get a lot of benefits from the popular online retailer: Free Two-Day, Standard, and no-rush Shipping, access to the Prime Instant Video streaming service, and access to the Kindle Lending Library where subscribers can freely borrow and read Kindle books as often as they like |
| Amazon's competitor for streaming services, Netflix, also costs Â£5.99 a month. As an Amazon Prime member streaming with Prime Instant Video rather than Netflix, you would save Â£5.99 a month, or Â£72 a year |
| a amazon prime instant video is the streaming video component of amazon prime like netflix and hulu plus amazon prime offers unlimited streaming of tens of thousands of movies and tv shows unlike its two competitors however amazon prime also allows a Ã la carte rentals and purchases of its contentrime now app that offers one hour delivery in select metropolitan areas you can get $ 20 off your first order of $ 50 or more with the promo code tryitnow sharing the free shipping benefits and other prime benefits with one other adult and up to four children as part of amazon household |
| Amazon Prime Video. Amazon's streaming service is similar to Netflix, but with one twist: It's free for Amazon Prime subscribers. Amazon is great for movies and TV shows, and it also produces original content, including the popular shows Transparent and The Man in the High Castle |
| Also in January Netflix announced it would begin blocking virtual private network s, or VPNs. At the same time, Netflix reported 74.8 million subscribers and predicted it would add 6.1 million more by March 2016. Subscription growth has been fueled by its global expansion. |
| In April 2011, Netflix had over 23 million subscribers in the United States and over 26 million worldwide. But on October 24, Netflix announced 800,000 unsubscribers in the United States during Q3 2011, and more losses were expected in Q4 2011. Albeit, Netflix's income jumped 63% for Q3 2011. Year-long, the total digital revenue for Netflix reached at least $1.5 billion. On January 26, 2012, Netflix added 610,000 subscribers in the United States by the end of the fourth quarter of 2011, totaling 24.4 million United States subscribers for this time period. On October 23, however, Netflix announced an 88% decline in profits for the third quarter of the year |
| In July 2011, Netflix announced that subscription prices were changing: that DVD rental prices would drop by 20%, but that the initially free streaming service would now be charged. For many customers this represented a savings, but for the group that both received discs and enjoyed streaming, it would result in a cost increase of up to 60%. The move led to reported customer backlash, cancellations, less than projected subscriber growth, and a decline in stock price. In response, Netflix admitted to poor public relations decisions in announcing the change but kept its policy in place |
| Prior to its international expansion in 2010, Netflix's subscriber base grew on average by 2.4 million people a year. Following its arrival in Canada, Latin America, and eventually Europe, its subscriber base has grown on average by 7 million people a year, making international expansion key to Netflix's continued growth in the global marketplace. Notably, the company has over 20 original shows planned for release in 2015 and 2016. In that bunch are Netflix's first non-English language series |
| Netflix UK and Ireland reached its millionth subscriber faster than Netflix Canada, nabbing its millionth member by July 2012. In the UK, BARB (Broadcasters Audience Research Board) reported Netflix as being extremely successful in the UK market. More than one in ten households in the country subscribed to the service by 2014. More than twice as many people subscribed to Netflix than to Amazon Prime. As of the fall of 2014, Netflix had three million UK subscribers which was more twice as many as it had in 2013. Netflix is estimated to have over 300,000 subscribers in Ireland as of 2016 |
| The launch in Latin America was not as successful as the company had hoped. While in Latin America, Netflix had no streaming competitors as it did in Canada, the digital divide (a lack of high broadband internet penetration) hindered rapid growth. In Brazil, for example, only 20% of the population had an internet speed greater than ; a second are needed to stream Netflix's content. Furthermore, the lack of competitors in some ways slowed growth as well. Whereas in Canada new subscribers had been exposed to streaming content by other companies, the concept was newer to a wide Latin American audience, making some skeptical of the prospect. A banking system unused to recurrent monthly transactions exacerbated the problem. Still, while Latin American expansion happened more slowly than expected, Netflix was not out anything for the expansion and their Canadian expansion happened at a faster rate than expected, making their first two forays into the international market fairly successful. Additionally, despite the hindrances to growth in Latin America, Netflix continued in pursuit of content expansion, signing a deal with Fox in May 2012 (for a July 15 start) to make its popular content (e.g., How I Met Your Mother, Glee, Bones, The X-Files, Wall Street) available in the region. |
| Netflix has been one of the most successful dot-com ventures. In September 2002, The New York Times reported that, at the time, Netflix mailed about 190,000 discs per day to its 670,000 monthly subscribers. The company's published subscriber count increased from one million in the fourth quarter of 2002 to around 5.6 million at the end of the third quarter of 2006, to 14 million in March 2010. Netflix's early growth was fueled by the fast spread of DVD player s in households; in 2004, nearly two-thirds of United States homes had a DVD player. Netflix capitalized on the success of the DVD and its rapid expansion into United States homes, integrating the potential of the Internet and e-commerce to provide services and catalogs that bricks-and-mortar retailers could not compete with. Netflix also operates an online affiliate program which has helped to build online sales for DVD rentals. The company offers unlimited vacation time for salaried workers and allows employees to take any amount of their paychecks in stock options. |
| In January 2013, Netflix reported that it had added two million United States customers during the fourth quarter of 2012, with a total of 27.1 million United States streaming customers, and 29.4 million total streaming customers. In addition, revenue was up 8% to $945 million for the same period. That number increased to 36.3 million subscribers (29.2 million in the United States) in April 2013. As of September 2013, for that year's third quarter report, Netflix reported its total of global streaming subscribers at 40.4 million (31.2 million in the United States). By the fourth quarter of 2013, Netflix reported 33.1 million United States subscribers. By September 2014, Netflix had subscribers in over 40 countries, with intentions of expanding their services in unreached countries |
| Streaming service's share of online traffic is approaching 40%. Netflix's dominance over our streaming habits is only continuing to grow. According to a new report from Sandvine, Netflix now accounts more almost 37% of downstream Internet traffic in North America during peak evening hours, up from about 35% in November. The company's share of online traffic has been ticking up steadily as it has built its subscriber base over the years. Netflix now has more than 40 million members in the U.S. and more than 60 million globally |
| Netflix added 2.25 million new streaming subscribers in the first three months of the year, just a shade off pace from the fourth quarter of 2013, which was its best in three years |
| That number increased to 36.3 million subscribers (29.2 million in the United States) in April 2013. As of September 2013, for that year's third quarter report, Netflix reported its total of global streaming subscribers at 40.4 million (31.2 million in the United States |
| How Netflix came to be so out of touch with its customers is a cautionary tale for other companies that try to transform to new media from old. As the company's streaming Internet service caught on with consumers, subscriber numbers soared and, with them, the company's stock, rising ninefold from the start of 2009 to peak above $300 in July |
| Netflix added 2.25 million new streaming subscribers in the first three months of the year, just a shade off pace from the fourth quarter of 2013, which was its best in three years. The service now has nearly 36 million subscribers in the U.S. and over 48 million globally |
| Now, with growth for its domestic streaming service slowing, Netflix is pinning its future on international expansion. Available in 40 countries, Netflix has announced plans to introduce its service to a number of European markets in September, including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland.n May, Netflix announced that it was increasing the monthly price to $8.99 from $7.99 for new subscribers (current Netflix subscribers can keep their current price for two years). The company said on Monday that the price increase was not having any significant impact on subscriptions |
| As of September 2013, for that year's third quarter report, Netflix reported its total of global streaming subscribers at 40.4 million (31.2 million in the U.S.). By the fourth quarter of 2013, Netflix reported 33.1 million U.S. subscribers.n January 2008, however, Netflix lifted this restriction, at which point virtually all rental-disc subscribers became entitled to unlimited streaming at no additional cost (however, subscribers on the restricted plan of two DVDs per month ($4.99) remained limited to two hours of streaming per month |
| In April 2011, Netflix had over 23 million subscribers in the United States and over 26 million worldwide. By 2011, the total digital revenue for Netflix reached at least $1.5 billion. On October 23, 2012, however, Netflix reported an 88% decline in third-quarter profits.n January 2008, however, Netflix lifted this restriction, at which point virtually all rental-disc subscribers became entitled to unlimited streaming at no additional cost (however, subscribers on the restricted plan of two DVDs per month ($4.99) remained limited to two hours of streaming per month |
| To put this in context, look at Netflix's corresponding numbers from its second quarter shareholder letter (.pdf). Netflix had 24.59 million U.S. subscribers at the end of the second quarter (and only about a million more everywhere else). The company began 2009 with 10 million subscribers, and for two years has shown year-over-year subscriber growth between 26 percent and 64 percent, with profits to match |
| The backlash over its recent price hike is costing Netflix more than expected. The company is revising projected U.S. subscriber numbers downward from 25 million to 24 million. The open question is whether Netflix has misread the market by a little or a lot. The backlash over its recent price hike is costing Netflix more than expected. The company is revising projected U.S. subscriber numbers downward from 25 million to 24 million |
| Of these subscribers, 54.75 million were from the United States. As the popularity of Netflix's streaming service has increased, the company has seen its DVD section decline. In 2017, there were 3.38 million subscribers to Netflix's DVD rental service in the United States, a decline from 11.17 million in 2011. Number of Netflix subscribers - additional information Netflix, founded in the U.S. in 1997, offers media through online streams or through a DVD-by-mail service |
| The Netflix model has also affected viewers' expectations. According to a 2013 Nielsen survey, more than 60% of Americans said they binge-watch shows and nearly eight out of 10 Americans have used technology to watch their favorite shows on their own schedule. Netflix has successfully continued to release its original content by making the whole season available at once, acknowledging changing viewer habits. This allows audiences to watch episodes at a time of their choosing rather than having to watch just one episode a week at a specific scheduled time; this effectively gives its subscribers freedom and control over when to watch the next episode at their own pace. Netflix has capitalized on these habits by automatically playing the next episode in the series, removing the 15-second wait times of content on other streaming services. The structure that allows convenient viewing of episodes as well as the intent to provide content of quality comparable to some broadcast and cable television programs in effect, often results in the viewer being hooked into the program by the time the next episode starts. |
| The rise of Netflix has affected the way audiences watch televised content. Netflix's CPO Neil Hunt believes that Netflix is a model for what television will look like in 2025. He points out that because the Internet allows users the freedom to watch shows at their own pace, an episode does not need cliffhangers to tease the audience to keep tuning in week after week, because they can just binge straight into the next episode. Netflix has allowed content creators to deviate from traditional formats that force 30 minute or 60 minute timeslots once a week, which it claims gives them an advantage over networks. Their model provides a platform that allows varying run times per episode based on a storyline, eliminates the need for a week to week recap, and does not have a fixed notion of what constitutes a "season". This flexibility also allows Netflix to nurture a show until it finds its audience, unlike traditional networks which will quickly cancel a show if it is unable to maintain steady ratings. |
| Netflix's video on demand streaming service, formerly branded as Watch Now, allows subscribers to stream television series and films via the Netflix website on personal computer s, or the Netflix software on a variety of supported platforms, including smartphone s and tablets, digital media player s, video game console s, and smart TV s According to a Nielsen survey in July 2011, 42% of Netflix users used a standalone computer, 25% used the Wii, 14% by connecting computers to a television, 13% with a PlayStation 3 and 12% an Xbox 360. |
| A major aspect of the post-network era has been the development of new technologies that change the ways in which television is consumed and distributed. These technological changes have come about with the invention of the tablet, the use of smart phones, web-enabled devices connected to the television like many modern gaming consoles saw the subsequent development and wide uptake of online VOD services like Netflix and Hulu, as well as specific, network-branded streaming services. This shift in technology created a new-found level of convenience and mobility for viewers, as television trends towards a situation in which you can watch "whatever show you want, whenever you want, on whatever screen you want". Amanda D. Lotz argues that technologies like Netflix and NBC, Fox, and ABC 's own Hulu have clearly impacted the way in which we access television, allowing us to catch up on television shows whenever we please rather than adhering to a first run schedule. Hulu also allows for interaction between fans of television shows while they are watching episodes through the site's inbuilt comment feature, creating the sort of immersive media experience and fostering a participatory culture of affiliation, two major interests of Henry Jenkins. This technological change also brings a change in theatricality, as television producers respond to the ways in which their audiences watch television. |
| 1 Netflix now allows you to watch TV shows and movies on your computer, or on your television through an approved device, without having to wait for the mail to arrive. 2 There's a monthly fee but with Netflix you are able to watch as many streaming movies and TV shows as you want |
| Netflix content will vary by region, and may change over time. The more you watch, the better Netflix gets at recommending TV shows and movies you'll love. You can play, pause, and resume watching, all without commercials or commitments |
| With the advent of on-demand services such as BBC iPlayer and Channel 4 On Demand, and internet streaming services such as Netflix and Amazon Instant Video (formerly Lovefilm), how audiences follow television has fundamentally, irrevocably changed.Witness the rise of binge-watching.s 75 per cent of viewers admit to binge-watching TV series on streaming services such as Netflix, we look at how gorging on box sets has changed our viewing habits. Services such as Netflix, which offer paid-for streaming of popular box-sets, have changed the way global audiences watch TV. By Sarah Rainey |
| Over the years, we've successfully developed the art of estimating how much our members will watch a given show or movie based upon how it has performed to date in other, earlier channels (theatrical for movie; broadcast and cable first-run for TV) and on how comparable titles have performed on Netflix.pps will replace channels, remote controls will disappear, and screens will proliferate. As Internet TV grows from millions to billions, Netflix, HBO, and ESPN are leading the way. Linear TV is popular and ripe for replacement. People love TV content, and we watch over a billion hours a day of linear TV |
| | Getty. People are spending much more time on digital devices than watching TV. | Getty. Sharknado wasn't enough to keep our attention, apparently. This year Americans are on pace to spend more time on digital devices than in front of their televisions according to a study released by eMarketer on Thursday.ust because people aren't watching more TV on their television sets over the years, that doesn't mean they aren't watching more TV online. Netflix gained 630,000 subscribers in the U.S. in just 3 months in 2013, bringing the online television and movie site to 29.8 million U.S. subscribers |
| best netflix tv shows 25 great netflix tv series netflix s transition from a dvd rental service to a streaming behemoth has been impressive to watchhile netflix slowly makes a land grab for movies it is perhaps its television output that is the reason most people have an account there s a ton of tv content to feast upon too much to ever consider watching in one lifetime |
| You could buy or rent DVDs and host your own mini-TV-show marathon. But there's no denying that streaming on Netflix Instant has changed how we consume (and sometimes even produce) television |
| The first artificial Earth satellite was Sputnik 1. Put into orbit by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957, it was equipped with an on-board radio - transmitter that worked on two frequencies: 20.005 and 40.002 MHz. Sputnik 1 was launched as a step in the exploration of space and rocket development. While incredibly important it was not placed in orbit for the purpose of sending data from one point on earth to another. And it was the first artificial satellite in the steps leading to today's satellite communications. |
| Sputnik was the first artificial satellite. It was launched into an elliptical low Earth orbit (LEO) by the Soviet Union on 4 October 1957. The launch ushered in new political, military, technological, and scientific developments; while the Sputnik launch was a single event, it marked the start of the Space Age. Apart from its value as a technological first, Sputnik also helped to identify the upper Temperature and the atmospheric layers atmospheric layer 's density, through measuring the satellite's orbital changes. It also provided data on radio -signal distribution in the ionosphere. Pressurized nitrogen in the satellite's false body provided the first opportunity for meteoroid detection. Sputnik 1 was launched during the International Geophysical Year from Site No.1/5, at the 5th Tyuratam range, in Kazakh SSR (now at the Baikonur Cosmodrome ). The satellite travelled at 29,000 kilometers (18,000 mi) per hour, taking 96.2 minutes to complete an orbit, and emitted radio signals at 20.005 and 40.002 MHz |
| The first artificial satellite was Sputnik 1, launched by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957, and initiating the Soviet Sputnik program, with Sergei Korolev as chief designer (there is a crater on the lunar far side which bears his name). This in turn triggered the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States. |
| The first artificial object sent into space was the Soviet satellite Sputnik 1, launched in 1957, which successfully orbited Earth until 4 January the following year. The American probe Explorer 6, launched in 1959, was the first satellite to image Earth from space. |
| The first artificial satellite was Sputnik 1. It was the size of a basketball and was made by the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) or Russia. It was launched on October 4, 1957 |
| The first artificial satellite to orbit the Earth was a Soviet satellite named Sputnik I. It was launched by the USSR on October 4, 1957, followed by Sputnik 2 in November |
| In 1955, the United States and the Soviet Union announced plans to launch artificial satellites. On Oct. 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite. It circled Earth once every 96 minutes and transmitted radio signals that could be received on Earth |
| In Artificial Satellites. The first artificial satellite was Sputnik 1 and it was launched into an elliptical low Earth orbit by the Soviet Union October 4 at 19:28:34p.m. in 1957. The first US satellite was Explorer I on January 31, 1958 |
| The caption reads: The world's first Soviet artificial satellite of the Earth.Sputnik 1 was launched on October 4, 1957. The satellite was 58 cm (about 23 in) in diameter and weighed approximately 83.6 kg (about 183 lb). Each of its elliptical orbits around the Earth took about 96 minutes |
| The first satellite, Sputnik 1, was put into orbit around Earth and was therefore in geocentric orbit. By far this is the most common type of orbit with approximately 2,465 artificial satellites orbiting the Earth. Geocentric orbits may be further classified by their altitude, inclination and eccentricity. |
| Depending on the job they have to do, we put satellites into different orbits. Some orbit the Sun, but most orbit the Earth. Three very useful types of orbit are a polar orbit, a geostationary orbit (GEO) and a low Earth orbit (LEO). These satellites are in orbit above the Earth's equator. They stay above the same location on Earth. They are used for telecommunications, television transmission and for navigation. Low Earth orbit (LEO) A satellite has a Low Earth Orbit when it orbits somewhere between 300 and 800 km above the Earth's surface. These satellites only take about 90 minutes to go around the Earth. They are ideal for making observations of the Earth's resources |
| There are essentially three types of Earth orbits: high Earth orbit, medium Earth orbit, and low Earth orbit. Many weather and some communications satellites tend to have a high Earth orbit, farthest away from the surface.nclination is the angle of the orbit in relation to Earth's equator. A satellite that orbits directly above the equator has zero inclination. If a satellite orbits from the north pole (geographic, not magnetic) to the south pole, its inclination is 90 degrees |
| Geostationary means that a satellite is orbiting the earth directly over the same place all the time. This type of satellite is usually used for communications satellites. Polar orbit means that a satellite orbits the earth over both poles as sweeps different parts of the planet on each orbit.This type of orbit is generally used by mapping satellites.t has to have zero inclination, which means the orbital path is directly over the equator all the time, and it has to be at just the right altitude so that the orbital period is 24 hours. This causes the satellite to hover over one spot on the Earth. Polar orbit has a 90 degree inclination and passes over the pole |
| There are essentially three types of Earth orbits: high Earth orbit, medium Earth orbit, and low Earth orbit. Many weather and some communications satellites tend to have a high Earth orbit, farthest away from the surface. satellite that orbits directly above the equator has zero inclination. If a satellite orbits from the north pole (geographic, not magnetic) to the south pole, its inclination is 90 degrees. Orbital inclination is the angle between the plane of an orbit and the equator |
| There are essentially three types of Earth orbits: high Earth orbit, medium Earth orbit, and low Earth orbit. Many weather and some communications satellites tend to have a high Earth orbit, farthest away from the surface.Satellites that orbit in a medium (mid) Earth orbit include navigation and specialty satellites, designed to monitor a particular region.any weather and some communications satellites tend to have a high Earth orbit, farthest away from the surface. Satellites that orbit in a medium (mid) Earth orbit include navigation and specialty satellites, designed to monitor a particular region |
| 1 Sun-synchronous orbit: An orbit which combines altitude and inclination in such a way that the satellite passes over any given point of the planets' surface at the same local solar time. 2 Such an orbit can place a satellite in constant sunlight and is useful for imaging, spy, and weather satellites.he first satellite, Sputnik 1, was put into orbit around Earth and was therefore in geocentric orbit. By far this is the most common type of orbit with approximately 2,465 artificial satellites orbiting the Earth. Geocentric orbits may be further classified by their altitude, inclination and eccentricity |
| Flying hundreds of kilometers above the Earth, the International Space Station and other orbiting satellites provide a unique perspective on our planet. (NASA Photograph S126-E-014918. ). There are essentially three types of Earth orbits: high Earth orbit, medium Earth orbit, and low Earth orbit.ost scientific satellites, including NASA's Earth Observing System fleet, have a low Earth orbit. One way of classifying orbits is by altitude. Low Earth orbit starts just above the top of the atmosphere, while high Earth orbit begins about one tenth of the way to the moon |
| Satellite orbits vary greatly, depending on the purpose of the satellite, and are classified in a number of ways. Well-known (overlapping) classes include low Earth orbit, polar orbit, and geostationary orbit. About 6,600 satellites have been launched |
| The first satellite, Sputnik 1, was put into orbit around Earth and was therefore in geocentric orbit. By far this is the most common type of orbit with approximately 2,465 artificial satellites orbiting the Earth. Geocentric orbits may be further classified by their altitude, inclination and eccentricity |
| How far up in space are satellites? The altitude varies according to the type of satellite. \* Low Earth Orbit satellites are up to 1240 miles or 2000km high. \* Medium Earth Orbit satellites fit between the Low and High Earth Orbit satellite altitudes. \* High Earth Orbit satellites above 22240 miles or 35786 km |
| There are 4 types of orbits, they are: 1. GEO (Geo-stationary earth orbit) 2. MEO (medium earth orbit) 3. LEO (Low earth orbit) and. 4. HEO (Highly elliptical orbit |
| MEO satellite (medium earth orbit satellite) A medium earth orbit (MEO) satellite is one with an orbit within the range from a few hundred miles to a few thousand miles above the earth's surface. Satellites of this type orbit higher than low earth orbit (LEO) satellites, but lower than geostationary satellites. Download this free guide |
| Circular and elliptical orbit definitions. A satellites orbit the Earth in one of two basic types of orbit. Circular satellite orbit: For a circular orbit, the distance from the Earth remains the same at all times. Elliptical satellite orbit: The elliptical orbit changes the distance to the Earth |
| A satellite's orbit depends on its speed and distance from Earth. Below, the main orbit types are listed and defined. 1. LEO (Low Earth Orbit) - When a satellite circles close to Earth, it's in Low Earth Orbit. Satellites in LEO are just 200-300 miles high. Because they orbit so close to the Earth, they must travel very fast (17,000 mph) so the gravity can't pull them back into the Earth's atmosphere. a. Polar orbit-A satellite in polar orbit travels a north-south direction |
| As of 2010, the organization has defined 10 projects on designing, building and launching light satellites, middle class satellites weighing 500–600 kg, research satellites, remote-sensing and telecommunications satellites |
| Five separate series of OV satellites were launched. The first satellites were OV1, which were carried on suborbital Atlas missile tests, and subsequently placed themselves into orbit by means of an Altair-2 kick motor. OV2 satellites were built using parts left over following the cancellation of the Advanced Research Environmental Test Satellite. Three OV2 spacecraft flew on Titan IIIC test flights. The OV3 satellites were the only ones in the series to be launched on dedicated rockets. Six were launched on Scout-B rockets between 1966 and 1967. OV4 satellites were launched as part of a test flight for the Manned Orbital Laboratory, with two satellites conducting a communications experiment whilst a third, OV4-3, was the primary payload, a Boilerplate mockup of the MOL space station. Two further OV4 satellites, duplicates of the first two, were built but not launched. OV5 satellites were launched as part of the ERS project, as secondary payloads on Titan IIIC rockets. |
| This timeline of artificial satellite s and space probe s includes unmanned spacecraft including technology demonstrators, observatories, lunar probes, and interplanetary probes. First satellites from each country are included. Not included are most earth science satellites, commercial satellites or manned missions. |
| The Indian space program under the DoS aims to promote the development and application of space science and technology for the socio-economic benefit of the country. It includes two major satellite systems, INSAT for communication, television broadcasting and meteorological services, and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite s (IRS) system for resources monitoring and management. It has also developed two satellite launch vehicles, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), to place IRS and INSAT class satellites in orbit. |
| Satellites are used for many purposes. Common types include military and civilian Earth observation satellite s, communications satellite s, navigation satellite s, weather satellite s, and space telescope s. Space station s and human spacecraft in orbit are also satellites. Satellite orbits vary greatly, depending on the purpose of the satellite, and are classified in a number of ways. Well-known (overlapping) classes include low Earth orbit, polar orbit, and geostationary orbit. |
| There are two major classes of communications satellites, Passive and Active. Passive satellites only redirect (usually via reflection) the signal coming from the source, toward the direction of the receiver. direct broadcast satellite is a communications satellite that transmits to small DBS satellite dishes (usually 18 to 24 inches or 45 to 60 cm in diameter |
| A global navigation satellite system (GNSS) provides autonomous geo-spatial positioning with global coverage. A GNSS allows small electronic receivers to determine their location such as longitude, latitude, and altitude to within a few meters using time signals transmitted along a line of sight by radio from satellites in outer space. Receivers on the ground with a fixed position can also be used to calculate the precise time as a reference for scientific experiments. The first such system was Transit, developed by the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory under the leadership of Richard Kershner. Development of the system for the United States Navy began in 1958, and a prototype satellite,Transit 1A, was launched in September 1959. That satellite failed to reach orbit. A second satellite, Transit 1B, was successfully launched April 13, 1960 by a Thor-Ablestar rocket. The last Transit satellite launch was in August 1988. |
| The mentioned QZSS TKS technology is a novel satellite timekeeping system which does not require on-board atomic clocks as used by existing navigation satellite systems such as GPS, GLONASS or the planned Galileo system. This concept is differentiated by the employment of a synchronization framework combined with lightweight steerable on-board clocks which act as transponders re-broadcasting the precise time remotely provided by the time synchronization network located on the ground. This allows the system to operate optimally when satellites are in direct contact with the ground station, making it suitable for a system like the Japanese QZSS. Low satellite mass and low satellite manufacturing and launch cost are significant advantages of this system. An outline of this concept as well as two possible implementations of the time synchronization network for QZSS were studied and published in Remote Synchronization Method for the Quasi-Zenith Satellite System and Remote Synchronization Method for the Quasi-Zenith Satellite System: study of a novel satellite timekeeping system which does not require on-board atomic clocks. |
| All satellite navigation systems use satellites with precision clocks. The satellite transmits its position, and the time of the transmission. The receiver listens to four satellites, and can figure its position as being on a line that is tangent to a spherical shell around each satellite, determined by the time-of-flight of the radio signals from the satellite. A computer in the receiver does the math. |
| A satellite navigation system is a system of satellite s that provide autonomous geo-spatial positioning with global coverage. It allows small electronic receivers to determine their location ( longitude, latitude, and altitude / elevation ) to high precision (within a few metres) using time signal s transmitted along a line of sight by radio from satellite s. The signals also allow the electronic receivers to calculate the current local time to high precision, which allows time synchronisation. A satellite navigation system with global coverage may be termed a global navigation satellite system (GNSS). |
| Global Navigation Satellite System or GNSS is the term for satellite navigation systems that provide positioning with global coverage. A GNSS allow small electronic receivers to determine their location ( longitude, latitude, and altitude ) to within a few metres using time signal s transmitted along a line of sight by radio from satellite s. Receivers on the ground with a fixed position can also be used to calculate the precise time as a reference for scientific experiments. |
| A satellite navigation or satnav system is a system that uses satellite s to provide autonomous geo-spatial positioning. It allows small electronic receivers to determine their location ( longitude, latitude, and altitude / elevation ) to high precision (within a few metres) using time signal s transmitted along a line of sight by radio from satellites. The system can be used for navigation or for tracking the position of something fitted with a receiver (satellite tracking). The signals also allow the electronic receiver to calculate the current local time to high precision, which allows time synchronisation. Satnav systems operate independently of any telephonic or internet reception, though these technologies can enhance the usefulness of the positioning information generated. |
| The first satellite navigation system was Transit, a system deployed by the US military in the 1960s. Transit's operation was based on the Doppler effect : the satellites travelled on well-known paths and broadcast their signals on a well-known frequency. The received frequency will differ slightly from the broadcast frequency because of the movement of the satellite with respect to the receiver. By monitoring this frequency shift over a short time interval, the receiver can determine its location to one side or the other of the satellite, and several such measurements combined with a precise knowledge of the satellite's orbit can fix a particular position. |
| A radio clock receiver may combine multiple time sources to improve its accuracy. This is what is done in satellite navigation systems such as the Global Positioning System. GPS, Galileo and GLONASS satellite navigation system s have one or more caesium, rubidium or hydrogen maser atomic clocks on each satellite, referenced to a clock or clocks on the ground. Dedicated timing receivers can serve as local time standards, with a precision better than 50 ns. The recent revival and enhancement of LORAN, a land-based radio navigation system, will provide another multiple source time distribution system. |
| Real Time Kinematic (RTK) satellite navigation is a technique used to enhance the precision of position data derived from satellite-based positioning systems (global navigation satellite systems, GNSS ) such as GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou. It uses measurements of the phase of the signal's carrier wave, rather than the information content of the signal, and relies on a single reference station or interpolated virtual station to provide real-time corrections, providing up to centimetre -level accuracy. With reference to GPS in particular, the system is commonly referred to as Carrier-Phase Enhancement, or CPGPS. It has application in land survey and in hydrographic survey. |
| The two core satellite constellations are the Global Positioning System (GPS) of the US and the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) of Russia/India. The third constellation will be the European Union Galileo system when it becomes fully operational. These systems provide independent capabilities and can be used in combination with future core constellations and augmentation systems. Signals from core satellite are received by ground reference stations and any errors in the signals are identified. Each station in the network relays the data to area-wide master stations where correction information for specific geographical areas is computed. The correction message is prepared and uplinked to a geostationary communication satellite (GEO) via a ground uplink station. This message is broadcast to receivers on board aircraft flying within the broadcast coverage area of the system. The system is known in the US as WAAS ( Wide Area Augmentation System ), in Europe as EGNOS ( European Geostationary Navigation Overlay System ), in Japan as MSAS ( MTSAT Satellite Based Augmentation System ) and in India as GAGAN ( GPS-aided geo-augmented navigation ). |
| A satellite navigation or satnav system is a system that uses satellites to provide autonomous geo-spatial positioning. It allows small electronic receivers to determine their location (longitude, latitude, and altitude/elevation) to high precision (within a few metres) using time signals transmitted along a line of sight by radio from satellites |
| The ESA has launched the first set of satellites required for the Galileo GPS network. This is mainly a political decision by the EU to reduce dependence on American military technology and can thus be seen as a political statement. The Galileo system is operated under civilian control, as opposed to GPS which is operated under American military control. It provides more precise navigation and coverage at higher altitudes. |
| Galileo is the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) that is currently being created by the European Union (EU) through the European Space Agency (ESA) and the European GNSS Agency (GSA), headquartered in Prague in the Czech Republic, with two ground operations centres, Oberpfaffenhofen near Munich in Germany and Fucino in Italy. The €5 billion project is named after the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei. One of the aims of Galileo is to provide an indigenous alternative high-precision positioning system upon which European nations can rely, independently from the Russian GLONASS, Indian NAVIC, Chinese Bei Dou and US GPS systems, in case they were disabled by their operators.The use of basic (low-precision) Galileo services will be free and open to everyone. The high-precision capabilities will be available for paying commercial users. Galileo is intended to provide horizontal and vertical position measurements within 1-metre precision, and better positioning services at high latitude s than other positioning systems. |
| The European Union and European Space Agency agreed in March 2002 to introduce their own alternative to GPS, called the Galileo positioning system. Galileo became operational on 15 December 2016 At an estimated cost of EUR 3.0 billion, the system of 30 MEO satellites was originally scheduled to be operational in 2010. The original year to become operational was 2014. The first experimental satellite was launched on 28 December 2005. Galileo is expected to be compatible with the modernized GPS system. The receivers will be able to combine the signals from both Galileo and GPS satellites to greatly increase the accuracy. Galileo is expected to be in full service in 2020 and at a substantially higher cost.The main modulation used in Galileo Open Service signal is the Composite Binary Offset Carrier (CBOC) modulation. |
| The Galileo positioning system is another EU infrastructure project. Galileo is a proposed Satellite navigation system, to be built by the EU and launched by the European Space Agency (ESA). The Galileo project was launched partly to reduce the EU's dependency on the US-operated Global Positioning System, but also to give more complete global coverage and allow for greater accuracy, given the aged nature of the GPS system. |
| One of the reasons given for developing Galileo as an independent system was that position information from GPS can be made significantly inaccurate by the deliberate application of universal Selective availability Selective Availability (SA) by the US military. GPS is widely used worldwide for civilian applications; Galileo's proponents argued that civil infrastructure, including airplane navigation and landing, should not rely solely upon a system with this vulnerability. |
| Soon satellites 7 and 8 will be sent to complement the first public global satellite navigation system. A huge undertaking which goes beyond the technology challenge - with the Galileo system, Europe will provide a full range of services and applications across many different areas for citizens in Europe and beyond |
| The European Union has already started work on a project to create the Galileo positioning system, to break dependence on the United States GPS system. This is in cooperation with ESA as well as other countries. |
| The ESA has launched the first set of satellites required for the Galileo GPS network. This is mainly a political decision by the EU to reduce dependence on American military technology and can thus be seen as a political statement. The Galileo system is operated under civilian control, as opposed to GPS which is operated under American military control. It provides more precise navigation and coverage at higher altitudes. |
| Since Galileo was designed to provide the highest possible precision (greater than GPS) to anyone, the US was concerned that an enemy could use Galileo signals in military strikes against the US and its allies (some weapons like missiles use GNSSs for guidance). The frequency initially chosen for Galileo would have made it impossible for the US to block the Galileo signals without also interfering with its own GPS signals. The US did not want to lose their GNSS capability with GPS while denying enemies the use of GNSS. Some US officials became especially concerned when Chinese interest in Galileo was reported |
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| In addition to GPS, other systems are in use or under development, mainly because of a potential denial of access and potential monitoring by the US government. The Russian Global Navigation Satellite System ( GLONASS ) was developed contemporaneously with GPS, but suffered from incomplete coverage of the globe until the mid-2000s. GLONASS can be added to GPS devices which makes more satellites available and enabling positions to be fixed more quickly and accurately, to within 2 meters There are also the European Union Galileo positioning system, China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, the Japanese Quasi-Zenith Satellite System, and India's Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (NAVIC). |
| An anonymous EU official claimed that the US officials implied that they might consider shooting down Galileo satellites in the event of a major conflict in which Galileo was used in attacks against American forces. The EU's stance is that Galileo is a neutral technology, available to all countries and everyone. At first, EU officials did not want to change their original plans for Galileo, but have since reached a compromise, that Galileo was to use a different frequency. This allowed the blocking or jamming of either GNSS without affecting the other (jam Galileo without affecting GPS, or jam GPS but not Galileo), giving the US a greater advantage in conflicts in which it has the electronic warfare upper hand |
| In 1999, the different concepts of the three main contributors of ESA (Germany, France and Italy) for Galileo were compared and reduced to one by a joint team of engineers from all three countries. The first stage of the Galileo programme was agreed upon officially on 26 May 2003 by the European Union and the European Space Agency.The system is intended primarily for civilian use, unlike the more military-orientated systems of the United States (GPS), Russia (GLONASS), and China (Beidou-1/2, COMPASS). The European system will only be subject to shutdown for military purposes in extreme circumstances (like armed conflict). It will be available at its full precision to both civil and military users. |
| Galileo is intended to be an EU civilian GNSS that allows all users access to it. GPS is a US military GNSS that provides location signals that have high precision to US military users, while also providing less precise location signals to others. The GPS had the capability to block the "civilian" signals while still being able to use the "military" signal (M-band). A primary motivation for the Galileo project was the EU concern that the US could deny others access to GPS during political disagreements. |
| The term "CubeSat" was coined to denote Nanosatellite nanosatellites that adhere to the standards described in the CubeSat design specification. Cal Poly published the standard in an effort led by aerospace engineering professor Jordi Puig-Suari. Bob Twiggs, of the Department of Aeronautics & Astronautics at Stanford University, and currently a member of the space science faculty at Morehead State University in Kentucky, has contributed to the CubeSat community. His efforts have focused on CubeSats from educational institutions. The specification does not apply to other cube-like nanosatellites such as the NASA "MEPSI" nanosatellite, which is slightly larger than a CubeSat. |
| The Interactive Satellite for Art and Design Experimental Research or INVADER, also known as Cubesat Oscar 77 (CO-77) and Artsat-1 is an artificial satellite for artistic experiments in space. The satellite was built by the University of Tokyo in collaboration with Tama Art University. It has a size of 100x100x100mm (without antennas) and built around a standard 1U cubesat bus. The primary satellite payload is an FM voice transmitter. Also, it includes low-resolution CMOS camera and thermochromic panels for artistic purposes. |
| Some CubeSats have complicated components or instruments, such as LightSail-1, that pushes their construction cost into the millions, but a basic 1U CubeSat can cost about $50,000 to construct so CubeSats are a viable option for some schools and universities; as well as small businesses to develop CubeSats for commercial purposes. |
| Desiring to shorten the development cycle experienced on OPAL and inspired by the picosatellites OPAL carried, Twiggs set out to find "how much could you reduce the size and still have a practical satellite". The picosatellites on OPAL were 10.1×7.6×2.5 cm, a size that was not conducive to covering all sides of the spacecraft with solar cells. Inspired by a 4-inch cubic plastic box used to display Beanie Babies in stores, Twiggs first settled on the larger 10-centimeter cube as a guideline for the new (yet-to-be-named) CubeSat concept. A model of a launcher was developed for the new satellite using the same pusher plate concept that had been used in the modified OPAL launcher. Twiggs presented the idea to Puig-Suari in the summer of 1999 and then at the Japan-U.S. Science, Technology and Space Applications Program (JUSTSAP) conference in November 1999. |
| Standard CubeSats are made up of 10×10×11.35 cm units designed to provide 10×10×10 cm or 1 liter of useful volume while weighing no more than per unit. The smallest standard size is 1U, while 3U+ is the largest being composed of three units stacked lengthwise with an additional 6.4 cm diameter cylinder centered on the long axis and extending 3.6 cm beyond one face. The Aerospace Corporation has constructed and launched two smaller form CubeSats of 0.5U for radiation measurement and technological demonstration. In recent years larger CubeSat platforms have been proposed, most commonly 6U (10×20×30 cm or 12×24×36 cm) and 12U (20x20x30 cm or 24x24x36 cm), to extend the capabilities of CubeSats beyond academic and technology validation applications and into more complex science and national defense goals. In 2014 two 6U Perseus-M CubeSats were launched for maritime surveillance, those two CubeSats represent the largest CubeSats flown as of 2015. The 2018 launch of the InSight lander to Mars, will include two 6U CubeSats called Mars Cube One (MarCO). |
| A group of UL Lafayette engineering students participating in the Cajun Advanced Picosatellite Experiment (CAPE) built a small artificial satellite, known as a CubeSat, that was launched into orbit from the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2007. A second satellite, the CAPE-2, was launched into space on the Minotaur 1 rocket in November 2013. The CAPE-2 CubeSat weighed about 2 pounds, had deployable solar panels, and could convert speech to text, tweet messages and send emails. |
| In 1999, California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) and Stanford University developed the CubeSat specifications to promote and develop the skills necessary for the design, manufacture, and testing of small satellites intended for low Earth orbit (LEO) that perform a number of scientific research functions and explore new space technologies. Academia accounted for the majority of CubeSat launches until 2013, when over half of launches were for non-academic purposes, and by 2014 most newly deployed CubeSats were for commercial or amateur projects. CubeSats have been built by large and small companies alike, while other projects have been the subject of Kickstarter campaigns. |
| The CubeSat reference design was proposed in 1999 by professors Jordi Puig-Suari of California Polytechnic State University and Bob Twiggs of Stanford University. The goal was to enable graduate student s to be able to design, build, test and operate in space a spacecraft with capabilities similar to that of the first spacecraft, Sputnik. The CubeSat, as initially proposed, did not set out to become a standard; rather, it became a standard over time by a process of emergence. The first CubeSats were launched in June 2003 on a Russia n Eurockot, and approximately 75 CubeSats had been placed into orbit by 2012. |
| The following is a list of CubeSat s, Nanosatellites nanosatellite s used primarily by universities for research missions, typically in low Earth orbit s. Some CubeSats became their country's first national satellite. |
| Like larger satellites, CubeSats often feature multiple computers handling different tasks in parallel including the attitude control, power management, payload operation, and primary control tasks. COTS attitude control systems typically include their own computer, as do the power management systems. Payloads must be able to interface with the primary computer to be useful, which sometimes requires the use of another small computer. This may be due to limitations in the primary computer's ability to control the payload with limited communication protocols, to prevent overloading the primary computer with raw data handling, or to ensure payload's operation continues uninterrupted by the spacecraft's other computing needs such as communication. Still, the primary computer may be used for payload related tasks, which might include image processing, data analysis, and data compression. Tasks which the primary computer typically handles include the delegation of tasks to the other computers, attitude control, calculations for orbital maneuver s, scheduling, and activation of active thermal control components. CubeSat computers are highly susceptible to radiation and builders will take special steps to ensure proper operation in the high radiation of space, such as the use of the ECC RAM. Some satellites may incorporate redundancy by implementing multiple primary computers, this could be done on valuable missions to lessen the risk of mission failure. Consumer smartphone s have been used for computing in some CubeSats, such as NASA's PhoneSat s. |
| NASA's CubeSat Launch Initiative, created in 2010 provides CubeSat launch opportunities to educational institutions, non-profit organizations and NASA Centers. Since its inception the CubeSat Launch Initiative has launched 46 CubeSats flown on 12 ELaNa Missions from 28 unique organizations and has selected 119 CubeSat missions from 66 unique organizations. Educational Launch of Nanosatellites (ELaNa) missions have included: BisonSat the first CubeSat built by a tribal college, TJ3Sat the first CubeSat built by a high school and STMSat-1 the first CubeSat built by an elementary school. NASA releases an Announcement of Opportunity in August of each year with selections made the following February |
| Flock 1 is a US CubeSat satellite constellation launched on 9 January 2014. The satellite is built in 3U CubeSat bus, and each constellation consist of 28 satellites.All instruments are powered by solar cells mounted on the spacecraft body and triple-folded wings, providing approximately 20 W maximal power. |
| A CubeSat (U-class spacecraft) is a type of miniaturized satellite for space research that is made up of multiples of 10×10×11.35 cm cubic units. CubeSats have a mass of no more than 1.33 kilograms per unit, and often use commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) components for their electronics and structure. CubeSats are most commonly put in orbit by deployers on the International Space Station, or launched as secondary payload |
| Attitude control for CubeSats relies on miniaturizing technology without significant performance degradation. Tumbling typically occurs as soon as a CubeSat is deployed, due to asymmetric deployment forces and bumping with other CubeSats. Some CubeSats operate normally while tumbling, but those that require pointing in a certain direction or cannot operate safely while spinning, must be detumbled. Systems that perform attitude determination and control include reaction wheel s, magnetorquer s, thrusters, star tracker s, Sun sensor s, Earth sensors, angular rate sensor s, and GPS receivers and antennas. Combinations of these systems are typically seen in order to take each method's advantages and mitigate their shortcomings. Reaction wheels are commonly utilized for their ability to impart relatively large moments for any given energy input, but reaction wheel's utility is limited due to saturation, the point at which a wheel cannot spin faster. Examples of CubeSat reaction wheels include the Maryland Aerospace MAI-101 and the Sinclair Interplanetary RW-0.03-4. Reaction wheels can be desaturated with the use of thrusters or magnetorquers. Thrusters can provide large moments by imparting a couple on the spacecraft but inefficiencies in small propulsion systems cause thrusters to run out of fuel rapidly. Commonly found on nearly all CubeSats are magnetorquers which run electricity through a solenoid to take advantage of Earth's magnetic field to produce a turning moment. Attitude-control modules and solar panels typically feature built-in magnetorquers. For CubeSats that only need to detumble, no attitude determination method beyond an angular rate sensor or electronic gyroscope is necessary. |
| CubeSats belong to a class of research spacecraft called Nanosatellites nanosatellite s. The basic cube-shaped satellites measure on each side, weigh less than, and have a volume of about, although CubeSats are built, and deployed, that are multiples of 10 cm in length. |
| CubeSats use solar cell s to convert solar light to electricity that is then stored in rechargeable lithium-ion batteries that provide power during eclipse as well as during peak load times. These satellites have a limited surface area on their external walls for solar cells assembly, and has to be effectively shared with other parts, such as antennas, optical sensors, camera lens, propulsion systems, and access port. Lithium-ion batteries feature high energy-to-mass ratios, making them well suited to use on mass-restricted spacecraft. Battery charging and discharging is typically handled by a dedicated electrical power system (EPS). Batteries sometimes feature heaters to prevent the battery from reaching dangerously low temperatures which might cause battery and mission failure. Missions with higher power requirements can make use of attitude control to ensure the solar panels remain in their most effective orientation toward the Sun, and further power needs can be met through the addition and orientation of deployed solar arrays. Recent innovations include additional spring-loaded solar arrays that deploy as soon as the satellite is released, as well as arrays that feature thermal knife mechanisms that would deploy the panels when commanded. CubeSats may not be powered between launch and deployment, and must feature a remove-before-flight pin which cuts all power to prevent operation during loading into the P-POD. Additionally, a deployment switch is actuated while the craft is loaded into a P-POD, cutting power to the spacecraft and is deactivated after exiting the P-POD. |
| CubeSat propulsion has made rapid advancements in the following technologies: cold gas, chemical propulsion, electric propulsion, and solar sail s. The biggest challenge with CubeSat propulsion is preventing risk to the launch vehicle and its primary payload while still providing significant capability. Components and methods that are commonly used in larger satellites are disallowed or limited and the CubeSat Design Specification (CDS) requires a waiver for pressurization above 1.2 standard atmospheres, over 100 Wh of stored chemical energy, and hazardous materials. Those restrictions pose great challenges for CubeSat propulsion systems, as typical space propulsion systems utilize combinations of high pressures, high energy densities, and hazardous materials. Beyond the restrictions set forth by launch service provider s, various technical challenges further reduce the usefulness of CubeSat propulsion. Gimbaled thrust cannot be used in small engines due to the complexity of gimbaling mechanisms, thrust vectoring must instead be achieved by thrusting asymmetrically in multiple-nozzle propulsion systems or by changing the center of mass relative to the CubeSat's geometry with actuated components. Small motors may also not have room for throttling methods that allow smaller than fully-on thrust, which is important for precision maneuvers such as rendezvous. CubeSats which require longer life also benefit from propulsion systems, when used for orbit keeping a propulsion system can slow orbital decay. |
| CubeSat s are small, low-cost satellites that are typically launched as secondary payloads on other missions, often built and operated as student projects. Several CubeSat missions have attempted to deploy tethers, so far without success. |
| (Page excerpted from WIkipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CubeSat). A CubeSat is a type of miniaturized satellite for space research that usually has a volume of exactly one liter (10 cm cube), has a mass of no more than 1.33 kilograms, [1] and typically uses commercial off-the-shelf components for its electronics.1U cubesat structure without outer skin.2]. The standard 10-10-10 cm basic CubeSat is often called a 1U CubeSat meaning one unit. CubeSats are scalable along only one axis, by 1U increments. CubeSats such as a 2U CubeSat (20-10-10 cm) and a 3U CubeSat (30-10-10 cm) have been both built and launched |
| CubeSat. 615 pages on this wiki. A CubeSat is a type of miniaturized satellite for space research that usually has a volume of exactly one liter (10 cm cube), has a mass of no more than 1.33 kilograms, and typically uses commercial off-the-shelf electronics components.15 pages on this wiki. A CubeSat is a type of miniaturized satellite for space research that usually has a volume of exactly one liter (10 cm cube), has a mass of no more than 1.33 kilograms, and typically uses commercial off-the-shelf electronics components |
| Standard CubeSats are made up of 10-10-11.35 cm units designed to provide 10-10-10 cm or 1 liter of useful volume while weighing no more than 1.33 kg (2.9 lb) per unit. The smallest standard size is 1U and 3U is the largest which does not occupy allowed extra volumes.-PODs are mounted to a launch vehicle and carry CubeSats into orbit and deploy them once the proper signal is received from the launch vehicle. The P-POD Mk III has capacity for three 1U CubeSats, or other 0.5U, 1U, 1.5U, 2U, or 3U CubeSats combination up to a maximum volume of 3U |
| The basic building block of cubesats is a cube measuring 4 inches (10 centimeters) on each side. Satellites that consist of just a single such block are known as 1U (short for one unit) cubesats; those that combine two or three of them are 2U and 3U, respectively.mall and economical cubesats already eye our planet from orbit. But such bantam craft are about to start pushing out into deep space, helping researchers study and explore the moon, asteroids and other distant bodies |
| CubeSats in brief. A CubeSat is a type of very small satellite which is based on a standardized unit of mass and volume |
| List of CubeSats. The following is a list of CubeSats, nanosatellites used primarily by universities for research missions, typically in low Earth orbits. Some CubeSats became their country's first national satellite |
| A CubeSat is a type of miniaturized satellite for space research that is made up of multiples of 10-10-10 cm cubic units. CubeSats have a mass of no more than 1.33 kilograms per unit, and often use commercial off-the-shelf components for their electronics and structure. CubeSats are most commonly put in orbit by deployers on the International Space Station, or launched as secondary payloads on a launch vehicle. In 1999, California Polytechnic State University and Stanford University |
| What are CubeSats? These nanosatellites typically weigh between 1 and 10 kilograms and follow the popular CubeSat standard, which defines the outer dimensions of the satellite within multiple cubic units of 10x10x10 cm. For instance, a 3-unit CubeSat has dimensions of 10x10x30 cm and weighs about 3-4 kg |
| Since CubeSats missions are often made to very Low Earth Orbits (LEO), and experience atmospheric reentry after just days or weeks, radiation can largely be ignored and standard consumer-grade electronics may be used. CubeSats are built from four specific types of aluminum alloy to ensure that they have the same coefficient of thermal expansion as the launch vehicle |
| Credit: U.S. Naval Research Laboratory photo. 1 SAN FRANCISCO - Cubesats, once largely regarded as university teaching tools, are attracting the attention of U.S. military officials eager to use the miniature satellites to improve battlefield communications, monitor space weather and gather data from unattended sensors |
| Deploying CubeSats from ISS has a number of benefits. Launching the vehicles aboard the logistics carrier of ISS visiting vehicle reduces the vibration and loads they have to encounter during launch. In addition, they can be packed in protective materials so that the probability of CubeSat damage during launch is reduced significantly. In addition, for earth observation satellites, such as those of Planet Labs, the lower orbit of the ISS orbit, at roughly 400 Kilometers, is an advantage. In addition, the lower orbit allows for a natural decay of the satellites, thus reducing the build-up of orbital debris |
| Purpose: To use low-cost open-source hardware and software for its flight computers that will control the satellite payload. The CubeSat carries a VGA camera, a GPS receiver, a linear transponder, and an AX-25 packet radio transponder |
| Purpose: This satellites uses commercial off-the-shelf components to provide the basic satellites functions such as commanding, power generation & supply, and communications with the other two units of the satellites. The CubeSat will fly and Exo-Brake to orbit that is deployed once the satellite is released to demonstrate a Passive De-Orbit System for satellites |
| While nearly all CubeSats are deployed from a launch vehicle or the International Space Station, some are deployed by the primary payloads themselves. For example, FASTSAT deployed the NanoSail-D2, a 3U CubeSat. This was done again with the Payloads Cygnus Mass Simulator as the primary payload launched on the maiden flight of the Antares rocket, carrying and later deploying four CubeSats. For CubeSat applications beyond Earth's orbit, the method of deploying the satellites from the primary payload will also be adopted. Eleven CubeSats are planned to be launched on the Space Launch System 's Exploration Mission 1, which would place them in the vicinity of the Moon. Insight, a planned Mars lander, will also bring CubeSats beyond Earth orbit to use them as relay communications satellites. Known as MarCO A and B, they would be the first CubeSats sent beyond the Earth–Moon system. |
| Some CubeSats have complicated components or instruments, such as LightSail-1, that pushes their construction cost into the millions, but a basic 1U CubeSat can cost about $50,000 to construct so CubeSats are a viable option for some schools and universities; as well as small businesses to develop CubeSats for commercial purposes. |
| The CubeSat Space Protocol enables distributed embedded systems to deploy a service-oriented network topology. The layering of CSP corresponds to the same layers as the TCP/IP model. The implementation supports a connection oriented transport protocol (Layer 4), a router-core (Layer 3), and several network-interfaces (Layer 1–2). A service-oriented topology eases the design of satellite subsystems, since the communication bus itself is the interface to other subsystems. This means that each subsystem developer only needs to define a service-contract, and a set of port-numbers his system will be responding on. Furthermore, subsystem inter-dependencies are reduced, and redundancy is easily added by adding multiple similar nodes to the communication bus. |
| With continued advances in the miniaturization and capability increase of electronic technology and the use of satellite constellation s, nanosatellites are increasingly capable of performing commercial missions that previously required microsatellites.For example, a 6U CubeSat standard has been proposed to enable a constellation of 35 Earth-imaging satellite s to replace a constellation of five Satellites RapidEye Earth-imaging satellites, at the same mission cost, with significantly increased revisit times: every area of the globe can be imaged every 3.5 hours rather than the once per 24 hours with the RapidEye constellation. More rapid revisit times are a significant improvement for nations performing disaster response, which was the purpose of the RapidEye constellation. Additionally, the nanosat option would allow more nations to own their own satellite for off-peak (non-disaster) imaging data collection. |
| NASA's CubeSat Launch Initiative has launched more than 46 CubeSats on its ELaNa missions over the last several years, and as of 2016, 57 are manifested for flight over the next few years. No matter how inexpensive or versatile CubeSats may be, they must hitch rides as secondary payload on large rockets launching much larger spacecraft, at prices starting around $100,000. Since CubeSats are deployed by P-PODs and similar deployment systems, they can be integrated and launched into virtually any launch vehicle. However, some launch service providers refuse to launch CubeSats, whether on all launches or only on specific launches, two examples are ILS and Sea Launch. |
| The CubeSat specification accomplishes several high-level goals. The main reason for miniaturizing satellites is to reduce the cost of deployment and are often suitable for launch in multiples, using the excess capacity of larger launch vehicles. The CubeSat design specifically minimizes risk to the rest of the launch vehicle and payloads. Encapsulation of the launcher– payload interface takes away the amount of work that would previously be required for mating a piggyback satellite with its launcher. Unification among payloads and launchers enables quick exchanges of payloads and utilization of launch opportunities on short notice. |
| Attitude control for CubeSats relies on miniaturizing technology without significant performance degradation. Tumbling typically occurs as soon as a CubeSat is deployed, due to asymmetric deployment forces and bumping with other CubeSats. Some CubeSats operate normally while tumbling, but those that require pointing in a certain direction or cannot operate safely while spinning, must be detumbled. Systems that perform attitude determination and control include reaction wheel s, magnetorquer s, thrusters, star tracker s, Sun sensor s, Earth sensors, angular rate sensor s, and GPS receivers and antennas. Combinations of these systems are typically seen in order to take each method's advantages and mitigate their shortcomings. Reaction wheels are commonly utilized for their ability to impart relatively large moments for any given energy input, but reaction wheel's utility is limited due to saturation, the point at which a wheel cannot spin faster. Examples of CubeSat reaction wheels include the Maryland Aerospace MAI-101 and the Sinclair Interplanetary RW-0.03-4. Reaction wheels can be desaturated with the use of thrusters or magnetorquers. Thrusters can provide large moments by imparting a couple on the spacecraft but inefficiencies in small propulsion systems cause thrusters to run out of fuel rapidly. Commonly found on nearly all CubeSats are magnetorquers which run electricity through a solenoid to take advantage of Earth's magnetic field to produce a turning moment. Attitude-control modules and solar panels typically feature built-in magnetorquers. For CubeSats that only need to detumble, no attitude determination method beyond an angular rate sensor or electronic gyroscope is necessary. |
| CubeSat structures do not have all the same strength concerns as larger satellites do, as they have the added benefit of the deployer supporting them structurally during launch. Still, some CubeSats will undergo vibration analysis or structural analysis to ensure that components unsupported by the P-POD remain structurally sound throughout the launch. Despite rarely undergoing the analysis that larger satellites do, CubeSats rarely fail due to mechanical issues. |
| Both satellites were built to the CubeSat pico-satellite standard, which defined their mass and size (10 cm cube ). This standard allows one or more cube satellites to be launched by ' piggyback ing' with a larger satellite. In this way the smaller satellites get a cheap ride into orbit. |
| Solar sail s (also called light sails or photon sails) are a form of spacecraft propulsion using the radiation pressure (also called solar pressure) from stars to push large ultra-thin mirrors to high speeds, requiring no propellant. Force from a solar sail scales with the sail's area, this makes sails well suited for use in CubeSats as their small mass results in the greater acceleration for a given solar sail's area. However, solar sails still need to be quite large compared to the satellite, which means useful solar sails must be deployed, adding mechanical complexity and a potential source of failure. This propulsion method is the only one not plagued with restrictions set by the CubeSat Design Specification, as it does not require high pressures, hazardous materials, or significant chemical energy. Few CubeSats have employed a solar sail as its main propulsion and stability in deep space, including the 3U NanoSail-D2 launched in 2010, and the LightSail-1 in May 2015. Future projects LightSail-2 is scheduled for launch in March 2017, while at least two CubeSats that plan to launch on the Space Launch System 's first flight in September 2018 are set to use solar sails, the proposed Near-Earth Asteroid Scout (NEA Scout) and the Lunar Flashlight. |
| CubeSat propulsion has made rapid advancements in the following technologies: cold gas, chemical propulsion, electric propulsion, and solar sail s. The biggest challenge with CubeSat propulsion is preventing risk to the launch vehicle and its primary payload while still providing significant capability. Components and methods that are commonly used in larger satellites are disallowed or limited and the CubeSat Design Specification (CDS) requires a waiver for pressurization above 1.2 standard atmospheres, over 100 Wh of stored chemical energy, and hazardous materials. Those restrictions pose great challenges for CubeSat propulsion systems, as typical space propulsion systems utilize combinations of high pressures, high energy densities, and hazardous materials. Beyond the restrictions set forth by launch service provider s, various technical challenges further reduce the usefulness of CubeSat propulsion. Gimbaled thrust cannot be used in small engines due to the complexity of gimbaling mechanisms, thrust vectoring must instead be achieved by thrusting asymmetrically in multiple-nozzle propulsion systems or by changing the center of mass relative to the CubeSat's geometry with actuated components. Small motors may also not have room for throttling methods that allow smaller than fully-on thrust, which is important for precision maneuvers such as rendezvous. CubeSats which require longer life also benefit from propulsion systems, when used for orbit keeping a propulsion system can slow orbital decay. |
| CubeSat forms a cost-effective independent means of getting a payload into orbit. After delays from low-cost launchers such as Interorbital Systems, launch prices have been about $100,000 per unit, but newer operators are offering lower pricing. |
| CubeSat s are small, low-cost satellites that are typically launched as secondary payloads on other missions, often built and operated as student projects. Several CubeSat missions have attempted to deploy tethers, so far without success. |
| Unlike full-sized spacecraft, CubeSats have the ability to be delivered into space as cargo and then deployed by the International Space Station. This presents an alternative method of achieving orbit apart from launch and deployment by a launch vehicle. NanoRacks and Made in Space are developing means of constructing CubeSats on the International Space Station. |
| The low cost of CubeSats has enabled unprecedented access to space for smaller institutions and organizations but, for most CubeSat forms, the range and available power is limited to about 2W for its communications antennae. They can use radio-communication systems in the VHF, UHF, L-, S-, C- and X-band. For UHF/VHF transmissions, a single helical antenna or four monopole antenna e are deployed by a spring-loaded mechanism. |
| Uses typically involve experiments which can be miniaturized or serve purposes such as Earth observation or amateur radio. Many CubeSats are used to demonstrate spacecraft technologies that are targeted for use in small satellites or that present questionable feasibility and are unlikely to justify the cost of a larger satellite. Scientific experiments with questionable underlying theory may also find themselves aboard CubeSats as their low cost could justify riskier experiments. Biological research payloads have been flown on several missions, with more planned. Several missions to the Moon and Mars are planned to use CubeSats. |
| The CubeSat Kit is designed to help you complete a successful CubeSat mission in as short a time as possible, and at low cost.Each CubeSat Kit includes: 1 A rugged Development Board that you use in the lab to prototype mission-specific hardware, develop software, test your ideas, measure performance, etc.ll you need beyond the CubeSat kit is a PC with a USB port and a CubeSat-Kit certified C compiler / Integrated Development Environment (IDE). You use the compiler and IDE to develop software for this MCU |
| Since CubeSats missions are often made to very Low Earth Orbits (LEO), and experience atmospheric reentry after just days or weeks, radiation can largely be ignored and standard consumer-grade electronics may be used. CubeSats are built from four specific types of aluminum alloy to ensure that they have the same coefficient of thermal expansion as the launch vehicle |
| The U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center are located on Pennsylvania Avenue near the National Mall. http://www.navymemorial.org The Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, VA, and the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Triangle, VA, are also sites in the greater Washington metropolitan area that are well worth visiting |
| History, science, art and culture live at these free attractions in Washington, DC. Museums farther than the eye can see. Collectively called the Smithsonian Institution, the world-renowned museum and research complex consists of 17 museums and galleries in Washington, DC, as well as the National Zoo |
| This hand painted on wood ornament is a beautiful addition to any tree with its bright red and white coloring! Mount Vernon was the beloved home of George Washington, first president of the United States, and if you've never been there, make an effort to see it if you're in the Washington, DC area. It's worth a full day's visit. George's older brother named the plantation Mount Vernon to honor his commanding officer |
| Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States and a popular tourist destination. People buy tickets to Washington, D.C. in order to experience the city's plethora of free museums, take in shows at the world-renowned John F. Kennedy Center and tour historic buildings.he most popular times of the year to book Washington, D.C. flights are March to mid-June and mid-September to early November; the cherry blossom trees bloom in the spring, and the leaves change color in the fall |
| Washington D.C. is a city rich in history. From free museums to historical monuments, there's no shortage in free things to do. Washington D.C. serves up a wide variety of special events that run throughout the year.From Abraham Lincoln's Birthday to the White House Easter Egg Roll, Washington D.C. has a lot to offer any time of the year.But when is the best time to visit Washington D.C.? The answer depends on your preferences.rom free museums to historical monuments, there's no shortage in free things to do. Washington D.C. serves up a wide variety of special events that run throughout the year |
| Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as Washington, the District, or simply D.C., is the capital of the United States.he U Street Corridor in Northwest D.C., known as Washington's Black Broadway, is home to institutions like the Howard Theatre, Bohemian Caverns, and the Lincoln Theatre, which hosted music legends such as Washington-native Duke Ellington, John Coltrane, and Miles Davis |
| A great list of things to do when you visit Washington, D.C. 1 Visit the Capitol Building. 2 Look at the Washington Monument. 3 Tour The White House. 4 Visit the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. 5 Explore flight at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum |
| The U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center are located on Pennsylvania Avenue near the National Mall. The Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, VA, and the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Triangle, VA, are also sites in the greater Washington metropolitan area that are well worth visiting |
| Old Town Trolley Tours. Monuments, memorials, museums, picturesque scenery and magnificent architecture are abundant in Washington DC, and for visitors, Old Town Trolley Tours offers the best way to see it all. Washington DC has so many important points of interest that for most travelers there is just so much to see and do |
| See the Best of Washington, DC. 100% Money Back Guarantee!\*. Old Town Trolley Tours. Monuments, memorials, museums, picturesque scenery and magnificent architecture are abundant in Washington DC, and for visitors, Old Town Trolley Tours offers the best way to see it all. 1 Washington DC has so many important points of interest that for most travelers there is just so much to see and do |
| When in Washington D.C, everyone wants to see the White House. The White House is after all the home and principal workplace of the President of the United States. Located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D.C, it is not to hard to find |
| Washington, DC Area Hotels - Enjoy it All, From the White House to National Mall! 1 From its patriotic landmarks and national monuments to its world-class museums, shopping districts, universities, festivals, theaters, and eclectic neighborhoods, Washington D.C. is filled with sights, sounds and symbols that inspire millions |
| Sightseeing: Museums, monuments, history. The Washington DC Capital is a perfect place for sightseeing. Washington DC monuments and museums make this city an ideal destination for sightseeing travel. Sightseeing tours in Washington DC include popular sightseeing attractions like the Lincoln Memorial, Georgetown, Mount Vernon and the White House |
| Must see in Washington, D.C. With a walk around the National Mall, you'll swiftly encounter the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial and Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial all at once. Visit the National Air and Space Museum, the Smithsonian most likely to please visitors of all ages |
| The National Museum of Natural History is a natural history museum administered by the Smithsonian Institution, located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., United States. With free admission and open doors 364 days a year, it is the third most visited museum in the world, the most visited natural history museum in the world, and the most visited museum (of any type) in North America. Opened in 1910, the museum on the National Mall was one of the first Smithsonian buildings constructed exclusively to hold the national collections and research facilities. The main building has an overall area of with of exhibition and public space and houses over 1,000 employees. |
| The Smithsonian Institution is an educational foundation chartered by Congress in 1846 that maintains most of the nation's official museums and galleries in Washington, D.C. The U.S. government partially funds the Smithsonian and its collections open to the public free of charge. The Smithsonian's locations had a combined total of 30 million visits in 2013. The most visited museum is the National Museum of Natural History on the National Mall. Other Smithsonian Institution museums and galleries on the mall are: the National Air and Space Museum ; the National Museum of African Art ; the National Museum of American History ; the National Museum of the American Indian ; the Sackler and Freer galleries, which both focus on Asian art and culture; the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden ; the Arts and Industries Building ; the S. Dillon Ripley Center ; and the Smithsonian Institution Building (also known as "The Castle"), which serves as the institution's headquarters. |
| From 1991 to 2012, Johnson worked at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, first as a lead scientist, then the chief curator and vice president of research and collections. In 2010, he led a nine-month excavation of thousands of Ice Age animal bones, including mammoths and mastodons, in Snowmass Village, Colorado. In 2012 he was selected to lead the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., one of the Smithsonian Institution ’s most popular museums on the National Mall. |
| The opening of the zoo marked the first time the Smithsonian enlisted a sponsor for a permanent exhibit in any of their museums. The Smithsonian's popular insect zoo, which annually draws more than one million visitors, is the museum's only exhibit where living creatures can be seen in their natural environments. The insect zoo, located on the second floor of the museum, focuses not only on strange and beautiful insects, but also on the relationships insects have with plants, other animals and humans |
| Established in 1912, the First Ladies Collection has been one of the most popular attractions at the Smithsonian Institution. The original exhibition opened in 1914 and was one of the first at the Smithsonian to prominently feature women. Originally focused largely on fashion, the exhibition now delves deeper into the contributions of first ladies to the presidency and American society. In 2008, "First Ladies at the Smithsonian" opened at the National Museum of American History as part of its reopening year celebration. That exhibition served as a bridge to the museum's expanded exhibition on first ladies' history that opened on November 19, 2011. "The First Ladies" explores the unofficial but important position of first lady and the ways that different women have shaped the role to make their own contributions to the presidential administrations and the nation. The exhibition features 26 dresses and more than 160 other objects, ranging from those of Martha Washington to Michelle Obama, and includes White House china, personal possessions and other objects from the Smithsonian's unique collection of first ladies' materials. |
| The Freer Gallery of Art and the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery form the Smithsonian Institution 's national museums of Asian art in the United States. The Freer and Sackler galleries house the largest Asian art research library in the country and contain art from East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Islamic world, the ancient Near East, and ancient Egypt, as well as a significant collection of American art. The gallery is located on the south side of the National Mall in Washington, D.C., contiguous with the Sackler Gallery. The museum is open 364 days a year (being closed on Christmas ), and is administered by a single staff with the Sackler Gallery. The galleries are among the most visited art museums in the world. |
| One of the most respected collections of museums in the world, the Smithsonian Institute is an inspiring attraction for kids, teens and adults. Comprised of 19 different museums, art galleries and research centers, the Smithsonian collection is centered around the National Mall - and admission is always free. The most popular Smithsonian museums include the National Archives, National Zoo, National Museum of Natural History and the National Air and Space Museum |
| The three most popular museums in the area are the Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of American History, and the National Museum of Natural History |
| More than 65 million years after they went extinct, dinosaurs are about to disappear again, at least from public view in Washington. The Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History said Friday that its high-traffic dinosaur hall will close April 28 for a previously announced $48 million makeover. Most of the popular specimens won't reappear until 2019, when the Fossil Hall at the world's second-most-visited museum is reopened |
| Housed inside a building with symbolic ties to Africans and African-Americans, the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History & Culture is one of the city's newest and most popular museums |
| Visiting the Smithsonian National Air & Space Museum. Blast off at one of the nation's most popular museums. Glimpse the 1903 Wright Flyer, run your hands over moon rock and experience the larger-than-life world of aviation and space travel at the National Air and Space Museum |
| Washington, DC's most popular museum - Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. Washington, DC's most popular museum. Review of Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. Owner description: The most popular of the Smithsonian museums features the Wright Brothers' 1903 Flyer and Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis. One can easily understand why so many people come to the museum. Countless pieces of aviation history are displayed here |
| The best and most popular exhibit at the National Museum of Natural History is the Fossil Hall. Unfortunately, it is closed for renovations until 2019. (Yikes!) This museum is still a must-visit though thanks to a variety of different artifacts |
| Today, Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis is housed in the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C. It is one of the museum's most popular attractions. The Spirit of St. Louis was designed by Donald Hall under the direct supervision of Charles Lindbergh |
| The present National Air and Space Museum building opened in 1976. Most important, Garber, as first curator and devotee, helped to assemble the most impressive collection of historic aircraft in the world for the Institution. |
| The National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, also called the NASM, is a museum in Washington, D.C.. It holds the largest collection of historic aircraft and spacecraft in the world. It was established in 1946 as the National Air Museum and opened its main building on the National Mall near L'Enfant Plaza in 1976. In 2014, the museum saw approximately 6.7 million visitors, making it the fifth most visited museum in the world. |
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| In collaboration with Carol S. Bessette, Certified Master Tour Guide, the Cold War Museum offers the original Spy Tour of Washington. Since its earliest days, Washington, D.C. has been the scene of international intrigue, espionage, and intelligence activity, as the U.S. government has tried to learn the plans of other countries while keeping its own plans secret. Key players in this non-ending drama include personalities as diverse as Rose Greenhow, Herbert Yardley, Major General Ma“Wild Bill” Donovan, Aldrich Ames, and Robert Hanssen. This educational bus tour will introduce you to many of the locations in and around Washington that have been associated with intelligence and counter intelligence activities for the past 200 years. Some walking is required. Optional stop at International Spy Museum not included in price. |
| In July 2012, The Green Collection announced the purchase of the building housing the Washington Design Center in D.C., for a reported $50 million, to house the as-yet-unnamed national Bible museum. The building is located two blocks from the National Mall at 300 D. Street SW, near the Federal Center SW Metro station. The museum will reportedly charge admission, as do other private museums in Washington, such as the National Building Museum, the International Spy Museum, and the Newseum. |
| There are many private art museums in the District of Columbia, which house major collections and exhibits open to the public such as: the National Museum of Women in the Arts ; the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the largest private museum in Washington; and The Phillips Collection in Dupont Circle, the first museum of modern art in the United States. Some of the many other private museums in Washington D.C. include the Newseum, the International Spy Museum, the National Geographic Society Museum, and the Marian Koshland Science Museum. |
| The International Spy Museum is a privately owned museum dedicated to the tradecraft, history and contemporary role of espionage, featuring the largest collection of international espionage artifacts currently on public display. The museum is located within the 1875 Le Droit Building in the Penn Quarter neighborhood of Washington, D.C., across the street from the Old Patent Office Building (which houses the Smithsonian American Art Museum and the National Portrait Gallery ) and one block south of the Gallery Place Metro station via Red, Green and Yellow lines. In April 2015, plans for a new museum designed by Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners were released. The Museum will move to L'Enfant Plaza, with expected re-opening in 2018. |
| The Cold War Museum is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt charitable organization. As a result, it has pledges of support for loans of artifact s from the Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of American History, the National Portrait Gallery, and the National Postal Museum. The Museum is also working with the privately owned International Spy Museum in Washington, Diefenbunker, Canada's Cold War Museum in Ottawa, and the Atombunker Harnekop near Berlin to temporarily display some of its artifacts. |
| There are many private art museums in the District of Columbia, which house major collections and exhibits open to the public such as the National Museum of Women in the Arts ; the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the largest private museum in Washington; and The Phillips Collection in Dupont Circle, the first museum of modern art in the United States. Other private museums in Washington include the Newseum, the O Street Museum Foundation, the International Spy Museum, the National Geographic Society Museum, and the Marian Koshland Science Museum. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum near the National Mall maintains exhibits, documentation, and artifacts related to the Holocaust. |
| Attractions that require tickets include the following: 1 U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. 2 Washington Monument. 3 Bureau of Printing and Engraving. 4 U.S. Capitol. 5 White House (advance arrangement only) 6 International Spy Museum - Privately owned - Entrance Fee. 7 Newseum - Privately owned - Entrance Fee |
| Explore DC, Unwind in one of our Suites and save 50% on Parking charge at the hotel! Spark your inner spy while visiting the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC. It's simple. You know you're not one to skip breakfast, so book now and enjoy a discount |
| You can get down there in about 7 hours with no traffic. I can't imagine any pitfalls really. It's not a long drive by any means. You can always take Amtrak down there (about 8 hours) if you prefer. DC is an awesome city!! Best of all, most of the National Mall museums are free to go to other than the Air & Space Museum. The Spy Museum has an admission fee of around $18 and is pretty neat as well |
| The International Spy Museum, a 501(c)(3) private non-profit, operates completely independent of tax money or government funding. Your admission fee supports the Museum's research, exhibitions, and educational programming |
| Chinatown in Washington, D.C. is a small, historic neighborhood east of downtown consisting of about 20 ethnic Chinese and other Asian restaurants and small businesses along H and I Streets between 5th and 8th Streets, Northwest. It is known for its annual Chinese New Year festival and parade and the Friendship Arch, a Chinese gate built over H Street at 7th Street. Other nearby prominent landmarks include the Verizon Center, a sports and entertainment arena, and the Old Patent Office Building, which houses two of the Smithsonian museums (the National Portrait Gallery and the Smithsonian American Art Museum ). The neighborhood is served by the Gallery Place-Chinatown station of the Washington Metro. |
| When in DC, be ready to walk. 7-10 days is plenty of time. I agree that you could spend ages in DC and still not see it all. There is simply SO much to do there and a lot of it is truly a bargain or free. Smithsonian Museums are great. I also recommend a visit to Arlington National Cemetery and the Iwo Jima Memorial.It is just a short metro ride.ith 7-10 days, you can pretty much see it all in D.C. You could devote 1 day to seeing the memorials and either walk to them or take one of the hop on/hop off buses. (This would also be a good day to go to Arlington Cemetery |
| Museums After Hours: D.C.'s Best Kept Secret. If you like visiting the capital's museums by day, you'll love what they offer after five. Washington, D.C. is home to over 50 museums, making it the perfect destination for visitors looking to soak up history, science and culture. The Smithsonian museums alone draw over 30 million visitors each year |
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| A great list of things to do when you visit Washington, D.C. 1 Visit the Capitol Building. 2 Look at the Washington Monument. 3 Tour The White House. 4 Visit the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. 5 Explore flight at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum |
| Washington DC & Georgetown Attractions: History, Museums, Memorials & More. No place in America has more important national treasures and historic sites than this thrilling city, a destination beloved by the young and old alike. You can visit iconic attractions such as the White House, U.S. Capitol Building, Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument. Other fun things to do in Washington DC near our hotel include visits to the Smithsonian museums, festivals on the National Mall and upscale shopping and dining in Georgetown. U.S. Capitol Building |
| Find things to do in Washington, DC. Washington, DC has fun activities for every kind of visitor, from cultural events to a vibrant dining scene to museums packed with history |
| Museums After Hours: D.C.'s Best Kept Secret. If you like visiting the capital's museums by day, you'll love what they offer after five. Washington, D.C. is home to over 50 museums, making it the perfect destination for visitors looking to soak up history, science and culture. The Smithsonian museums alone draw over 30 million visitors each year. But many out-of-towners don't know that some of the area's best museum offerings happen after regular hours. Over the last few years, more and more D.C. museums have begun opening their doors after five for thematic events, musical performances, special curator-led tours and, of course, cocktails and mingling |
| Best and worst time to go to Washington, D.C. The best time to visit Washington, D.C., is in September after Labor Day, as both temperatures and tourist crowds decrease from their respective summer peaks |
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| The Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool with the Washington Monument reflected in and rising above it in the late afternoon. The Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool seen from the Lincoln Memorial. Ice covering the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool after the First North American blizzard of 2010 |
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| The best times to visit Washington, D.C., are from September to November and March to May. In the autumn, the sweltering summer is gone, taking with it most of the high-season tourists. All that's left are crisp breezes and changing leaves, which, by the way, look great against all those marble monuments |
| Other than the National Independence Day Parade, the other most anticipated event is the Washington DC fireworks. The fireworks begin around 9:15 pm and are launched from the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool. Lighting up the sky over the Washington Monument, these fireworks are especially patriotic |
| Best and worst time to go to Washington, D.C. The best time to visit Washington, D.C., is in September after Labor Day, as both temperatures and tourist crowds decrease from their respective summer peaks. The worst time to visit unfortunately coincides with one of the area's biggest draws, the Cherry Blossom Festival at the end of March to early April |
| Union Market is a gourmet food hall in Northeast Washington, D.C.. Bon Appétit called it one of the 5 best food halls in the United States. Union Market is owned by Edens, a South Carolina-based company. |
| While you are in DC April is the perfect time to also join us on some of our other great walking tours or perhaps one of our famous Washington DC Food Tours. This April is the 150th Anniversary of Lincoln's Assassination and there are several special events planned |
| While you are in DC April is the perfect time to also join us on some of our other great walking tours or perhaps one of our famous Washington DC Food Tours. This April is the 150th Anniversary of Lincoln's Assassination and there are several special events planned. Written by Fred Pickhardt. Ocean Weather Services |
| Thursday, July 15, 2010. A Part of my Family. Ben's Chili Bowl stands tall and proud on U street, fully aware of it's incredible popularity. It's always packed with people, hungry for the famous and delicious chili. Each and every person in Washington D.C. feels a connection to Ben's, as if it is part of the family. Business is always booming and the long lines until 4 in the morning become a familiar face. Not only is the food fantastic but there is a gift shop, created because of the desire for Ben's Chili Bowl attire and items |
| Washington, D.C., has emerged as one of the hottest dining destinations in the country. There's never been a shortage of sites, museums and monuments, but now there are even more diversions to enjoy while you're here |
| Book, Enter, Win with RW Diner Rewards. Named the coolest city in America, Bon Appetit's 2016 Restaurant City of Year, Zagat's Hottest Food City of 2016, and earning it's very own Michelin Guide, DC is known for its restaurants. Experience 250 of them with Metropolitan Washington Restaurant Week |
| The etymology of "half-smoke" possibly comes from the original half-pork, half-beef composition, the ingredients and smoked method of preparation. Another possible explanation is that the texture and flavor is halfway between smoked sausage and a regular hot dog. Yet another explanation is that it refers to cooks cutting the sausage in half when grilling. Composition of the sausages varies by brand and some brands even make more than one kind. A half-smoke can be half pork, half beef, all beef, or anything in between. It can be steamed instead of smoked. The company thought to be the originator of the sausage, Briggs & Company, was sold by its owner, Raymond Briggs, in 1950 without clarifying the origin of the name. The products sold under the name generally have a genuine or artificial smoke flavoring and coarser texture than a regular hot dog and are the key features that distinguish. |
| A half-smoke is a "local sausage delicacy" found in Washington, D.C. and the surrounding region. Similar to a hot dog, but usually larger, spicier, and with more coarsely-ground meat, the sausage is often half-pork and half-beef, smoked, and served with herbs, onion, and chili sauce. |
| In Washington, D.C. the half-smoke is similar to a hot dog, but usually larger, spicier, and with more coarsely-ground meat, the sausage is often half-pork and half-beef, smoked, and served with herbs, onion, and chili sauce. |
| The "original" half-smoke is considered to be the sausage distributed by D.C.'s Briggs and Co. meatpackers, originating in around 1950, though Raymond Briggs started selling his half-smokes in about 1930. Eventually, Briggs was sold to another meat distributor, where, by some accounts, the quality of the meat declined |
| Washington D.C is also well known for the Half Smoke. It's similar to a hot dog, but usually larger, spicier, and with more coarsely-ground meat, the sausage is often half-pork and half-beef, smoked, and served with herbs, onion, and chili sauce. |
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| In a promotion for the upcoming 2011 season, United gave away free half-smoke s in conjunction with Ben's Chili Bowl, which was renamed "Ben Olsen's Chili Bowl" for one hour on March 17, 2011. |
| The "original" half-smoke is considered to be the sausage distributed by D.C.'s Briggs and Co. meatpackers, originating in around 1950, though Raymond Briggs started selling his half-smokes in about 1930. Eventually, Briggs was sold to another meat distributor, where, by some accounts, the quality of the meat declined |
| However, celebrities at Ben's are not limited to American citizens. In 1998, former DC mayor Marion Barry described having traveled to Ghana and meeting the Mayor of Accra, an alumnus of Howard University, whose greeting was, "Glad to have you in Accra. Is Ben's Chili Bowl still there?" And when French President Nicolas Sarkozy and his wife Carla Bruni-Sarkozy visited Washington, D.C. in March 2010, they reportedly each had two of Ben's half smokes during their visit to the restaurant. |
| Ben's Chili Bowl is a landmark restaurant in Washington, D.C., located at 1213 U Street, next to Lincoln Theatre, in the Shaw neighborhood of northwest D.C. It is known locally for its chili dog s, half-smoke s, and milkshake s, and has been an integral part of the neighborhood's history since its founding in 1958. It was frequented by both police and protesters during the 1968 Washington, D.C. riots, and is regularly visited by celebrities, such as Bill Cosby and Chris Tucker. |
| Numerous hot dog carts in Washington, D.C., sell steamed half-smokes, with those on Constitution Avenue catering to tourists and those on Pennsylvania Avenue and many other hot dog carts throughout the downtown area serving federal employees. Half-smokes are the "official dog" of the Washington Nationals. The most prominent location is often cited as Ben's Chili Bowl in Washington's U Street neighborhood, which gained widespread exposure when visited by Bill Cosby in the 1980s and later by President-elect Barack Obama in 2009. |
| In 1842 in his first monograph, The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs, Charles Darwin set out his theory of the formation of atoll reef s, an idea he conceived during the voyage of the Beagle. He theorized uplift and subsidence of the Earth's crust under the oceans formed the atolls. Darwin’s theory sets out a sequence of three stages in atoll formation. It starts with a fringing reef forming around an extinct volcanic island as the island and ocean floor subsides. As the subsidence continues, the fringing reef becomes a barrier reef, and ultimately an atoll reef. |
| In 1858 Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace published a new evolutionary theory, explained in detail in Darwin's On the Origin of Species (1859). Unlike Lamarck, Darwin proposed common descent and a branching tree of life, meaning that two very different species could share a common ancestor. Darwin based his theory on the idea of natural selection : it synthesized a broad range of evidence from animal husbandry, biogeography, geology, morphology, and embryology. |
| Charles Darwin was a natural theologist who studied around the world, and most importantly in the Galapagos Islands. Darwin introduced the idea of natural selection, as he theorized against previously accepted ideas that species were static or unchanging. His contributions to biogeography and the theory of evolution were different from those of other explorers of his time, because he developed a mechanism to describe the ways that species changed. His influential ideas include the development of theories regarding the struggle for existence and natural selection. Darwin’s theories started a biological segment to biogeography and empirical studies, which enabled future scientists to develop ideas about the geographical distribution of organisms around the globe. |
| Charles Darwin 's publication of the On the Origin of Species in 1859 was a watershed event in all the life sciences, especially paleontology. Fossils had played a role in the development of Darwin's theory. In particular he had been impressed by fossils he had collected in South America during the voyage of the Beagle of giant armadillo s, giant sloth s, and what at the time he thought were giant llama s that seemed to be related to species still living on the continent in modern times. The scientific debate that started immediately after the publication of Origin led to a concerted effort to look for transitional fossils and other evidence of evolution in the fossil record. There were two areas where early success attracted considerable public attention, the transition between reptiles and birds, and the evolution of the modern single-toed horse. In 1861 the first specimen of Archaeopteryx, an animal with both teeth and feathers and a mix of other reptilian and avian features, was discovered in a limestone quarry in Bavaria and described by Richard Owen. Another would be found in the late 1870s and put on display at a Museum in Berlin in 1881. Other primitive toothed birds were found by Othniel Marsh in Kansas in 1872. Marsh also discovered fossils of several primitive horses in the Western United States that helped trace the evolution of the horse from the small 5-toed Hyracotherium of the Eocene to the much larger single-toed modern horses of the genus Equus. Thomas Huxley would make extensive use of both the horse and bird fossils in his advocacy of evolution. Acceptance of evolution occurred rapidly in scientific circles, but acceptance of Darwin's proposed mechanism of natural selection as the driving force behind it was much less universal. In particular some paleontologists such as Edward Drinker Cope and Henry Fairfield Osborn preferred alternatives such as neo- Lamarckism, the inheritance of characteristics acquired during life, and orthogenesis, an innate drive to change in a particular direction, to explain what they perceived as linear trends in evolution. |
| Darwinism is a theory of biological evolution developed by the English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and others, stating that all species of organism s arise and develop through the natural selection of small, inherited variations that increase the individual's ability to compete, survive, and reproduce. Also called Darwinian theory, it originally included the broad concepts of transmutation of species or of evolution which gained general scientific acceptance after Darwin published On the Origin of Species in 1859, including concepts which predated Darwin's theories, but subsequently referred to specific concepts of natural selection, of the Weismann barrier or in genetics of the central dogma of molecular biology. Though the term usually refers strictly to biological evolution, creationists have appropriated it to refer to the origin of life, and it has even been applied to concepts of cosmic evolution, both of which have no connection to Darwin's work. It is therefore considered the belief and acceptance of Darwin's and of his predecessors' work—in place of other theories, including divine design and extraterrestrial origins. |
| Darwin Theory of natural selection was proposed by Charles Darwin in 1858. Darwin believed all plants and animals had evolved from a few common ancestors by means of natural selection. Plants and animals produce many offspring, but some of the young die before they can become parents. According to Darwin's theory, natural selection determines which members of a species die prematurely and which ones survive and reproduce. All living things must compete for a limited supply of food, water, space, and other necessities |
| Primer: Evolutionary Theory in a Nutshell. How Darwinian Evolution Works: 1. Random mutations cause changes, or variation, in a population of organisms. 2. These different organisms then compete to survive and reproduce. 3. Those which are best able to survive and reproduce do so, and tend to leave the most offspring. This is called natural selection |
| Darwinism is a theory of biological evolution developed by the English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and others, stating that all species of organisms arise and develop through the natural selection of small, inherited variations that increase the individual's ability to compete, survive, and reproduce |
| The most significant evolutionary theory before Darwin's was that of Jean-Baptiste Lamarck ; based on the inheritance of acquired characteristics (an inheritance mechanism that was widely accepted until the 20th century), it described a chain of development stretching from the lowliest microbe to humans. The British naturalist Charles Darwin, combining the biogeographical approach of Humboldt, the uniformitarian geology of Lyell, Thomas Malthus 's writings on population growth, and his own morphological expertise, created a more successful evolutionary theory based on natural selection ; similar evidence led Alfred Russel Wallace to independently reach the same conclusions. Charles Darwin 's early interest in nature led him on a five-year voyage on which established him as an eminent geologist whose observations and theories supported Charles Lyell 's uniformitarian ideas, and publication of his journal of the voyage made him famous as a popular author. Puzzled by the geographical distribution of wildlife and fossil s he collected on the voyage, Darwin investigated the transmutation of species and conceived his theory of natural selection in 1838. Although he discussed his ideas with several naturalists, he needed time for extensive research and his geological work had priority. He was writing up his theory in 1858 when Alfred Russel Wallace sent him an essay which described the same idea, prompting immediate joint publication of both of their theories.Darwin's On the Origin of Species, published on 24 November 1859, a seminal work of scientific literature, was to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. |
| The decades before the start of the 20th century, and the first decades of that century, have been described as the eclipse of Darwinism. Darwin's work had quickly established scientific consensus that evolution occurred, but there was considerable disagreement about the mechanisms involved, and few gave as much significance to natural selection as Darwin himself. Evolution itself was assumed, but the mechanism of how it happened was in considerable debate, and none had anything near to a consensus. Among these theories were Neo-Lamarckism neo-Lamarckism (which merged certain aspects of Lamarck's theory of acquired characteristics with certain aspects of Darwinian evolution), orthogenesis ("straight-line" evolution, which talked about evolution towards a specific goal by forces within the organism), and the discontinuous variation of Mendelism and Hugo De Vries ' mutation theory. Some of these alternative theories, in particular neo-Lamarckism and orthogenesis, allowed more easily for an interpretation of the intervention of God, which appealed to many scientists at the time. The term Darwinism had covered a wide range of ideas, many of which differed from Darwin's views, but it became associated with the minority view of August Weismann who went further than Darwin by rejecting inheritance of acquired characters and attributing all evolution to natural selection, a view also called neo-Darwinism. By the first decades of the 20th century, the debate had become generally one between continuous-variation biometricians and discontinuous-variety Mendelians. In the 1930s and 1940s, though, they were combined with natural selection into the modern evolutionary synthesis, which soon became the dominant model in the scientific community. This model has also been called Darwinism and neo-Darwinism. |
| Darwin's ideas developed rapidly from the return in 1836 of The Voyage of the Beagle. By December 1838 he had developed the principles of his theory, but was conscious of the need to answer all likely objections before publishing. While he continued with research, he had an immense amount of work in hand analysing and publishing findings from the Beagle expedition, and was repeatedly delayed by illness. |
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| One proponent of Malthusianism was the novelist Harriet Martineau whose circle of acquaintances included Charles Darwin, and the ideas of Malthus were a significant influence on the inception of Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin was impressed by the idea that population growth would eventually lead to more organisms than could possibly survive in any given environment, leading him to theorise that organisms with a relative advantage in the struggle for survival and reproduction would be able to pass their characteristics on to further generations. Proponents of Malthusianism were in turn influenced by Darwin's ideas, both schools coming to heavily influence the field of eugenics. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr. advocated "humane birth selection through humane birth control" in order to avoid a Malthusian catastrophe by eliminating the "unfit." |
| Darwin began formulating his theory of natural selection in the late 1830s but he went on working quietly on it for twenty years. He wanted to amass a wealth of evidence before publicly presenting his idea. During those years he corresponded briefly with Wallace (right), who was exploring the wildlife of South America and Asia. Wallace supplied Darwin with birds for his studies and decided to seek Darwin's help in publishing his own ideas on evolution. He sent Darwin his theory in 1858, which, to Darwin's shock, nearly replicated Darwin's own. Charles Lyell and Joseph Dalton Hooker arranged for both Darwin's and Wallace's theories to be presented to a meeting of the Linnaean Society in 1858. Darwin had been working on a major book on evolution and used that to develop On the Origins of Species, which was published in 1859 |
| In the mid-19th century, Charles Darwin formulated the scientific theory of evolution by natural selection, published in his book On the Origin of Species (1859). Evolution by natural selection is a process demonstrated by the observation that more offspring are produced than can possibly survive, along with three fact s about populations: 1) traits vary among individuals with respect to morphology, physiology, and behaviour ( phenotypic variation ), 2) different traits confer different rates of survival and reproduction (differential fitness ), and 3) traits can be passed from generation to generation ( heritability of fitness). Thus, in successive generations members of a population are replaced by progeny of parents better adapted to survive and reproduce in the biophysical environment in which natural selection takes place. This teleonomy is the quality whereby the process of natural selection creates and preserves traits that are seemingly fitted for the functional roles they perform. Natural selection, including sexual selection, is the only known cause of adaptation but not the only known cause of evolution. Other, nonadaptive evolutionary processes include mutation, genetic drift and gene migration. |
| The evolution of sexual reproduction as well as its maintenance, is another mystery in biology. The purpose of sexual reproduction is unclear, as in many organisms it has a 50% cost (ﬁtness disadvantage) in relation to asexual reproduction. Mating type s (types of gamete s, according to their compatibility) may have arisen as a result of anisogamy (gamete dimorphism), or the male and female genders may have evolved before anisogamy. It is also unknown why most sexual organisms use a binary mating system, and why some organisms have gamete dimorphism. Charles Darwin was the first to suggest that sexual selection drives speciation (the formation of species ); without sexual reproduction it is unlikely that complex life would have evolved. |
| By mid-March, Darwin was speculating in his Red Notebook on the possibility that "one species does change into another" to explain the geographical distribution of living species such as the rheas, and extinct ones such as the strange Macrauchenia, which resembled a giant guanaco. His thoughts on lifespan, asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction developed in his "B" notebook around mid-July on to variation in offspring "to adapt & alter the race to changing world" explaining the Galápagos tortoise s, mockingbirds and rheas. He sketched branching descent, then a genealogical branching of a single evolutionary tree, in which "It is absurd to talk of one animal being higher than another", discarding Lamarck 's independent lineages progressing to higher forms. |
| The evolutionary approach, based on the theories of Charles Darwin attempts to explain age disparity in sexual relationships in terms of natural selection and sexual selection. Within sexual selection Darwin identified a further two mechanisms which are important factors in the evolution of sex differences ( sexual dimorphism ): intrasexual selection (involve competition with those of the same sex over access to mates) and intersexual choice (discriminative choice of mating partners). An overarching evolutionary theory which can provide an explanation for the above mechanisms and strategies adopted by individuals which leads to age disparity in relationships is called Life History theory which also includes Parental Investment Theory. Life History theory posits that individuals have to divide energy and resources between activities (as energy and resources devoted to one task cannot be used for another task) and this is shaped by natural selection. Parental Investment Theory refers to the value that is placed on a potential mate based on reproductive potential and reproductive investment. The theory predicts that preferred mate choices have evolved to focus on reproductive potential and reproductive investment of members of the opposite sex. This theory predicts both intrasexual selection and intersexual choice due to differences in parental investment; typically there is competition among members of the lower investing sex (generally males) over the parental investment of the higher investing sex (generally females) who will be more selective in their mate choice. However, human males tend to have more parental investment compared to mammal males (although females still tend have more parental investment). Thus, both sexes will have to compete and be selective in mate choices. These two theories explain why natural and sexual selection acts slightly differently on the two sexes so that they display different preferences. For example, different age preferences may be a result of sex differences in mate values assigned to the opposite sex at those ages. |
| As the snails can reproduce both sexually and asexually, the snail has been used as a model organism for studying the costs and benefits of sexual reproduction. Asexual reproduction allows all members of a population to produce offspring and avoids the costs involved in finding mates. However, asexual offspring are clonal, so lack variation. This makes them susceptible to parasites, as the entire clonal population has the same resistance mechanisms. Once a strain of parasite has overcome these mechanisms, it is able to infect any member of the population. Sexual reproduction mixes up resistance genes through crossing over and the random assortment of gametes in meiosis, meaning the members of a sexual population will all have subtly different combinations of resistance genes. This variation in resistance genes means no one parasite strain is able to sweep through the whole population. New Zealand mudsnails are commonly infected with trematode parasites, which are particularly abundant in shallow water, but scarce in deeper water. As predicted, sexual reproduction dominates in shallow water, due to its advantages in parasite resistance. Asexual reproduction is dominant in the deeper water of lakes, as the scarcity of parasites means that the advantages of resistance are outweighed by the costs of sexual reproduction. |
| With asexual reproduction, it is sufficient to assign fitnesses to genotypes. With sexual reproduction, genotypes are scrambled every generation. In this case, fitness values can be assigned to allele s by averaging over possible genetic backgrounds. Natural selection tends to make allele s with higher fitness more common over time, resulting in Darwinian evolution. |
| 1) sexual reproduction causes diversity in a species by sharing half of the offsprings genes from each parent. Which aids in the prevention of the spread of deadly diseases. 2) in asexual reproduction all genes from the parent are given to the offspring. No diversity |
| Asexual reproduction allows an organism to reproduce without a mate. It is an advantage when organisms are few and far between. Sexual reproduction gives a huge advantage under normal circumstances in that the process of evolution runs much faster. Asexual reproduction allows an organism to reproduce without a mate |
| Rating Newest Oldest. Best Answer: Sexual reproduction allows traits that are adaptive/beneficial to spread through a population and species fairly quickly. It also allows 2 or more beneficial traits that have evolved independently in 2 or more individuals to be passed along to the same descendants.exual reproduction also promotes genetic diversity, so that a population is less susceptible in case of disease epidemics. For example, when the plague hit Europe, some individuals by chance had mutations that allowed them to survive, and they did |
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| Dubois' 1891 find was the first fossil of a Homo-species (or any hominin species) found as result of a directed expedition and search—and which was inspired by Darwin's radical theory that humans, like all other species, evolved from ancestral species, see human evolution. (The first found and recognized human fossil was the accidental discovery of Homo Neanderthalensis in 1856, see List of human evolution fossils.) The Java fossil from Indonesia aroused much public interest. It was dubbed by the popular press as Java Man ; but few scientists accepted Dubois' argument that his fossil was the transitional form —the so-called Missing links "missing link" —between apes and humans. Java Man is now classified as Homo erectus. |
| Darwin's contemporaries eventually came to accept the transmutation of species based upon fossil evidence, and the X Club was formed to defend evolution against the church and wealthy amateurs. However, the specific evolutionary mechanism which Darwin provided—natural selection—was actively disputed by scientists in favour of alternative theories such as Lamarckism and orthogenesis. Darwin's gradualistic account was also opposed by saltationism and catastrophism. Lord Kelvin led scientific opposition to gradualism on the basis of his thermodynamic calculations that the Earth was between 24 and 400 million years old, an estimate disputed by geologists. These figures were corrected in 1907 when radioactive dating of rocks showed that the Earth was billions of years old. Kelvin's own views favoured a version of theistic evolution accelerated by divine guidance. The specific hereditary mechanism Darwin provided, pangenesis, lacked any supporting evidence. Although evolution was unchallenged, uncertainties about the mechanism in the eclipse of Darwinism persisted from the 1880s until the 1930s inclusion of Mendelian inheritance and the rise of the modern evolutionary synthesis. The modern synthesis rose to universal acceptance among biologists with the help of new evidence, such as genetics, which confirmed Darwin's predictions and refuted the competing theories. |
| Prior to 1950 there was no widely accepted fossil evidence of life before the Cambrian period. When Charles Darwin wrote The Origin of Species he acknowledged that the lack of any fossil evidence of life prior to the relatively complex animals of the Cambrian was a potential argument against the theory of evolution, but expressed the hope that such fossils would be found in the future. In the 1860s there were claims of the discovery of pre-Cambrian fossils, but these would later be shown not to have an organic origin. In the late 19th century Charles Doolittle Walcott would discover stromatolites and other fossil evidence of pre-Cambrian life, but at the time the organic origin of those fossils was also disputed. This would start to change in the 1950s with the discovery of more stromatolites along with Microfossils microfossils of the bacteria that built them, and the publication of a series of papers by the Soviet scientist Boris Vasil'evich Timofeev announcing the discovery of microscopic fossil spores in pre-Cambrian sediments. A key breakthrough would come when Martin Glaessner would show that fossils of soft bodied animals discovered by Reginald Sprigg during the late 1940s in the Ediacaran hills of Australia were in fact pre-Cambrian not early Cambrian as Sprigg had originally believed, making the Ediacaran biota the oldest animals known. By the end of the 20th century, paleobiology had established that the history of life extended back at least 3.5 billion years. |
| Charles Darwin had argued that History of the theory humanity evolved in Africa, because this is where great ape s like gorillas and chimpanzees lived. Though Darwin's claims have since been vindicated by the fossil record, they were proposed without any fossil evidence. Other scientific authorities disagreed with him, like Charles Lyell, a geologist, and Alfred Russel Wallace, who had thought of the theory of evolution around the same time as Darwin. Because both Lyell and Wallace believed that humans were more closely related to gibbon s and orangutan s, they identified Southeast Asia as the cradle of humanity because this is where these great apes lived. Dutch anatomist Eugène Dubois favored the latter theory, and sought to confirm it. |
| In 1859, when Charles Darwin 's On the Origin of Species was first published, the fossil record was poorly known. Darwin described the perceived lack of transitional fossils as, "...the most obvious and gravest objection which can be urged against my theory," but explained it by relating it to the extreme imperfection of the geological record. He noted the limited collections available at that time, but described the available information as showing patterns that followed from his theory of descent with modification through natural selection. Indeed, Archaeopteryx was discovered just two years later, in 1861, and represents a classic transitional form between dinosaur s and bird s. Many more transitional fossils have been discovered since then, and there is now abundant evidence of how all classes of vertebrate s are related, much of it in the form of transitional fossils. Specific examples include humans and other primates, tetrapod s and fish, and birds and dinosaurs. |
| Evolutionary biology is partly based on paleontology, which uses the fossil record to answer questions about the mode and tempo of evolution, and partly on the developments in areas such as population genetics and evolutionary theory. Following the development of DNA fingerprinting techniques in the late 20th century, the application of these techniques in zoology has increased the understanding of animal populations. In the 1980s, developmental biology re-entered evolutionary biology from its initial exclusion from the modern synthesis through the study of evolutionary developmental biology. Related fields often considered part of evolutionary biology are phylogenetics, systematics, and Alpha taxonomy and beta taxonomy taxonomy. |
| With Darwin's theory, a general acceptance that classification should reflect the Darwinian principle of common descent quickly appeared. Tree of Life representations became popular in scientific works, with known fossil groups incorporated. One of the first modern groups tied to fossil ancestors was birds. Using the then newly discovered fossils of Archaeopteryx and Hesperornis, Thomas Henry Huxley pronounced that they had evolved from dinosaurs, a group formally named by Richard Owen in 1842. The resulting description, that of dinosaurs "giving rise to" or being "the ancestors of" birds, is the essential hallmark of evolutionary taxonomic thinking. As more and more fossil groups were found and recognized in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, palaeontologists worked to understand the history of animals through the ages by linking together known groups. With the modern evolutionary synthesis of the early 1940s, an essentially modern understanding of the evolution of the major groups was in place. As evolutionary taxonomy is based on Linnaean taxonomic ranks, the two terms are largely interchangeable in modern use. |
| One of the first and most important naturalists to be convinced by Origin of the reality of evolution was the British anatomist Thomas Henry Huxley. Huxley recognized that unlike the earlier transmutational ideas of Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, Darwin's theory provided a mechanism for evolution without supernatural involvement, even if Huxley himself was not completely convinced that natural selection was the key evolutionary mechanism. Huxley would make advocacy of evolution a cornerstone of the program of the X Club to reform and professionalise science by displacing natural theology with naturalism and to end the domination of British natural science by the clergy. By the early 1870s in English-speaking countries, thanks partly to these efforts, evolution had become the mainstream scientific explanation for the origin of species. In his campaign for public and scientific acceptance of Darwin's theory, Huxley made extensive use of new evidence for evolution from paleontology. This included evidence that birds had evolved from reptiles, including the discovery of Archaeopteryx in Europe, and a number of fossils of primitive birds with teeth found in North America. Another important line of evidence was the finding of fossils that helped trace the evolution of the horse from its small five-toed ancestors. However, acceptance of evolution among scientists in non-English speaking nations such as France, and the countries of southern Europe and Latin America was slower. An exception to this was Germany, where both August Weismann and Ernst Haeckel championed this idea: Haeckel used evolution to challenge the established tradition of metaphysical idealism in German biology, much as Huxley used it to challenge natural theology in Britain. Haeckel and other German scientists would take the lead in launching an ambitious programme to reconstruct the evolutionary history of life based on morphology and embryology. |
| Charles Darwin 's publication of the On the Origin of Species in 1859 was a watershed event in all the life sciences, especially paleontology. Fossils had played a role in the development of Darwin's theory. In particular he had been impressed by fossils he had collected in South America during the voyage of the Beagle of giant armadillo s, giant sloth s, and what at the time he thought were giant llama s that seemed to be related to species still living on the continent in modern times. The scientific debate that started immediately after the publication of Origin led to a concerted effort to look for transitional fossils and other evidence of evolution in the fossil record. There were two areas where early success attracted considerable public attention, the transition between reptiles and birds, and the evolution of the modern single-toed horse. In 1861 the first specimen of Archaeopteryx, an animal with both teeth and feathers and a mix of other reptilian and avian features, was discovered in a limestone quarry in Bavaria and described by Richard Owen. Another would be found in the late 1870s and put on display at a Museum in Berlin in 1881. Other primitive toothed birds were found by Othniel Marsh in Kansas in 1872. Marsh also discovered fossils of several primitive horses in the Western United States that helped trace the evolution of the horse from the small 5-toed Hyracotherium of the Eocene to the much larger single-toed modern horses of the genus Equus. Thomas Huxley would make extensive use of both the horse and bird fossils in his advocacy of evolution. Acceptance of evolution occurred rapidly in scientific circles, but acceptance of Darwin's proposed mechanism of natural selection as the driving force behind it was much less universal. In particular some paleontologists such as Edward Drinker Cope and Henry Fairfield Osborn preferred alternatives such as neo- Lamarckism, the inheritance of characteristics acquired during life, and orthogenesis, an innate drive to change in a particular direction, to explain what they perceived as linear trends in evolution. |
| Most of these eleven fossils include impressions of feathers. Because these feathers are of an advanced form ( flight feather s), these fossils are evidence that the evolution of feathers began before the Late Jurassic. The type specimen of Archaeopteryx was discovered just two years after Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species. Archaeopteryx seemed to confirm Darwin's theories and has since become a key piece of evidence for the origin of birds, the transitional fossils debate, and confirmation of evolution. |
| D.E. Nilsson has independently put forth four theorized general stages in the evolution of a vertebrate eye from a patch of photoreceptors. Nilsson and S. Pelger published a classical paper theorizing how many generations are needed to evolve a complex eye in vertebrates. Another researcher, G.C. Young, has used fossil evidence to infer evolutionary conclusions, based on the structure of eye orbits and openings in fossilized skulls for blood vessels and nerves to go through. All this evidence adds to the growing amount of evidence that supports Darwin's theory |
| The modern understanding of evolution began with the 1859 publication of Charles Darwin 's On the Origin of Species. In addition, Gregor Mendel 's work with plants helped to explain the hereditary patterns of genetics. Fossil discoveries in paleontology, advances in population genetics and a global network of scientific research have provided further details into the mechanisms of evolution. Scientists now have a good understanding of the origin of new species ( speciation ) and have observed the speciation process in the laboratory and in the wild. Evolution is the principal scientific theory that biologist s use to understand life and is used in many disciplines, including medicine, psychology, conservation biology, anthropology, forensics, agriculture and other social-cultural applications. |
| The theory of evolution is a scientific theory that can be tested by observations and application of the scientific method. Support for the theory of evolution is based on fossil evidence that has accumulated throughout the geologic history of the Earth. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria is a contemporary example of the adaptation of life-forms in response to their environment. Darwin cartoon |
| In A Critique of the Theory of Evolution (1916), Morgan discussed questions such as: "Does selection play any role in evolution? How can selection produce anything new? Is selection no more than the elimination of the unfit? Is selection a creative force?" After eliminating some misunderstandings and explaining in detail the new science of Mendelian heredity and its chromosomal basis, Morgan concludes, "the evidence shows clearly that the characters of wild animals and plants, as well as those of domesticated races, are inherited both in the wild and in domesticated forms according to the Mendel's Law". "Evolution has taken place by the incorporation into the race of those mutations that are beneficial to the life and reproduction of the organism". Injurious mutations have practically no chance of becoming established. Far from rejecting evolution, as the title of his 1916 book may suggest, Morgan laid the foundation of the science of genetics. He also laid the theoretical foundation for the mechanism of evolution: natural selection. Heredity was a central plank of Darwin 's theory of natural selection, but Darwin could not provide a working theory of heredity. Darwinism could not progress without a correct theory of genetics. By creating that foundation, Morgan contributed to the neo-Darwinian synthesis, despite his criticism of Darwin at the beginning of his career. Much work on the Evolutionary Synthesis remained to be done. |
| Darwin's contemporaries eventually came to accept the transmutation of species based upon fossil evidence, and the X Club was formed to defend evolution against the church and wealthy amateurs. However, the specific evolutionary mechanism which Darwin provided—natural selection—was actively disputed by scientists in favour of alternative theories such as Lamarckism and orthogenesis. Darwin's gradualistic account was also opposed by saltationism and catastrophism. Lord Kelvin led scientific opposition to gradualism on the basis of his thermodynamic calculations that the Earth was between 24 and 400 million years old, an estimate disputed by geologists. These figures were corrected in 1907 when radioactive dating of rocks showed that the Earth was billions of years old. Kelvin's own views favoured a version of theistic evolution accelerated by divine guidance. The specific hereditary mechanism Darwin provided, pangenesis, lacked any supporting evidence. Although evolution was unchallenged, uncertainties about the mechanism in the eclipse of Darwinism persisted from the 1880s until the 1930s inclusion of Mendelian inheritance and the rise of the modern evolutionary synthesis. The modern synthesis rose to universal acceptance among biologists with the help of new evidence, such as genetics, which confirmed Darwin's predictions and refuted the competing theories. |
| Natural selection is one of the cornerstones of modern biology. The concept, published by Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace in a joint presentation of papers in 1858, was elaborated in Darwin's influential 1859 book On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life, which described natural selection as analogous to artificial selection, a process by which animals and plants with traits considered desirable by human breeders are systematically favoured for reproduction. The concept of natural selection originally developed in the absence of a valid theory of heredity; at the time of Darwin's writing, science had yet to develop modern theories of genetics. The union of traditional Darwinian evolution with subsequent discoveries in classical genetics formed the modern evolutionary synthesis of the mid-20th century. The addition of molecular genetics has led to evolutionary developmental biology, which explains evolution at the molecular level. While genotypes can slowly change by random genetic drift, natural selection remains the primary explanation for adaptive evolution. |
| Although Delbrück's Rockefeller Foundation fellowship expired in 1939, the Foundation matched him up with Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where from 1940 to 1947 he taught physics, yet had his laboratory in the biology department. In 1941, Delbrück met Salvador Luria of Indiana University who began visiting Vanderbilt. In 1942, Delbrück and Luria published on bacteria l resistance to virus infection mediated by random mutation. Alfred Hershey of Washington University began visiting in 1943. The Luria–Delbrück experiment, also called the Fluctuation Test, demonstrated that Darwin's theory of natural selection acting on random mutations applies to bacteria as well as to more complex organisms. The 1969 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to both scientists in part for this work. To put this work in its historical perspective, Lamarck in 1801 first presented his theory of Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics, which stated that if an organism changes during life in order to adapt to its environment (for example stretches its neck to reach for tall trees), those changes are passed on to its offspring. He also said that evolution happens according to a predetermined plan. Darwin published his theory of evolution in his 1859 book On the Origin of Species with compelling evidence contradicting Lamarck. Darwin said that evolution is not predetermined but that there are inherent variations in all organisms, and that those variations that confer increased fitness are selected by the environment and passed on to the offspring. In the feud between Lamarck and Darwin, Darwin talked of pre-existing changes, but the nature of these changes was not known and had to await the science of genetics by Gregor Mendel’s experiments on pea plants published in 1866. Support for Darwin’s theory was provided when Thomas Morgan Hunt discovered that a mutated white-eyed fruit fly among red-eyed flies was able to reproduce true white-eyed offspring. The most elegant and convincing support for Darwin’s ideas, however, was provided by the Luria-Delbruck experiment, which showed that mutations conferring resistance of the bacterium E. coli to T1 bacteriophage (virus) existed in the population prior to exposure to T1 and were not induced by adding T1. In other words, mutations are random events that occur whether or not they prove to be useful, while selection (for T1 resistance upon challenge with T1 in this case) provides the direction in evolution by retaining those mutations that are advantageous, discarding those that are harmful (T1 sensitivity in this case). This experiment dealt a blow to Lamarckian inheritance and set the stage for tremendous advances in genetics and molecular biology, launching a tsunami of research that eventually led to the discovery of DNA as the hereditary material and to cracking the genetic code. |
| Natural selection is one of the cornerstones of modern biology. The term was introduced by Darwin in his groundbreaking 1859 book On the Origin of Species, in which natural selection was described by analogy to artificial selection, a process by which animals and plants with traits considered desirable by human breeders are systematically favored for reproduction. The concept of natural selection was originally developed in the absence of a valid theory of heredity ; at the time of Darwin's writing, nothing was known of modern genetics. The union of traditional Darwinian evolution with subsequent discoveries in classical and molecular genetics is termed the modern evolutionary synthesis. Natural selection remains the primary explanation for adaptive evolution. |
| Darwin published his theory of evolution with compelling evidence in his 1859 book On the Origin of Species, overcoming scientific rejection of earlier concepts of transmutation of species. By the 1870s, the scientific community and much of the general public had accepted evolution as a fact. However, many favoured competing explanations and it was not until the emergence of the modern evolutionary synthesis from the 1930s to the 1950s that a broad consensus developed in which natural selection was the basic mechanism of evolution. In modified form, Darwin's scientific discovery is the unifying theory of the life sciences, explaining the diversity of life. |
| With Darwin's theory, a general acceptance that classification should reflect the Darwinian principle of common descent quickly appeared. Tree of Life representations became popular in scientific works, with known fossil groups incorporated. One of the first modern groups tied to fossil ancestors was birds. Using the then newly discovered fossils of Archaeopteryx and Hesperornis, Thomas Henry Huxley pronounced that they had evolved from dinosaurs, a group formally named by Richard Owen in 1842. The resulting description, that of dinosaurs "giving rise to" or being "the ancestors of" birds, is the essential hallmark of evolutionary taxonomic thinking. As more and more fossil groups were found and recognized in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, palaeontologists worked to understand the history of animals through the ages by linking together known groups. With the modern evolutionary synthesis of the early 1940s, an essentially modern understanding of the evolution of the major groups was in place. As evolutionary taxonomy is based on Linnaean taxonomic ranks, the two terms are largely interchangeable in modern use. |
| In the 1920s and 1930s a modern evolutionary synthesis connected natural selection, mutation theory, and Mendelian inheritance into a unified theory that applied generally to any branch of biology. The modern synthesis was able to explain patterns observed across species in populations, through fossil transitions in palaeontology, and even complex cellular mechanisms in developmental biology. The publication of the structure of DNA by James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953 demonstrated a physical mechanism for inheritance. Molecular biology improved our understanding of the relationship between genotype and phenotype. Advancements were also made in phylogenetic systematics, mapping the transition of traits into a comparative and testable framework through the publication and use of evolutionary trees. In 1973, evolutionary biologist Theodosius Dobzhansky penned that " nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution," because it has brought to light the relations of what first seemed disjointed facts in natural history into a coherent explanatory body of knowledge that describes and predicts many observable facts about life on this planet. |
| The modern understanding of evolution began with the 1859 publication of Charles Darwin 's On the Origin of Species. In addition, Gregor Mendel 's work with plants helped to explain the hereditary patterns of genetics. Fossil discoveries in paleontology, advances in population genetics and a global network of scientific research have provided further details into the mechanisms of evolution. Scientists now have a good understanding of the origin of new species ( speciation ) and have observed the speciation process in the laboratory and in the wild. Evolution is the principal scientific theory that biologist s use to understand life and is used in many disciplines, including medicine, psychology, conservation biology, anthropology, forensics, agriculture and other social-cultural applications. |
| Today, the. major pieces of evidence for this theory can be broken down into the fossil record, embryology, comparative anatomy, and molecular biology. Fossils. This is a series of skulls and front leg fossils of organisms believed to be ancestors of the modern-. day horse. Source: http://www.iq.poquoson.org |
| The development of antibiotic and pesticide resistance is often presented as a modern example of evolution by mutations and as clear evidence for Darwinism |
| Debate over Darwin's work led to the rapid acceptance of the general concept of evolution, but the specific mechanism he proposed, natural selection, was not widely accepted until it was revived by developments in biology that occurred during the 1920s through the 1940s. Before that time most biologist s regarded other factors as responsible for evolution. Alternatives to natural selection suggested during " the eclipse of Darwinism " (circa 1880 to 1920) included inheritance of acquired characteristics ( Neo-Lamarckism neo-Lamarckism ), an innate drive for change ( orthogenesis ), and sudden large mutation s ( saltationism ). Mendelian genetics, a series of 19th Century experiments with pea plant variations rediscovered in 1900, was integrated with natural selection by Ronald Fisher, J. B. S. Haldane, and Sewall Wright during the 1910s to 1930s, and resulted in the founding of the new discipline of population genetics. During the 1930s and 1940s population genetics became integrated with other biological fields, resulting in a widely applicable theory of evolution that encompassed much of biology—the modern evolutionary synthesis. |
| Darwin's contemporaries eventually came to accept the transmutation of species based upon fossil evidence, and the X Club was formed to defend evolution against the church and wealthy amateurs. However, the specific evolutionary mechanism which Darwin provided—natural selection—was actively disputed by scientists in favour of alternative theories such as Lamarckism and orthogenesis. Darwin's gradualistic account was also opposed by saltationism and catastrophism. Lord Kelvin led scientific opposition to gradualism on the basis of his thermodynamic calculations that the Earth was between 24 and 400 million years old, an estimate disputed by geologists. These figures were corrected in 1907 when radioactive dating of rocks showed that the Earth was billions of years old. Kelvin's own views favoured a version of theistic evolution accelerated by divine guidance. The specific hereditary mechanism Darwin provided, pangenesis, lacked any supporting evidence. Although evolution was unchallenged, uncertainties about the mechanism in the eclipse of Darwinism persisted from the 1880s until the 1930s inclusion of Mendelian inheritance and the rise of the modern evolutionary synthesis. The modern synthesis rose to universal acceptance among biologists with the help of new evidence, such as genetics, which confirmed Darwin's predictions and refuted the competing theories. |
| In the 1920s and 1930s, Mendel's theory of inheritance and Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection were joined in what was called the modern evolutionary synthesis. This conjunction of theories also had a large impact on how biologists think about species. Edward Poulton anticipated many ideas on species that today are well accepted, and that were later more fully developed by Theodosius Dobzhansky and Ernst Mayr, two of the architects of the modern synthesis. Dobzhansky's 1937 book articulated the genetic processes that occur when incipient species are beginning to diverge. In particular, Dobzhansky described the critical role, for the formation of new species, of the evolution of reproductive isolation. |
| Natural selection is one of the cornerstones of modern biology. The concept, published by Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace in a joint presentation of papers in 1858, was elaborated in Darwin's influential 1859 book On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life, which described natural selection as analogous to artificial selection, a process by which animals and plants with traits considered desirable by human breeders are systematically favoured for reproduction. The concept of natural selection originally developed in the absence of a valid theory of heredity; at the time of Darwin's writing, science had yet to develop modern theories of genetics. The union of traditional Darwinian evolution with subsequent discoveries in classical genetics formed the modern evolutionary synthesis of the mid-20th century. The addition of molecular genetics has led to evolutionary developmental biology, which explains evolution at the molecular level. While genotypes can slowly change by random genetic drift, natural selection remains the primary explanation for adaptive evolution. |
| Although Delbrück's Rockefeller Foundation fellowship expired in 1939, the Foundation matched him up with Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where from 1940 to 1947 he taught physics, yet had his laboratory in the biology department. In 1941, Delbrück met Salvador Luria of Indiana University who began visiting Vanderbilt. In 1942, Delbrück and Luria published on bacteria l resistance to virus infection mediated by random mutation. Alfred Hershey of Washington University began visiting in 1943. The Luria–Delbrück experiment, also called the Fluctuation Test, demonstrated that Darwin's theory of natural selection acting on random mutations applies to bacteria as well as to more complex organisms. The 1969 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to both scientists in part for this work. To put this work in its historical perspective, Lamarck in 1801 first presented his theory of Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics, which stated that if an organism changes during life in order to adapt to its environment (for example stretches its neck to reach for tall trees), those changes are passed on to its offspring. He also said that evolution happens according to a predetermined plan. Darwin published his theory of evolution in his 1859 book On the Origin of Species with compelling evidence contradicting Lamarck. Darwin said that evolution is not predetermined but that there are inherent variations in all organisms, and that those variations that confer increased fitness are selected by the environment and passed on to the offspring. In the feud between Lamarck and Darwin, Darwin talked of pre-existing changes, but the nature of these changes was not known and had to await the science of genetics by Gregor Mendel’s experiments on pea plants published in 1866. Support for Darwin’s theory was provided when Thomas Morgan Hunt discovered that a mutated white-eyed fruit fly among red-eyed flies was able to reproduce true white-eyed offspring. The most elegant and convincing support for Darwin’s ideas, however, was provided by the Luria-Delbruck experiment, which showed that mutations conferring resistance of the bacterium E. coli to T1 bacteriophage (virus) existed in the population prior to exposure to T1 and were not induced by adding T1. In other words, mutations are random events that occur whether or not they prove to be useful, while selection (for T1 resistance upon challenge with T1 in this case) provides the direction in evolution by retaining those mutations that are advantageous, discarding those that are harmful (T1 sensitivity in this case). This experiment dealt a blow to Lamarckian inheritance and set the stage for tremendous advances in genetics and molecular biology, launching a tsunami of research that eventually led to the discovery of DNA as the hereditary material and to cracking the genetic code. |
| Natural selection is one of the cornerstones of modern biology. The term was introduced by Darwin in his groundbreaking 1859 book On the Origin of Species, in which natural selection was described by analogy to artificial selection, a process by which animals and plants with traits considered desirable by human breeders are systematically favored for reproduction. The concept of natural selection was originally developed in the absence of a valid theory of heredity ; at the time of Darwin's writing, nothing was known of modern genetics. The union of traditional Darwinian evolution with subsequent discoveries in classical and molecular genetics is termed the modern evolutionary synthesis. Natural selection remains the primary explanation for adaptive evolution. |
| Many of the scientists in question did some early work on the mechanisms of evolution, e.g., the modern evolutionary synthesis combines Darwin's theory of evolution with Mendel 's theories of inheritance and genetics. Though biological evolution of some sort had become the primary mode of discussing speciation within science by the late-19th century, it was not until the mid-20th century that evolutionary theories stabilized into the modern synthesis. Geneticist and evolutionary biologist Theodosius Dobzhansky, called the Father of the Modern Synthesis, argued that " Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution," and saw no conflict between evolutionary and his religious beliefs. Nevertheless, some of the historical scientists marshalled by creationists were dealing with quite different issues than any are engaged with today: Louis Pasteur, for example, opposed the theory of spontaneous generation with biogenesis, an advocacy some creationists describe as a critique on chemical evolution and abiogenesis. Pasteur accepted that some form of evolution had occurred and that the Earth was millions of years old. |
| Charles Darwin 's publication of the On the Origin of Species in 1859 was a watershed event in all the life sciences, especially paleontology. Fossils had played a role in the development of Darwin's theory. In particular he had been impressed by fossils he had collected in South America during the voyage of the Beagle of giant armadillo s, giant sloth s, and what at the time he thought were giant llama s that seemed to be related to species still living on the continent in modern times. The scientific debate that started immediately after the publication of Origin led to a concerted effort to look for transitional fossils and other evidence of evolution in the fossil record. There were two areas where early success attracted considerable public attention, the transition between reptiles and birds, and the evolution of the modern single-toed horse. In 1861 the first specimen of Archaeopteryx, an animal with both teeth and feathers and a mix of other reptilian and avian features, was discovered in a limestone quarry in Bavaria and described by Richard Owen. Another would be found in the late 1870s and put on display at a Museum in Berlin in 1881. Other primitive toothed birds were found by Othniel Marsh in Kansas in 1872. Marsh also discovered fossils of several primitive horses in the Western United States that helped trace the evolution of the horse from the small 5-toed Hyracotherium of the Eocene to the much larger single-toed modern horses of the genus Equus. Thomas Huxley would make extensive use of both the horse and bird fossils in his advocacy of evolution. Acceptance of evolution occurred rapidly in scientific circles, but acceptance of Darwin's proposed mechanism of natural selection as the driving force behind it was much less universal. In particular some paleontologists such as Edward Drinker Cope and Henry Fairfield Osborn preferred alternatives such as neo- Lamarckism, the inheritance of characteristics acquired during life, and orthogenesis, an innate drive to change in a particular direction, to explain what they perceived as linear trends in evolution. |
| In the end, the two approaches were combined, especially by work conducted by R. A. Fisher as early as 1918. The combination, in the 1930s and 1940s, of Mendelian genetics with Darwin's theory of natural selection resulted in the modern synthesis of evolutionary biology. |
| The 1859 publication of Darwin's theory in On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life is often considered the central event in the history of modern biology. Darwin's established credibility as a naturalist, the sober tone of the work, and most of all the sheer strength and volume of evidence presented, allowed Origin to succeed where previous evolutionary works such as the anonymous Vestiges of Creation had failed. Most scientists were convinced of evolution and common descent by the end of the 19th century. However, natural selection would not be accepted as the primary mechanism of evolution until well into the 20th century, as most contemporary theories of heredity seemed incompatible with the inheritance of random variation. |
| Charles Darwin's views on religion have been the subject of much interest. His work which was pivotal in the development of modern biology and evolution theory played a prominent part in debates about religion and science at the time, then in the early 20th century became a focus of the creation-evolution controversy in the United States. |
| The modern evolutionary synthesis is the outcome of a merger of several different scientific fields to produce a more cohesive understanding of evolutionary theory. In the 1920s, Ronald Fisher, J.B.S. Haldane and Sewall Wright combined Darwin's theory of natural selection with statistical models of Mendelian genetics, founding the discipline of population genetics. In the 1930s and 1940s, efforts were made to merge population genetics, the observations of field naturalists on the distribution of species and sub species, and analysis of the fossil record into a unified explanatory model. The application of the principles of genetics to naturally occurring populations, by scientists such as Theodosius Dobzhansky and Ernst Mayr, advanced the understanding of the processes of evolution. Dobzhansky's 1937 work Genetics and the Origin of Species helped bridge the gap between genetics and field biology by presenting the mathematical work of the population geneticists in a form more useful to field biologists, and by showing that wild populations had much more genetic variability with geographically isolated subspecies and reservoirs of genetic diversity in recessive genes than the models of the early population geneticists had allowed for. Mayr, on the basis of an understanding of genes and direct observations of evolutionary processes from field research, introduced the biological species concept, which defined a species as a group of interbreeding or potentially interbreeding populations that are reproductively isolated from all other populations. Both Dobzhansky and Mayr emphasised the importance of subspecies reproductively isolated by geographical barriers in the emergence of new species. The paleontologist George Gaylord Simpson helped to incorporate paleontology with a statistical analysis of the fossil record that showed a pattern consistent with the branching and non-directional pathway of evolution of organisms predicted by the modern synthesis. |
| Charles Darwin gave new direction to morphology and physiology, by uniting them in a common biological theory: the theory of organic evolution. The result was a reconstruction of the classification of animals upon a genealogical basis, fresh investigation of the development of animals, and early attempts to determine their genetic relationships. The end of the 19th century saw the fall of spontaneous generation and the rise of the germ theory of disease, though the mechanism of inheritance remained a mystery. In the early 20th century, the rediscovery of Mendel's work led to the rapid development of genetics by Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students, and by the 1930s the combination of population genetics and natural selection in the " neo-Darwinian synthesis ". |
| Modern evolutionary theory continues to develop. Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, with its tree-like model of branching common descent, has become the unifying theory of the life science s. The theory explains the diversity of living organisms and their adaptation to the environment. It makes sense of the geologic record, biogeography, parallels in embryo nic development, biological homologies, vestigiality, cladistics, phylogenetics and other fields, with unrivalled explanatory power; it has also become essential to applied sciences such as medicine and agriculture. Despite the scientific consensus, a religion-based political controversy has developed over how evolution is taught in schools, especially in the United States. |
| Natural selection relies crucially on the idea of heredity, but developed before the basic concepts of genetics. Although the Moravia n monk Gregor Mendel, the father of modern genetics, was a contemporary of Darwin's, his work lay in obscurity, only being rediscovered in 1900. Only after the mid-20th century integration of evolution with Mendel's laws Mendel's laws of inheritance, the so-called modern evolutionary synthesis, did scientists generally come to accept natural selection. The synthesis grew from advances in different fields. Ronald Fisher developed the required mathematical language and wrote The Genetical Theory of Natural Selection (1930). J. B. S. Haldane introduced the concept of the "cost" of natural selection. Sewall Wright elucidated the nature of selection and adaptation. Theodosius Dobzhansky established the idea that mutation, by creating genetic diversity, supplied the raw material for natural selection, in his book Genetics and the Origin of Species (1937). Ernst Mayr recognised the key importance of reproductive isolation for speciation in his Systematics and the Origin of Species (1942). W. D. Hamilton conceived of kin selection in 1964.This synthesis cemented natural selection as the foundation of evolutionary theory, where it remains today. A second synthesis was brought about at the end of the 20th century by molecular genetics, creating the field of evolutionary developmental biology (evo-devo), which seeks to explain evolution at a molecular level. |
| Since the publication of his Origin of the Species changed the course of modern biology in 1859, Charles Darwin has remained one of the most fascinating people in all of science. A REPLICA of the ship that took Charles Darwin on his voyage of discovery could be built by a crew member's descendant. The scientists noted that vines imported from the Americas didn't succumb to the insect, leading a few botanists and vintners to recall the recent writings of Charles Darwin on adaptation |
| How has Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection influenced scientific thinking in the modern world? The theory of evolution by natural selection, which is the cornerstone of biology, is the basis for immunology, evolutionary biology, ecology, biological anthropology, neurology, evolutionary development and a host of other scientific disciplines |
| awards and honors. Charles Darwin, in full Charles Robert Darwin (born February 12, 1809, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England - died April 19, 1882, Downe, Kent), English naturalist whose scientific theory of evolution by natural selection became the foundation of modern evolutionary studies |
| In the early 20th century the modern evolutionary synthesis integrated classical genetics with Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection through the discipline of population genetics. The importance of natural selection as a cause of evolution was accepted into other branches of biology.n the early 20th century the modern evolutionary synthesis integrated classical genetics with Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection through the discipline of population genetics. The importance of natural selection as a cause of evolution was accepted into other branches of biology |
| In the early 20th century the modern evolutionary synthesis integrated classical genetics with Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection through the discipline of population genetics. The importance of natural selection as a cause of evolution was accepted into other branches of biology |
| Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection underlies all modern biology. It enables us to decipher our genes and fight viruses, and to understand Earth's fossil record and rich biodiversity. Simple yet at times controversial, misunderstood and misused for social goals, the theory remains unchallenged as the central concept of biology. Charles Darwin, reluctant revolutionary, profoundly altered our view of the natural world and our place in it. Charles Darwin looked closely at life. The vast and marvelous diversity of life on Earth, from barnacles to butterflies, ostriches to orchids, made him curious |
| Within the modern evolutionary synthesis school of thought, macroevolution is thought of as the compounded effects of microevolution. Thus, the distinction between micro- and macroevolution is not a fundamental onethe only difference between them is of time and scale. As Ernst W. Mayr observes, "transspecific evolution is nothing but an extrapolation and magnification of the events that take place within populations and species...it is misleading to make a distinction between the causes of micro- and macroevolution". However, time is not a necessary distinguishing factormacroevolution can happen without gradual compounding of small changes; whole-genome duplication can result in speciation occurring over a single generation - this is especially common in plants. |
| Scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science describe microevolution as small scale change within species, and macroevolution as the formation of new species, but otherwise not being different from microevolution. In macroevolution, an accumulation of microevolutionary changes leads to speciation. The main difference between the two processes is that one occurs within a few generations, whilst the other takes place over thousands of years (i.e. a quantitative difference). Essentially they describe the same process; although evolution beyond the species level results in beginning and ending generations which could not interbreed, the intermediate generations could. |
| Microevolution is the change in allele frequencies that occurs over time within a population. This change is due to four different processes: mutation, selection ( natural and artificial ), gene flow, and genetic drift. This change happens over a relatively short (in evolutionary terms) amount of time compared to the changes termed 'macroevolution' which is where greater differences in the population occur. |
| One of the tenets of the modern evolutionary synthesis was that macroevolution (the evolution of phylogenic clades at the species level and above) was solely the result of the mechanisms of microevolution (changes in gene frequency within populations) operating over an extended period of time. During the last decades of the 20th century some paleontologists raised questions about whether other factors, such as punctuated equilibrium and group selection operating on the level of entire species and even higher level phylogenic clades, needed to be considered to explain patterns in evolution revealed by statistical analysis of the fossil record. Near the end of the 20th century some researchers in evolutionary developmental biology suggested that interactions between the environment and the developmental process might have been the source of some of the structural innovations seen in macroevolution, but other evo-devo researchers maintained that genetic mechanisms visible at the population level are fully sufficient to explain all macroevolution.<ref>{{cite journal |last1=Newman |first1=Stuart A. |authorlink1=Stuart Newman |last2=Müller |first2=Gerd B. |authorlink2=Gerd Müller (theoretical biologist) |date=December 2000 |title=Epigenetic mechanisms of character origination |journal= Journal of Experimental Zoology |volume=288 |issue=4 |pages=304–317 |doi=10.1002/1097-010X(20001215)288:4 |
| These outcomes of evolution are distinguished based on time scale as macroevolution versus microevolution. Macroevolution refers to evolution that occurs at or above the level of species, in particular speciation and extinction; whereas microevolution refers to smaller evolutionary changes within a species or population, in particular shifts in gene frequency and adaptation. In general, macroevolution is regarded as the outcome of long periods of microevolution. Thus, the distinction between micro- and macroevolution is not a fundamental one—the difference is simply the time involved. However, in macroevolution, the traits of the entire species may be important. For instance, a large amount of variation among individuals allows a species to rapidly adapt to new habitat s, lessening the chance of it going extinct, while a wide geographic range increases the chance of speciation, by making it more likely that part of the population will become isolated. In this sense, microevolution and macroevolution might involve selection at different levels—with microevolution acting on genes and organisms, versus macroevolutionary processes such as Species selection and selection at higher taxonomic levels species selection acting on entire species and affecting their rates of speciation and extinction. |
| According to Goldschmidt, "biologists seem inclined to think that because they have not themselves seen a 'large' mutation, such a thing cannot be possible. But such a mutation need only be an event of the most extraordinary rarity to provide the world with the important material for evolution". Goldschmidt believed that the neo-Darwinian view of gradual accumulation of small mutation s was important but could account for variation only within species ( microevolution ) and was not a powerful enough source of evolutionary novelty to explain new species. Instead he believed that large genetic differences between species required profound "macro-mutations" a source for large genetic changes ( macroevolution ) which once in a while could occur as a "hopeful monster". |
| Macroevolution and microevolution describe fundamentally identical processes on different time scales. Microevolution refers to small evolutionary changes (typically described as changes in allele frequencies) within a species or population. while macroevolution is evolution on a scale of separated gene pools. Macroevolutionary studies focus on change that occurs at or above the level of species. |
| Natural selection acts on the phenotype, or the observable characteristics of an organism, but the genetic (heritable) basis of any phenotype that gives a reproductive advantage may become more common in a population. Over time, this process can result in populations that specialise for particular ecological niche s ( microevolution ) and may eventually result in the emergence of new species ( macroevolution ). In other words, natural selection is a key process in the evolution of a population. Natural selection can be contrasted with artificial selection, in which human s intentionally choose specific traits, whereas in natural selection there is no intentional choice. |
| Mechanisms of Evolutionary Change. Microevolution (evolution on a small-scale) refers to the changes in allele frequencies within a single population. Allele frequencies in a population may change due to four fundamental forces of evolution: Natural Selection, Genetic Drift, Mutations and Gene Flow. Mutations are the ultimate source of new alleles in a gene pool. Two of the most relevant mechanisms of evolutionary change are: Natural Selection and Genetic Drift |
| Microevolution is simply a change in gene frequency within a population. Evolution at this scale can be observed over short periods of time. Microevolution is the change in allele frequencies brought about by mutation, genetic drift, gene flow, and natural selection below the species level. Over time, microevolution can translate into macroevolution, which is larger scale change above the species level. Microevolution is simply a change in gene frequency within a population. Evolution at this scale can be observed over short periods of time |
| Macroevolution is evolution on a scale at or above the level of species, in contrast with microevolution, which refers to smaller evolutionary changes of allele frequencies within a species or population. Macroevolution and microevolution describe fundamentally identical processes on different time scales. The process of speciation may fall within the purview of either, depending on the forces thought to drive it. Paleontology, evolutionary developmental biology, comparative genomics and genomic |
| Macroevolution includes changes occurring on geological time scales, in contrast to microevolution, which occurs on any time scale. Macroevolution and the modern synthesis. Within the modern synthesis of the early 20th century, macroevolution is thought of as the compounded effects of microevolution. Thus, the distinction between micro- and macroevolution is not a fundamental one, the only difference between them is of time and scale |
| Macroevolution is evolution on a scale at or above the level of species, in contrast with microevolution,[1] which refers to smaller evolutionary changes of allele frequencies within a species or population.[2] Macroevolution and microevolution describe fundamentally identical processes on different time scales.[3][4 |
| Macroevolution is the process that takes place over several thousands of years and describes how humans have evolved from primates and how reptiles turned into birds. Microevolution leads to small changes in the same species whereas macroevolution leads to the creation of a new species from parent species |
| Macroevolution is evolution on a scale of separated gene pools. Macroevolutionary studies focus on change that occurs at or above the level of species, in contrast with microevolution, which refers to smaller evolutionary changes (typically described as changes in allele frequencies) within a species or population |
| Macroevolution refers to evolution that occurs at or above the level of species, in particular speciation and extinction; whereas microevolution refers to smaller evolutionary changes within a species or population, in particular shifts in gene frequency and adaptation |
| In a large population, "intermarriages" ( crossing ) would even out these variations and explain why species appeared constant, but reproductive isolation of a small sub-group could lead to divergence and geographic speciation : "animals on separate islands ought to become different if kept long enough apart with slightly differing circumstances", as in the various species he had seen of Darwin's development of theory of evolution Galápagos tortoises and mockingbird s, the Falkland Fox and the Chiloe fox, the " Inglish and Irish Hare ". What Darwin called " inosculation " would abruptly introduce a clear distinction between even the most closely related species, explaining the rheas which remained distinct species with overlapping territories.<ref> |
| The evolution of sexual reproduction as well as its maintenance, is another mystery in biology. The purpose of sexual reproduction is unclear, as in many organisms it has a 50% cost (ﬁtness disadvantage) in relation to asexual reproduction. Mating type s (types of gamete s, according to their compatibility) may have arisen as a result of anisogamy (gamete dimorphism), or the male and female genders may have evolved before anisogamy. It is also unknown why most sexual organisms use a binary mating system, and why some organisms have gamete dimorphism. Charles Darwin was the first to suggest that sexual selection drives speciation (the formation of species ); without sexual reproduction it is unlikely that complex life would have evolved. |
| In 1858 Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace published a new evolutionary theory, explained in detail in Darwin's On the Origin of Species (1859). Unlike Lamarck, Darwin proposed common descent and a branching tree of life, meaning that two very different species could share a common ancestor. Darwin based his theory on the idea of natural selection : it synthesized a broad range of evidence from animal husbandry, biogeography, geology, morphology, and embryology. |
| Adaptation is one of the two main processes that explain the diverse species we see in biology, such as the different species of Darwin's finches. The other is speciation (species-splitting or cladogenesis ), caused by geographical isolation or some other mechanism. A favorite example used today to study the interplay of adaptation and speciation is the evolution of cichlid fish in African lakes, where the question of reproductive isolation is much more complex. |
| In the 1920s and 1930s, Mendel's theory of inheritance and Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection were joined in what was called the modern evolutionary synthesis. This conjunction of theories also had a large impact on how biologists think about species. Edward Poulton anticipated many ideas on species that today are well accepted, and that were later more fully developed by Theodosius Dobzhansky and Ernst Mayr, two of the architects of the modern synthesis. Dobzhansky's 1937 book articulated the genetic processes that occur when incipient species are beginning to diverge. In particular, Dobzhansky described the critical role, for the formation of new species, of the evolution of reproductive isolation. |
| Charles Darwin 's famous book On the Origin of Species (1859) offered an explanation as to how species evolve, given enough time. Although Darwin did not provide details on how species can split into two, he viewed speciation as a gradual process. If Darwin was correct, then, when new incipient species are forming, there must be a period of time when they are not yet distinct enough to be recognized as species. Darwin's theory suggested that there was often not going to be an objective fact of the matter, on whether there were one or two species. |
| Many of the scientists in question did some early work on the mechanisms of evolution, e.g., the modern evolutionary synthesis combines Darwin's theory of evolution with Mendel 's theories of inheritance and genetics. Though biological evolution of some sort had become the primary mode of discussing speciation within science by the late-19th century, it was not until the mid-20th century that evolutionary theories stabilized into the modern synthesis. Geneticist and evolutionary biologist Theodosius Dobzhansky, called the Father of the Modern Synthesis, argued that " Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution," and saw no conflict between evolutionary and his religious beliefs. Nevertheless, some of the historical scientists marshalled by creationists were dealing with quite different issues than any are engaged with today: Louis Pasteur, for example, opposed the theory of spontaneous generation with biogenesis, an advocacy some creationists describe as a critique on chemical evolution and abiogenesis. Pasteur accepted that some form of evolution had occurred and that the Earth was millions of years old. |
| In 1859, Charles Darwin set out his theory of evolution by natural selection as an explanation for adaptation and speciation. He defined natural selection as the "principle by which each slight variation [of a trait], if useful, is preserved." The concept was simple but powerful: individuals best adapted to their environments are more likely to survive and reproduce. As long as there is some variation between them and that variation is heritable, there will be an inevitable selection of individuals with the most advantageous variations. If the variations are heritable, then differential reproductive success leads to a progressive evolution of particular populations of a species, and populations that evolve to be sufficiently different eventually become different species. |
| Female Cosmetic Coalitions' is a conceptual approach linking (a) Darwin's theory of evolution by natural and sexual selection, (b) research into sexual signalling by wild-living monkeys and apes, (c) the fossil record of encephalization in human evolution, (d) recent archaeological discoveries of red ochre pigments dating back to the speciation in Africa of Homo sapiens around 250,000 years ago and (e) modern hunter-gatherer ethnography. These seemingly divergent topics are brought together in a co-authored publication attempting to explain why the world today is populated by modern Homo sapiens instead of by the equally large-brained, previously successful Neanderthals. An account of exhaustive archaeological testing of the FCC theory, including robust debate between specialists, is '''this article''' published in the journal Current Anthropology in 2016. |
| His most important publication was Variation and Evolution in Plants, which combined genetics and Darwin's theory of natural selection to describe plant speciation. It is regarded as one of the main publications which formed the core of the modern evolutionary synthesis and still provides the conceptual framework for research in plant evolutionary biology; according to Ernst Mayr, "Few later works dealing with the evolutionary systematics of plants have not been very deeply affected by Stebbins' work." He also researched and wrote widely on the role of hybridization and polyploidy in speciation and plant evolution; his work in this area has had a lasting influence on research in the field. |
| Darwin's barnacle studies convinced him that variation arose constantly and not just in response to changed circumstances. In 1854, he completed the last part of his Beagle-related writing and began working full-time on evolution. His thinking changed from the view that species formed in isolated populations only, as on islands, to an emphasis on speciation without isolation ; that is, he saw increasing specialisation within large stable populations as continuously exploiting new ecological niche s. He conducted empirical research focusing on difficulties with his theory. He studied the developmental and anatomical differences between different breeds of many domestic animals, became actively involved in fancy pigeon breeding, and experimented (with the help of his son Francis ) on ways that plant seeds and animals might disperse across oceans to colonise distant islands. By 1856, his theory was much more sophisticated, with a mass of supporting evidence. |
| Speciation is the evolution ary process by which reproductively isolated biological populations evolve to become distinct species. The biologist Orator F. Cook coined the term 'speciation' in 1906 for the splitting of lineages or " cladogenesis," as opposed to " anagenesis " or "phyletic evolution" within lineages. Charles Darwin was the first to describe the role of natural selection in speciation in his 1859 book The Origin of Species. He also identified sexual selection as a likely mechanism, but found it problematic. |
| The modern understanding of evolution began with the 1859 publication of Charles Darwin 's On the Origin of Species. In addition, Gregor Mendel 's work with plants helped to explain the hereditary patterns of genetics. Fossil discoveries in paleontology, advances in population genetics and a global network of scientific research have provided further details into the mechanisms of evolution. Scientists now have a good understanding of the origin of new species ( speciation ) and have observed the speciation process in the laboratory and in the wild. Evolution is the principal scientific theory that biologist s use to understand life and is used in many disciplines, including medicine, psychology, conservation biology, anthropology, forensics, agriculture and other social-cultural applications. |
| New species. New species can arise as a result of isolation. This is where two populations of a species become geographically separated. For example, Charles Darwin described speciation speciation: The formation of new and distinct species in the course of evolution. of finches this way. Darwin studied the wildlife on the GalÃ¡pagos Islands (a group of islands on the equator, almost 1,000 km west of Ecuador |
| Darwin's Theory. In 1859, Charles Darwin set out his theory of evolution by natural selection as an explanation for adaptation and speciation. He defined natural selection as the principle by which each slight variation [of a trait], if useful, is preserved.n a letter to Charles Lyell in September 1860, Darwin regretted the use of the term Natural Selection, preferring the term Natural Preservation. For Darwin and his contemporaries, natural selection was in essence synonymous with evolution by natural selection |
| Real-time Business Intelligence systems are event driven, and may use Complex Event Processing, Event Stream Processing and Mashup (web application hybrid) techniques to enable events to be analysed without being first transformed and stored in a database. These in-memory database techniques have the advantage that high rates of events can be monitored, and since data does not have to be written into databases data latency can be reduced to milliseconds. |
| Firebase provides a realtime database and backend as a service. The service provides application developers an API that allows application data to be synchronized across clients and stored on Firebase's cloud. The company provides client libraries that enable integration with Android, iOS, JavaScript, Java, Objective-C, swift and Node.js applications. The database is also accessible through a REST API and bindings for several JavaScript frameworks such as AngularJS, React, Ember.js and Backbone.js. The REST API uses the Server-Sent Events protocol, which is an API for creating HTTP connections for receiving push notifications from a server. Developers using the realtime database can secure their data by using the company's server-side-enforced security rules. |
| In real-time databases, deadlines are formed and different kinds of systems respond to data that does not meet its deadline in different ways. In a real-time system, each transaction uses a timestamp to schedule the transactions. A priority mapper unit assigns a level of importance to each transaction upon its arrival in the database system that is dependent on how the system views times and other priorities. The timestamp method on relies on the arrival time in the system. Researchers indicate that for most studies, transactions are sporadic with unpredictable arrival times. For example, the system gives an earlier request deadline to a higher priority and a later deadline to a lower priority. Below is a comparison of different scheduling algorithms |
| A real-time database is a database system which uses real-time processing to handle workloads whose state is constantly changing. This differs from traditional databases containing persistent data, mostly unaffected by time. For example, a stock market changes very rapidly and is dynamic. The graphs of the different markets appear to be very unstable and yet a database has to keep track of current values for all of the markets of the New York Stock Exchange. Real-time processing means that a transaction is processed fast enough for the result to come back and be acted on right away. Real-time databases are useful for accounting, banking, law, medical record s, multi-media, process control, reservation systems, and scientific data analysis. |
| Traditional databases are persistent but are incapable of dealing with dynamic data that constantly changes. Therefore, another system is needed. Real-time databases may be modified to improve accuracy and efficiency and to avoid conflict, by providing deadlines and wait periods to insure temporal consistency. Real-time database systems offer a way of monitoring a physical system and representing it in data streams to a database. A data stream, like memory, fades over time. In order to guarantee that the freshest and most accurate information is recorded there are a number of ways of checking transactions to make sure they are executed in the proper order. An online auction house provides an example of a rapidly changing database |
| Real-time databases are traditional databases that use an extension to give the additional power to yield reliable responses. They use timing constraints that represent a certain range of values for which the data are valid. This range is called temporal validity. A conventional database cannot work under these circumstances because the inconsistencies between the real world objects and the data that represents them are too severe for simple modifications. An effective system needs to be able to handle time-sensitive queries, return only temporally valid data, and support priority scheduling. To enter the data in the records, often a sensor or an input device monitors the state of the physical system and updates the database with new information to reflect the physical system more accurately. When designing a real-time database system, one should consider how to represent valid time, how facts are associated with real-time system. Also, consider how to represent attribute values in the database so that process transactions and data consistency have no violations. |
| TSDBs are databases that are optimized for time series data. Software with complex logic or business rules and high transaction volume for time series data may not be practical with traditional relational database management systems. Flat file database s are not a viable option either, if the data and transaction volume reaches a maximum threshold determined by the capacity of individual servers (processing power and storage capacity). Queries for historical data, replete with time ranges and roll ups and arbitrary time zone conversions are difficult in a relational database. Compositions of those rules are even more difficult. This is a problem compounded by the free nature of relational systems themselves. Many relational systems are often not modelled correctly with respect to time series data. TSDBs on the other hand impose a model and this allows them to provide more features for doing so. |
| Organizational Intelligence and operational intelligence are usually seen as subsets of business analytics, since both are types of know-how that have the goal of improving business performance across the enterprise. Operational Intelligence is often linked to or compared with real-time business intelligence (BI) since both deliver visibility and insight into business operations. Operational Intelligence differs from BI in being primarily activity-centric, whereas BI is primarily data-centric and relies on a database (or Hadoop cluster) as well as after-the-fact and report-based approaches to identifying patterns in data. By definition, Operational Intelligence works in real-time and transforms unstructured data streams—from log file, sensor, network and service data—into real-time, actionable intelligence. |
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| A relational data stream management system (RDSMS) is a distributed, in-memory data stream management system (DSMS) that is designed to use standards-compliant SQL queries to process unstructured and structured data streams in real-time. Unlike SQL queries executed in a traditional RDBMS, which return a result and exit, SQL queries executed in a RDSMS do not exit, generating results continuously as new data become available. Continuous SQL queries in a RDSMS use the SQL Window function to analyze, join and aggregate data streams over fixed or sliding windows. Windows can be specified as time-based or row-based. |
| One interesting aspect of real-time computer graphics is the way in which it differs from traditional off-line rendering systems (and hence, these are the non-real-time graphics systems); non-real-time graphics typically rely on ray-tracing where the expensive operation of tracing rays from the camera to the world is allowed and can take as much as hours or even days for a single frame. On the other hand, in the case of real-time graphics, the system has less than 1/30th of a second per image. In order to do that, the current systems cannot afford shooting millions or even billions of rays; instead, they rely on the technique of z-buffer triangle triangle rasterization. In this technique, every object is decomposed into individual primitives—the most popular and common one is the triangle. These triangles are then 'drawn' or rendered onto the screen one by one. Each of these triangles get Vertex shaders positioned, rotated and scaled on the screen and a special hardware (or in the case of an emulator, the software rasterizer) called rasterizer generates the pixels inside each of these triangles. These triangles are then decomposed into further smaller atomic units called pixels (or in computer graphics terminology, aptly called fragments) that are suitable for displaying on a display screen. The pixels are then drawn on the screen using a certain color; current systems are capable of deciding the color that results in these triangles—for e.g. a texture can be used to 'paint' onto a triangle, which is simply deciding what color to output at each pixel based on a stored picture; or in a more complex case, at each pixel, one can compute if a certain light is being seen or not resulting in very good shadows (using a technique called shadow mapping ). |
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| Transactions performed online update databases in real time. This contrasts with batch input, where, for example, a database may not record a purchase until a batch processes it hours or days later. Businesses prefer online input if timeliness is critical to their operation |
| Real time activities have an unlimited processor quantum and run without switching unless interrupted by a higher priority real time activity or High Exec activity. Real Time activities are given control of any available processor that is running something of lower priority. Interrupts are sent between processors when necessary to ensure immediate availability. Real time is used by customers to fly missiles, run simulators, and other functions that require immediate response |
| This is an era of real-time systems. Customers want to see the current status of their order in e-shop, the current status of a parcel delivery—a real time parcel tracking—, the current balance on their account, etc. This shows the need of a real-time system, which is being updated as well to enable smooth manufacturing process in real-time, e.g., ordering material when enterprise is running out stock, synchronizing customer orders with manufacturing process, etc. From real life, there exist so many examples where real-time processing gives successful and competitive advantage |
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| Real-Time Data Processing. An integrated accounting financial system enables you to relay real-time information about your business transactions. For example, if you operate a small hotel business, you can remotely track your number of vacant rooms, occupied rooms and new reservations.his streamlines the information input and output of your management accounting and financial reporting functions. The adoption of an integrated financial system enhances your speed, accuracy and efficiency of processing financial information |
| In real time operating system there is a little swapping of programs between primary and secondary memory. Most of the time, processes remain in primary memory in order to provide quick response, therefore, memory management in real time system is less demanding compared to other systems. The primary functions of the real time operating system are to: 1. Manage the processor and other system resources to meet the requirements of an application. 2. Synchronize with and respond to the system events. 3. Move the data efficiently among processes and to perform coordination among these processes |
| Real-time Business Intelligence systems are event driven, and may use Complex Event Processing, Event Stream Processing and Mashup (web application hybrid) techniques to enable events to be analysed without being first transformed and stored in a database. These in-memory database techniques have the advantage that high rates of events can be monitored, and since data does not have to be written into databases data latency can be reduced to milliseconds. |
| Data philanthropy plays an important role in academia. Researchers encounter countless obstacles whilst attempting to access data. This data is available to a limited number of researchers with sole access to restricted resources who are authorized to utilize this information; like social media streams enabling them to produce more knowledge and develop new studies. For example, Twitter markets access to its real-time APIs at exorbitant prices, which often surpasses the budgets of most researchers. 'Data Grants’ is a trial program created by Twitter that provides a selective number of academics and researchers with access to real-time databases in order to garner more knowledge. They apply to gain entry into vast data downloads, on specific topics. |
| For example, there is an ACM Queue interview with Jim Ready, founder of MontaVista (realtime linux company), "Interview with Jim Reddy", April 2003, ACM Queue. He says in the interview, "The single, most successful RTOS in Japan historically is µITRON. This is an indigenous open specification led by Dr. Ken Sakamura of the University of Tokyo. It is an industry standard there." Many Japanese digital cameras, for example, have use ITRON specification OS. Toyota automobile has used ITRON specification OS for engine control |
| Firebase provides a realtime database and backend as a service. The service provides application developers an API that allows application data to be synchronized across clients and stored on Firebase's cloud. The company provides client libraries that enable integration with Android, iOS, JavaScript, Java, Objective-C, swift and Node.js applications. The database is also accessible through a REST API and bindings for several JavaScript frameworks such as AngularJS, React, Ember.js and Backbone.js. The REST API uses the Server-Sent Events protocol, which is an API for creating HTTP connections for receiving push notifications from a server. Developers using the realtime database can secure their data by using the company's server-side-enforced security rules. |
| A characteristic of modern database applications is that they facilitate simultaneous updates and queries from multiple users. Systems in the 1970s might have accomplished this by having each user in front of a 3270 terminal to a mainframe computer. By the mid-1980s it was becoming more common to give each user a personal computer and have a program running on that PC that connected to a database server. Information would be pulled from the database, transmitted over a network, and then arranged, graphed, or otherwise formatted by the program running on the PC. Starting in the mid-1990s it became more common to build database applications with a Web interface. Rather than develop custom software to run on a user's PC, the user would use the same Web browser program for every application. A database application with a Web interface had the advantage that it could be used on devices of different sizes, with different hardware, and with different operating systems. Examples of early database applications with Web interfaces include amazon.com, which used the Oracle relational database management system, the photo.net online community, whose implementation on top of Oracle was described in the book Database-Backed Web Sites (Ziff-Davis Press; May 1997), and eBay, also running Oracle. |
| The primary competitors like Microsoft SQL Server and MySQL supported online transaction processing and online analytical processing but were not distributed. Clustrix provides a distributed relational, ACID database that scales transactions and support real-time analytics. Other distributed relational databases are columnar (they don't support primary transaction workload) and focus on offline analytics and this includes EMC Greenplum, HP Vertica, Infobright, and Amazon Redshift. Notable players in the primary SQL database space are in-memory. This includes VoltDB and MemSQL, which excel at low-latency transactions, but do not target real-time analytics. NoSQL competitors, like MongoDB are good at handling unstructured data and read heavy workloads, but do not compete in the space for write heavy workloads (no transactions, coarse grained (DB-level) locking, and no SQL features (like joins ), so the NewSQL and NoSQL databases are complementary. |
| Operational databases are used to store, manage and track real-time business information. For example, a company might have an operational database used to track warehouse/stock quantities. As customers order products from an online web store, an operational database can be used to keep track of how many items have been sold and when the company will need to reorder stock. An operational database stores information about the activities of an organization, for example customer relationship management transactions or financial operations, in a computer database. |
| The Series/1 was also widely used in manufacturing environments, including General Motors assembly plants. Example systems and applications included Manufacturing Information Database (MIDB), Vehicle Component Verification System (VCVS) and Assembly Line Diagnostic Link (ALDL). These systems were connected to plant floor devices and used in the realtime manufacture of vehicles. There was also a Time and Attendance (T&A) system connected to badge readers and employee turnstiles. Series/1 computers where also utilized in the early development of GM's Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP) |
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| Aerospike is the company behind the Aerospike open source NoSQL distributed database which has a horizontally scalable high-speed lightweight data layer. Citrusleaf, a Mountain View, California based company which rebranded to Aerospike in August 2012, launched the database in 2011. The company purpose-built the database for developers to deploy real-time big data applications. |
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| MarineTraffic is an open, community-based project, which provides real-time information on the movements of ships and current location of ships in harbours and ports. A database of information on the vessels include for example details of location where they were built plus dimensions of the vessels, gross tonnage and International Maritime Organisation (IMO) number. Users can submit photographs of the vessels which other users can rate. |
| One of the problems facing real-time ocean observatories is the ability to provide a fast and accurate assessment of the data quality. Ocean Networks Canada is in the process of implementing real-time quality control on incoming data. For scalar data, the aim is to meet the guidelines of the Quality Assurance of Real Time Oceanographic Data (QARTOD) group. QARTOD is a US organization tasked with identifying issues involved with incoming real-time data from the U.S Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). A large portion of their agenda is to create guidelines for how the quality of real-time data is to be determined and reported to the scientific community. Real-time data quality testing at Ocean Networks Canada includes tests designed to catch instrument failures and major spikes or data dropouts before the data is made available to the user. Real-time quality tests include meeting instrument manufacturer’s standards and overall observatory/site ranges determined from previous data. Due to the positioning of some instrument platforms in highly productive areas, we have also designed dual-sensor tests e.g. for some conductivity sensors. The quality control testing is split into 3 separate categories. The first category is in real-time and tests the data before the data are parsed into the database. The second category is delayed-mode testing where archived data are subject to testing after a certain period of time. The third category is manual quality control by an Ocean Networks Canada data expert |
| Clusterpoint database enables to perform transactions in a distributed document database model in the same way as in a SQL database. Users can perform secure real-time updates, free text search, analytical SQL querying and reporting at high velocity in very large distributed databases containing XML or JSON document type data. Transactions are implemented without database consistency issues plaguing most of NoSQL databases and can safely run at high-performance speed previously available only with relational databases. Real time Big data analytics, replication, loadsharing and high-availability are standard features of Clusterpoint database software platform. |
| The Platform Layer includes the following core functionality to all modules: OPC-UA Client, Database, Web Server, System Logging, Licensing, Unified Development Environment, Auditing, Authentication, Module API, Alerting Core Functionality, Database Connectivity, Scripting Engine, Realtime Tag Database, Store & Forward, and Redundancy |
| In contrast, real time data processing involves a continual input, process and output of data. Data must be processed in a small time period (or near real time). Radar systems, customer services and bank ATMs are examples |
| Best Answer: SAP means Systems, Applications and Products in data processing. SAP is the third largest software company in the world. SAP is the largest business application and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution software provider in terms of revenue. SAP's products focus on ERP, which it helped to pioneer. The company's main product is MySAP ERP. The name of its predecessor, SAP R/3 give a clue to its functionality: the R stands for realtime data processing and the number 3 relates to a 3-tier architecture: database, application server and client (SAPgui |
| The key RTLinux design objective was to add hard real-time capabilities to a commodity operating system to facilitate the development of complex control programs with both capabilities. For example, one might want to develop a real-time motor controller that used a commodity database and exported a web operator interface. Instead of attempting to build a single operating system that could support real-time and non-real-time capabilities, RTLinux was designed to share a computing device between a real-time and non-real-time operating system so that (1) the real-time operating system could never be blocked from execution by the non-real-time operating system and (2) components running in the two different environments could easily share data. As the name implies RTLinux was originally designed to use Linux as the non-real-time system but it eventually evolved so that the RTCore real-time kernel could run with either Linux or BSD UNIX. |
| Firebase provides a realtime database and backend as a service. The service provides application developers an API that allows application data to be synchronized across clients and stored on Firebase's cloud. The company provides client libraries that enable integration with Android, iOS, JavaScript, Java, Objective-C, swift and Node.js applications. The database is also accessible through a REST API and bindings for several JavaScript frameworks such as AngularJS, React, Ember.js and Backbone.js. The REST API uses the Server-Sent Events protocol, which is an API for creating HTTP connections for receiving push notifications from a server. Developers using the realtime database can secure their data by using the company's server-side-enforced security rules. |
| Among the important recent projects created in World Map is TweetMap, developed in a collaboration between Todd Mostak and the Center for Geographic Analysis. This project supports Twitter storage, query, analysis, display, and download of massive Twitter geo-spatial data sets consisting of billions of features. The underlying platform, called MapD, works by parallelizing processes across commodity GPU cards, achieving speedups over traditional databases by a factor of a million using inexpensive hardware. Among other applications, TweetMap can be used for tracking earthquakes and epidemics such as influenza in real time. |
| A "generalization" of Bell Labs' time-sharing operating system Unix,MERT featured a redesigned, modular kernel that was able to run Unix programs as well as privileged real-time processes. These processes' data structures were isolated from other processes with message passing being the preferred form of interprocess communication (IPC), although shared memory was also implemented. MERT also sported a custom filesystem with special support for large, contiguous, statically sized files, as used in real-time database applications. The design of MERT was influenced by Dijkstra's THE, Hansen's Monitor and IBM's CP-67. |
| In-database processing makes data analysis more accessible and relevant for high-throughput, real-time applications including fraud detection, credit scoring, risk management, transaction processing, pricing and margin analysis, usage-based micro-segmenting, behavioral ad targeting and recommendation engines, such as those used by customer service organizations to determine next-best actions |
| Because NI combines real-time network monitoring with IP metadata extraction, it enhances the effectiveness of applications for Database Security, Database Auditing and Network Protection. The network visibility afforded by NI can also be used to build enhancements and next-generation solutions for Network Performance Management, WAN Optimization, Management Customer Experience Management, Content Filtering, and internal billing of networked applications. |
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| Although applications of real-time MRI cover a broad spectrum ranging from non-medical studies of turbulent flow to the noninvasive monitoring of interventional (surgical) procedures, the most important application making use of the new capabilities is cardiovascular imaging. With the new method it is possible to obtain movies of the beating heart in real time with up to 50 frames per second during free breathing andwithout the need for a synchronization to the electrocardiogram. |
| The LiVES application allows the user to manipulate video in realtime and in non-realtime. The application also has features which go beyond traditional video editing applications - for example, it can be controlled and monitored remotely over a network, and it has facilities for streaming to and from another copy of LiVES. It is resolution and frame rate independent. |
| Operational database management systems (also referred to as OLTP On Line Transaction Processing databases), are used to manage dynamic data in real-time. These types of databases allow you to do more than simply view archived data. Operational databases allow you to modify that data (add, change or delete data), doing it in real-time. |
| Voice and video traffic is generally transmitted using UDP. Real-time video and audio streaming protocols are designed to handle occasional lost packets, so only slight degradation in quality occurs, rather than large delays if lost packets were retransmitted. Because both TCP and UDP run over the same network, many businesses are finding that a recent increase in UDP traffic from these real-time applications is hindering the performance of applications using TCP, such as point of sale, accounting, and database systems. When TCP detects packet loss, it will throttle back its data rate usage. Since both real-time and business applications are important to businesses, developing quality of service solutions is seen as crucial by some. |
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| Aerospike is the company behind the Aerospike open source NoSQL distributed database which has a horizontally scalable high-speed lightweight data layer. Citrusleaf, a Mountain View, California based company which rebranded to Aerospike in August 2012, launched the database in 2011. The company purpose-built the database for developers to deploy real-time big data applications. |
| SQLstream provides a relational stream processing platform called SQLstream Blaze for analyzing large volumes of service, sensor and machine and log file data in real-time. It performs real-time collection, aggregation, integration, enrichment and real-time analytics on the streaming data. Data streams are analyzed using the industry standard SQL language, using the ANSI standard, functionally rich SQL window function to analyze and aggregate real-time streaming data over fixed or sliding time windows, which can be further partitioned by user defined keys. Unlike a traditional RDBMS SQL query, which returns a result and exits, streaming SQL queries do not exit, generating results continuously as soon as new data become available. Patterns and exception events in data streams are detected, analyzed and reported 'on the fly' as the data arrive, that is, before the data are stored. Like a database or data warehouse, SQLstream allows you to create multiple views over the data so that different applications and users can each get their own customized view of the streaming data. The partitioning allows many different analytics to be incrementally computed using a single SQL statement or window., effectively processing potentially millions of streams with a single statement. For example, partitioning by a customer id would maintain a separate computation for each distinct customer. This is extremely concise, but also allows for efficient parallel execution. SQLstream Blaze also allows changes to be made to the queries and views without bringing down and recompiling existing applications. This is very important for many Internet of Things and other smart services that must operate 24x7 on a continuous real-time basis, where application changes must be made without needing to bringing down the service or rebuild the application. Part of SQLstream Blaze, StreamLab takes advantage of this capability in order to guide users who wish to explore data streams and understand their structure while the data are still flowing by generating new SQL queries on the fly based on user direction and analysis of data values driven by rules. In this way, it provides an effective platform for performing real-time operational intelligence, which you can view as real-time business intelligence over streaming operational data. SQLstream utilizes dataflow technology to execute many queries over high-velocity high-volume Big Data with a massively parallel standards-compliant SQL engine where the queries are executed concurrently and incrementally. Unlike databases, SQL in SQLstream becomes a language for performing continuous parallel processing, in contrast to a language for data retrieval as commonly found in relational databases. SQLstream is able to execute its queries in an optimized C++ multi-threaded dataflow engine which operates lock-free. This enables people to create lock-free parallel processing applications easily, which otherwise require specialist skillets and are often difficult to get working and are often error prone. |
| The FKF method extends the very high accuracies of Satellite Geodesy to Virtual Reference Station (VRS) Real Time Kinematic (RTK) surveying, mobile positioning and ultra-reliable navigation (Lange, 2003). First important applications will be real-time optimum calibration of global observing systems in Meteorology, Geophysics, Astronomy etc. |
| Later editions targeted the high performance non-embedded software market, including capital markets applications ( algorithmic trading, order matching engines) and real-time caching for Web-based applications, including social networks and e-commerce. Features added to support this focus include a SQL ODBC and JDBC interfaces, 64-bit support, and multiversion concurrency control (MVCC) transaction management. |
| Traditional databases are persistent but are incapable of dealing with dynamic data that constantly changes. Therefore, another system is needed. Real-time databases may be modified to improve accuracy and efficiency and to avoid conflict, by providing deadlines and wait periods to insure temporal consistency. Real-time database systems offer a way of monitoring a physical system and representing it in data streams to a database. A data stream, like memory, fades over time. In order to guarantee that the freshest and most accurate information is recorded there are a number of ways of checking transactions to make sure they are executed in the proper order. An online auction house provides an example of a rapidly changing database |
| Empress Software, Inc., developer of the Empress Embedded Database, is a privately held company founded in 1979. Empress Embedded Database is a full-function, relational database that has been embedded into applications by organizations small to large, with deployment environments including medical systems, network routers, nuclear power plant monitors, satellite management systems, and other embedded system applications that require reliability and power. Empress is an ACID compliant, SQL database engine with C, C++, Java, JDBC, ODBC, SQL, ADO.NET and kernel level API s. Applications developed using these APIs may be run in standalone and/or server modes. Empress Embedded Database runs on Linux, Unix, Microsoft Windows and real-time operating system s. |
| A series of Bhuvan Application Services that are diversified and relevant for many ministries were released on August 12,2015. These new application services include 1m Satellite images for more than 300 Cities in the country, Varieties of Applications for Forest and Environment sector of MOEFCC – Depiction of ENVIS centre database “CRIS” to highlight various environmental parameters, Toll information system for NHAI – A national database of national highways and Toll plazas, Geotagging and controlled crowd sourcing application for AP Housing Corporation Ltd., which has enabled geotagging of 3.8 million houses in AP with field photos and important attributes of housing in AP, Islands information system for developmental decision making for Border Management, MHA, Live link of the GIS databases of North East Region (NER) that showcases tools for better planning and development of NE States, A new tool on Bhuvan, enabling Data Discovery and Metadata display for the ease of navigation by the user community, Cultural heritage sites of the country and its management on geospatial platform – National database for Ministry of Culture & Archaeological Survey of India among others. One application on 3D city models/ views with Extrusions of the buildings and virtual city models was also released. This would be a useful tool for Smart City program of the Government. Other applications include Horticulture area mapping and assessment for Mango, Banana and Citrus fruits – A National Mission of DAC, MOA, Bhujal database and visualization – Country wide ground water maps, with state-wise access to the online services for drinking water and recharge structures, Geospatial tools for the Schools – GIS for class 9 and class 10, including neighbourhood mapping tools for school children as part of School Bhuvan, GAIL pipeline surveillance and monitoring system, pilot scale implementation for 640 km stretch in Gujarat. E-governance model for image and geospatial based techniques, Mobile smart phone applications for varieties of crowd sourcing applications – Particular focus is on “Clean Ganga” Mission of MOWR. The tool “Bhuvan Ganga” now available on public domain for people to participate in providing vital information for Clean Ganga project. |
| Clusterpoint database enables to perform transactions in a distributed document database model in the same way as in a SQL database. Users can perform secure real-time updates, free text search, analytical SQL querying and reporting at high velocity in very large distributed databases containing XML or JSON document type data. Transactions are implemented without database consistency issues plaguing most of NoSQL databases and can safely run at high-performance speed previously available only with relational databases. Real time Big data analytics, replication, loadsharing and high-availability are standard features of Clusterpoint database software platform. |
| , Exadata was available in the Oracle Cloud as a subscription service, also known simply as the "Exadata Service". Databases deployed in this service include all the features and options of Oracle Database Enterprise Edition. Similarly, all Exadata features and capabilities are included in this service. Oracle databases in the Exadata Service are 100% compatible with databases deployed on-premises, which enables customers to transition to the Cloud with no application changes. Oracle Corporation manages this service – including hardware, network, Linux software and Exadata software –, while customers have complete ownership of their databases. |
| Platform as a service (PaaS) is a category of Service models cloud computing services that provides a platform allowing customers to develop, run, and manage applications without the complexity of building and maintaining the infrastructure typically associated with developing and launching an app. PaaS can be delivered in two ways: as a public cloud service from a provider, where the consumer controls software deployment with minimal configuration options, and the provider provides the networks, servers, storage, OS, 'middleware' (i.e.; java runtime,.net runtime, integration, etc.), database and other services to host the consumer's application; or as a private service (software or appliance ) inside the firewall, or as software deployed on a public infrastructure as a service. |
| iland provides cloud-based disaster recovery and business continuity services. Its solution, the iland Continuity Cloud, includes data replication targets for enterprise data, and standby resources that can be activated during disasters to restore data, application, and business services. Other services include the iland Workforce Cloud that integrates desktop virtualization with a company's overall business continuity and disaster recovery plan, the iland SaaS Cloud that provides a cloud environment specifically for software as a services (SaaS) providers, and the iland Hybrid Cloud that merges virtual cloud and physical colocated servers for custom enterprise configurations. The iland Enterprise Cloud provides a cloud environment for production business systems and iland Replication-as-a-Service (RaaS) provides a data replication service for Dell EqualLogic customers to the iland cloud environment. |
| Several other vendors provide cloud database services similar to Amazon RDS. Oracle offers Oracle Cloud, a database service supporting Oracle's database technology. Microsoft offers Windows Azure SQL, a service supporting the Microsoft SQL database. Competitors supporting MySQL include RackSpace Cloud Databases, Google Cloud SQL, HP Cloud for MySQL, Xeround Cloud Database, and ClearDB. |
| EnterpriseDB offers two editions of a cloud database. These are the EDB Postgres Plus Cloud Database Advanced, which includes the EDB Postgres Advanced Server database, and EDB Postgres Plus Cloud Database Basic, which includes the PostgreSQL database. The Management Console in the cloud products provision databases in single instances, high availability clusters, or development sandboxes for Database-as-a-Service environments |
| IQLECT's primary offering is a cloud-based hardware-software converged service platform for real-time data analysis. It is designed to be sold in a single box unit. Data analysis can be performed instantaneously in the cloud or on-premise. IQLECT's product is designed to identify and analyze a variety of "Big Data." Its BangDB elastic framework database is written in C++ and is freely downloadable via a BSD license. |
| Firebase provides a realtime database and backend as a service. The service provides application developers an API that allows application data to be synchronized across clients and stored on Firebase's cloud. The company provides client libraries that enable integration with Android, iOS, JavaScript, Java, Objective-C, swift and Node.js applications. The database is also accessible through a REST API and bindings for several JavaScript frameworks such as AngularJS, React, Ember.js and Backbone.js. The REST API uses the Server-Sent Events protocol, which is an API for creating HTTP connections for receiving push notifications from a server. Developers using the realtime database can secure their data by using the company's server-side-enforced security rules. |
| Amanda Enterprise Edition is a commercial version of Amanda which has been developed by Zmanda. It includes a management GUI—Zmanda Management Console (ZMC)—and other features such as scheduler, plugin framework, and also an optional cloud backup service support. The cloud backup option uses the Amazon S3 service from Amazon Web Services as the cloud storage provider and enables safe offsite storage of the Amanda backup data. The plugin framework allows for application-specific backups and is used by Amanda Enterprise to support applications such as Oracle database, Samba network share, NDMP, etc. Amanda Enterprise also supports image-level backup of live VMs running on VMware infrastructure. |
| PaaS vendors offer a development environment to application developers. The provider typically develops toolkit and standards for development and channels for distribution and payment. In the PaaS models, cloud providers deliver a computing platform, typically including operating system, programming-language execution environment, database, and web server. Application developers can develop and run their software solutions on a cloud platform without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software layers. With some PaaS offers like Microsoft Azure and Google App Engine, the underlying computer and storage resources scale automatically to match application demand so that the cloud user does not have to allocate resources manually. The latter has also been proposed by an architecture aiming to facilitate real-time in cloud environments. Even more specific application types can be provided via PaaS, such as media encoding as provided by services like bitcodin.com or media.io. |
| In June 2015 Jelastic released version 3.3, code name "Trinity" to represent the union of three cloud options (Hybrid, Public and Private), with multi-region support within different data centers and clouds |
| Solutions to privacy in cloud computing include policy and legislation as well as end users' choices for how data is stored. The cloud service provider needs to establish clear and relevant policies that describe how the data of each cloud user will be accessed and used. Cloud service users can encrypt data that is processed or stored within the cloud to prevent unauthorized access. Cryptographic encryption mechanisms are certainly the best options. In addition, authentication and integrity protection mechanisms ensure that data only goes where the customer wants it to go and it is not modified in transit |
| The control panel includes management interfaces for the Cloud Sites, Cloud Servers and Cloud Files services. There was once a web based file manager, but this was removed for undisclosed reasons. It also allows users to manage multiple clients and the plans and products (e.g. databases, 24x7 support) that apply to them, with white label branding options for messaging. The clients themselves have access to a restricted version of the control panel that allows them to conduct administrative tasks such as managing mail accounts |
| Cloud Tools are applications and infrastructure software built to run on the RackSpace cloud. Applications listed include Zend, a PHP stack, Cloudkick, a cloud performance testing services, CopperEgg, a real-time cloud server and application monitoring service, Xeround, a MySQL cloud database, and MongoLab, the cloud version of the popular NoSQL database MongoDB. |
| After registering to use the site, users can create a database, set up field types, add records, link tables, collaborate with a team, sort the records based on a field and publish views to external websites. When an Airtable database is created, it is automatically hosted to the cloud. The values in the fields are updated real time. |
| Database management tools include support for MySQL, SQL Server, DB2, Sybase, and Oracle. The company's well-known TOAD product is also now available for cloud and NoSQL databases. |
| CipherCloud's platform serves as a gateway that encrypts data in realtime before sending the data into a cloud environment via Searchable Strong Encryption (SSE) which has been validated by FIPS 140-2. The data is only decrypted when an authorized user retrieves data from the cloud and the data is returned. Encryption keys are stored locally, never leave the user’s site and are not shared with the cloud provider. The platform is also capable of using tokenization, which is the process of substituting a sensitive data element with a non-sensitive equivalent. It also offers data loss and malware detection and monitoring for cloud environments. |
| CloudBoost is a cloud services provider and backend as a service company based in Hyderabad, India. The company makes a number of products for software developer s building mobile or web applications. CloudBoost was founded in 2014 by Nawaz Dhandala and launched with a complete cloud database solution in March 2014. CloudBoost's primary product is a complete database which provides an API that allows developers to store, query, search, and have real-time data on multiple clients. |
| Amazon Relational Database Service (or Amazon RDS) is a distributed relational database service by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a web service running "in the cloud" designed to simplify the setup, operation, and scaling of a relational database for use in applications. Complex administration processes like patching the database software, backing up databases and enabling point-in-time recovery are managed automatically. Scaling storage and compute resources can be performed by a single API call. |
| In early 2008, Eucalyptus became the first open-source, AWS API-compatible platform for deploying private clouds. In early 2008, OpenNebula, enhanced in the RESERVOIR European Commission-funded project, became the first open-source software for deploying private and hybrid clouds, and for the federation of clouds. In the same year, efforts were focused on providing quality of service guarantees (as required by real-time interactive applications) to cloud-based infrastructures, in the framework of the IRMOS European Commission-funded project, resulting to a real-time cloud environment. By mid-2008, Gartner saw an opportunity for cloud computing "to shape the relationship among consumers of IT services, those who use IT services and those who sell them" and observed that "organizations are switching from company-owned hardware and software assets to per-use service-based models" so that the "projected shift to computing... will result in dramatic growth in IT products in some areas and significant reductions in other areas." |
| Firebase is a cloud services provider and backend as a service company based in San Francisco, California. The company makes a number of products for software developers building mobile or web applications. Firebase was founded in 2011 by Andrew Lee and James Tamplin and launched with a realtime cloud database in April 2012 |
| While cloud storage sounds like it has something to do with weather fronts and storm systems, it really refers to saving data to an off-site storage system maintained by a third party. Instead of storing information to your computer's hard drive or other local storage device, you save it to a remote database. The Internet provides the connection between your computer and the database. On the surface, cloud storage has several advantages over traditional data storage. For example, if you store your data on a cloud storage system, you'll be able to get to that data from any location that has Internet access. You wouldn't need to carry around a physical storage device or use the same computer to save and retrieve your information |
| Whatever it does, this cloud service is certainly part of the application platform, it provides a service that the application relies on while it executes. From the point of view of the developer, services in the cloud just provide more options to use when designing and building an application. Just about every application today relies on other software: operating systems, database management software, even software running in the public cloud. Whatever it does and wherever it runs, all of this software together comprises an application platform |
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| Google Cloud Storage offers developers and IT organizations durable and highly available object storage. Google created three simple product options to help you address the needs of your applications while keeping your costs low.oogle Cloud Storage Nearline and DRA offer 99% monthly availability, while Google Cloud Storage Standard offers 99.9% monthly availability. Scalable. Google Cloud Storage is almost infinitely scalable. Whether you're building a small or a petabyte-scale application, Cloud storage can handle it |
| With Oracle Public Cloud, Oracle Database Cloud Services delivers the Oracle Database in the cloud, with the choice of a dedicated database instance or a dedicated schema platform managed by Oracle. Oracle WebLogic Server 12c offers a development platform integrated tools and native cloud management. Oracle Java Cloud Service in the public cloud allows building, deployment, and management of Java EE applications with Oracle WebLogic Server as the application Â©2015 IDC #253153 3 |
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| [The Oracle Database Cloud Exadata Service] is bringing full-featured, industrial-strength database and platform to the cloud for the first time. Cloud computing is known for many things: cost effectiveness, flexibility, scalability. But extreme performance has not been one of those things. Until now. Oracle is upping the ante in online database services by making available in the cloud its highest-performing database engineered system |
| Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is a web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It is designed to make web-scale cloud computing easier for developers.Amazon EC2's simple web service interface allows you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction.mazon EC2 passes on to you the financial benefits of Amazon's scale. You pay a very low rate for the compute capacity you actually consume. See Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options for a more detailed description |
| As a matter of fact, data is the most important. part of cloud computing; thus, data security is. the top most priority in all the data operations of. cloud. Here, all the data are backed up at. multiple locations. This astoundingly increases. the data storage to multiple times in cloud |
| Experts agree it's too early to say if the arrival of cloud-based office suites will spell the demise of Microsoft Office and other desktop-based productivity suites. One thing that just about everyone can agree upon, however, is the importance of cloud connectivity in ensuring real-time document collaboration |
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| Formerly known as Google Cloud Messaging (GCM), Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) is a cross-platform solution for messages and notifications for Android, iOS, and web application s, which currently can be used at no cost. |
| Firebase Hosting is a static asset web hosting service that launched on May 13, 2014. It supports hosting static files such as CSS, HTML, JavaScript and other files that do not change dynamically. The service delivers files over a content delivery network (CDN) through HTTP Secure (HTTPS) and Secure Sockets Layer encryption (SSL). Firebase partners with Fastly, a CDN, to provide the CDN backing Firebase Hosting. The company states that Firebase Hosting grew out of customer requests; developers were using Firebase for its real-time database but needed a place to host their content. |
| Firebase Test Lab for Android provides cloud-based infrastructure for testing Android apps. With one operation, developers can initiate testing of their apps across a wide variety of devices and device configurations. Test results—including logs, videos, and screenshots—are made available in the project in the Firebase console. Even if a developer hasn't written any test code for their app, Test Lab can exercise the app automatically, looking for crashes |
| The service is provided by Firebase, a company owned by Google. On 21 October 2014, Firebase announced it had been acquired by Google for an undisclosed amount. The official Google Cloud Messaging website points to Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) as the new version of GCM. |
| Firebase evolved from Envolve, a prior startup founded by Tamplin and Lee in 2011. Envolve provided developers an API that let them integrate online chat into their websites. After releasing the chat service, Tamplin and Lee found that the service was being used to pass application data that wasn't chat messages. Developers were using Envolve to sync application data such as game state in realtime across their users. Tamplin and Lee decided to separate the chat system and the real-time architecture that powered it, founding Firebase as a separate company in April 2012.Firebase raised $1.4 million in seed funding in May 2012 from Flybridge Capital Partners, Greylock Partners, NEA and others. The company raised $5.6 million in Series A funding from Union Square Ventures and Flybridge Capital Partners in June 2013. On 21 October 2014, Firebase announced it had been acquired by Google for an undisclosed amount. On October 13, 2015 Google acquired Divshot to merge it with Firebase team, for an undisclosed amount. Before the acquisition, Divshot had raised $1.18 million in two rounds of funding, according to TechCrunch. Since the acquisition Firebase has grown inside Google and expanded their services to become a unified platform for mobile developers. Firebase now integrates with various other Google services to offer broader products and scale for developers. The vision of Firebase stays the same and aim to help developers build better apps and grow successful businesses. |
| Firebase is a mobile and web application platform with tools and infrastructure designed to help developers build high-quality apps. Firebase is made up of complementary features that developers can mix-and-match to fit their needs. The team is based in San Francisco and Mountain View, California. The company was founded in 2011 by Andrew Lee and James Tamplin. cite note-6 [6 ] Firebase's initial product was a realtime database, which provides an API that allows developers to store and sync data across multiple clients. Over time, it has expanded its product line to become a full suite for app development. The company was acquired by Google in October 2014 cite note-google-7 [7 ] and added a significant number of new features in May 2016, at the Google I/O conference |
| Firebase Analytics is a free app measurement solution that provides insight on app usage and user engagement. Firebase Analyticsplat\_iosplat\_android. Firebase Analytics is a free app measurement solution that provides insight on app usage and user engagement. At the heart of Firebase is Firebase Analytics, a free and unlimited analytics solution. Analytics integrates across Firebase features and provides you with unlimited reporting for up to 500 distinct events that you can define using the Firebase SDK |
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| Firechat is an open-source, real-time chat widget built on Firebase. It offers fully secure multi-user, multi-room chat with flexible authentication, moderator features, user presence and search, private messaging, chat invitations, and more |
| Data stored in a Firebase database is retrieved by attaching an asynchronous listener to a database reference. The listener will be triggered once for the initial state of the data and again anytime the data changes.he child\_added event is typically used when retrieving a list of items from the database. Unlike value which returns the entire contents of the location, child\_added is triggered once for each existing child and then again every time a new child is added to the specified path |
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| Vulcan allows you to create, read, update and delete data for a specific Firebase database, as well as modify the structure of your Firebase database by adding a child, a branch, or arbitrary JSON to any node. Visit the Chrome App Store to download Vulcan and view the open source repository on GitHub.owever, to help developers that are storing arrays in a Firebase database, when data is read using val() or via the REST api, if the data looks like an array, Firebase clients will render it as an array |
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| All Firebase database data is stored as JSON objects. There are no tables or records. When we add data to the JSON tree, it becomes a key in the existing JSON structure. For example, if we added a child named widgets under users/mchen/, our data looks as follows:owever, to help developers that are storing arrays in a Firebase database, when data is read using val() or via the REST api, if the data looks like an array, Firebase clients will render it as an array |
| Firebase Remote Config is a cloud service that lets developers change the behavior and appearance of their apps without requiring users to download an app update |
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| Firebase Test Lab for Android provides cloud-based infrastructure for testing Android apps. With one operation, developers can initiate testing of their apps across a wide variety of devices and device configurations. Test results—including logs, videos, and screenshots—are made available in the project in the Firebase console. Even if a developer hasn't written any test code for their app, Test Lab can exercise the app automatically, looking for crashes |
| Static Hosting; Setup. For writing an Android app you need to download the Android SDK. If you have Android Studio 1.4 you can setup Firebase by going to File > Project Structure > Cloud. Then click the Firebase checkbox. Saving and Retrieving data. Every Firebase app has a name, and that is used to in a URL to access your database |
| Firebase Analytics is a free app measurement solution that provides insight on app usage and user engagement. Firebase Analyticsplat\_iosplat\_android. Firebase Analytics is a free app measurement solution that provides insight on app usage and user engagement. At the heart of Firebase is Firebase Analytics, a free and unlimited analytics solution. Analytics integrates across Firebase features and provides you with unlimited reporting for up to 500 distinct events that you can define using the Firebase SDK |
| Firebase Analyticsplat\_iosplat\_android. Firebase Analytics is a free app measurement solution that provides insight on app usage and user engagement. At the heart of Firebase is Firebase Analytics, a free and unlimited analytics solution. Analytics integrates across Firebase features and provides you with unlimited reporting for up to 500 distinct events that you can define using the Firebase SDK |
| Cervical spine trauma is most common in sports and activities involving contact and collision, particularly American football, rugby, ice hockey, gymnastics, skiing, wrestling, and diving. A 2005 report by the National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research in the United States stated that sports requiring attention for potential catastrophic injuries are American football, ice hockey, baseball, wrestling, gymnastics, and track and field. |
| Horseback riding is one of the most dangerous sports, especially in relation to head injury. Statistics from the United States, for example, indicate that about 30 million people ride horses annually. On average, about 67,000 people are admitted to the hospital each year from injuries sustained while working with horses. 15,000 of those admittances are from traumatic brain injuries. Of those, about 60 die each year from their brain injuries. Studies have found horseback riding to be more dangerous than several sports, including skiing, auto racing, and football. Horseback riding has a higher hospital admittance rate per hours of riding than motorcycle racing, at 0.49 per thousand hours of riding and 0.14 accidents per thousand hours, respectively |
| Sports injuries are often the result of overuse or trauma to a part of the body. An issue unique to youth athletics is that the participants’ bones are still growing, making them especially at risk for injury. Around 8,000 children are rushed to the emergency room daily because of sports injuries. High school athletes suffer approximately 715,000 injuries annually. In American football, for instance, five times as many catastrophic injuries happen in high school as in college-level competition. Injuries include heat illness and dehydration, concussions, and trauma-related deaths. Heat illnesses are a rising concern in youth athletics. These illnesses include heat syncope, muscle cramps, Classification heat exhaustion, Classification heat stroke and Hyponatremia exertional hyponatremia. Each year, high school athletes sustain 300,000 head injuries, of which 90% are concussions. By the start of high school, 53% of athletes will have already suffered a concussion, but fewer than 50% of them say anything because they are concerned they will be removed from play. Ice hockey, soccer, lacrosse, wrestling and basketball have a high risk of concussion, with football carrying the most risk. A history of concussion in a football player can contribute to sports-related sudden death. |
| Football and ice hockey were the organized sports with the most concussion injuries, and snow skiing, bicycling, and playground injuries accounted for the most concussions occurring from non-team-related activities |
| The Most Dangerous Sports. While other sports, such as ice hockey and lacrosse have spectacular body-to-body contact and collisions during play, football still has the highest injury rate with 36 injuries per 1,000 male athletes. In addition to the high number of collisions in football, it also has the highest number of knee and ankle injuries |
| Causes. Dislocated joints are caused by injury to the joints. The most common type of injuries responsible for dislocated joints are sports-related injuries. Contact sports, such as football and hockey, commonly cause joint dislocations, as do sports that involve potential falls, such as gymnastics and volleyball.he most common type of injuries responsible for dislocated joints are sports-related injuries. Contact sports, such as football and hockey, commonly cause joint dislocations, as do sports that involve potential falls, such as gymnastics and volleyball |
| Sports and recreational activities can be classified as either team activities or individual activities. 1 Team Activities. Basketball has the highest percentage of disabling injuries among team sports. 2 Individual Activities. Swimming, boating and gun handling have the highest potential for fatal injury |
| Sports and recreational activities can be classified as either team activities or individual activities. Team Activities. Basketball has the highest percentage of disabling injuries among team sports |
| Most Hazardous Sports The numbers show, surprisingly, that of all the activities you might participate in this summer, or throughout the rest of the year, basketball had the highest estimated number of injuries, with more than 529,000 during 2006, followed by bicycling, at over 490,000 and football, at over 460,000 |
| Trauma is the most frequent cause of peripheral nerve lesions. There are two classifications of trauma which include civilian trauma and military trauma. Civilian trauma is most commonly caused by motor vehicle accidents but also by lacerations caused by glass, knives, fans, saw blades or fractures and occasionally sports injuries. Of the civilian injuries, stretch injuries are the most common types and are considered to be a closed injury, where the tissue is unexposed. Stretch injures are commonly the result of dislocation, such as a shoulder dislocation that stretches nerves. Opposite of civilian trauma, there is military trauma which most commonly results in open injuries from blasts often by bombs or improvised explosive devices. Other mechanisms of injury are less common but include ischemia, thermal, electric shock, radiation, adverse reactions to certain chemotherapy medications, percussion and vibration. |
| Football is a full-contact sport, and injuries are relatively common. Most injuries occur during training sessions, particularly ones that involve contact between players. To try to prevent injuries, players are required to wear a set of equipment. At a minimum players must wear a football helmet and a set of shoulder pads, but individual leagues may require additional padding such as thigh pads and guards, knee pads, chest protectors, and mouthguard s. Most injuries occur in the lower extremities, particularly in the knee, but a significant number also affect the upper extremities. The most common types of injuries are strains, sprain s, bruise s, fractures, dislocations, and concussions. Repeated concussions can increase a person's risk in later life for chronic traumatic encephalopathy and mental health issues such as dementia, Parkinson's disease, and depression. Concussions are often caused by helmet-to-helmet or upper-body contact between opposing players, although helmets have prevented more serious injuries such as skull fracture s. Various programs are aiming to reduce concussions by reducing the frequency of helmet-to-helmet hits; USA Football 's "Heads Up Football" program is aiming to reduce concussions in youth football by teaching coaches and players about the signs of a concussion, the proper way to wear football equipment and ensure it fits, and proper tackling methods that avoid helmet-to-helmet contact. However, a study in the Orthopaedic Journal of Sports Medicine found that Heads Up Football was ineffective. |
| Knee injuries are very common among athletes as well as regular active people and can always be prevented. Ligament tears account for more than forty percent of knee injuries and the posterior cruciate ligament is considered one of the less common injuries. Although it is less common, there are still important measures that can be taken in order to prevent this type of knee injury. Maintaining proper exercise and sport technique is crucial for injury prevention, which include not exceeding the body or not going over the proper range of motion of the knee, properly warming up and cooling down |
| The most common type of injury was soft tissue damage, usually just bruise s, followed by fractures, constituting 22.3% of the cases, and lacerations, accounting for 15.5% of injuries. Other types of injuries include concussions, internal injuries, subdural hematoma, spinal cord injury, or acute respiratory compromise. While rare, a few cases had severe outcomes: 4 fatalities, 2 paraplegic, and 1 quadriplegic injuries have been documented. |
| Knee injury facts. The knee is one of the most common body parts to be injured. Types of knee injuries include sprains, strains, bursitis, dislocations, fractures, meniscus tears, and overuse injuries. Knee injuries are generally caused by twisting or bending force applied to the knee, or a direct blow, such as from sports, falls, or accidents |
| The causes and types of injuries. 1 More injuries occur during games than training. 2 Up to 35% of injuries are caused by foul play. 3 The most common types of injuries are bruising, sprains, strains, fractures and dislocations. Injuries to the lower body, namely the ankle and. knee, to the upper body and head are most common |
| After a sedentary work week, end-zone catches and 36-hole weekends can take their toll in common sports injuries. The seven most common sports injuries are: Ankle sprain; Groin pull; Hamstring strain; Shin splints; Knee injury: ACL tear |
| Top 10 facts about the world. A sports medicine physician is a trained medical professional who diagnoses and treats injuries resulting from sports-related activities. The most common types of injuries treated by this type of doctor include sprains, strains, broken bones, knee injuries, and low back injuries |
| The most common sports injuries are. 1 Sprains and strains. 2 Knee injuries. 3 Swollen muscles. 4 Achilles tendon injuries. 5 Pain along the shin bone. 6 Rotator cuff injuries. 7 Fractures. 8 Dislocations |
| By far, the most common injuries are sprains and strains. Obviously, some sports are more dangerous than others. For example, contact sports such as football can be expected to result in a higher number of injuries than a noncontact sport such as swimming.However, all types of sports have a potential for injury, whether from the trauma of contact with other players or from overuse or misuse of a body part.he highest rates of injury occur in sports that involve contact and collisions. More severe injuries occur during individual sports and recreational activities. Most organized sports-related injuries (62 percent) occur during practice |
| 5 of the most common sports related injuries are: 1) Strains and Sprains. These are the most common type of sports injury by far, and can occur in almost any type of physical activity. A sprain occurs when a ligament (band of connective tissue that attaches bones to other bones) tears or overstretches. These can range from minor to complete tears where the ligament is severed |
| After a sedentary work week, end-zone catches and 36-hole weekends can take their toll in common sports injuries. The seven most common sports injuries are: 1 Ankle sprain. 2 Groin pull. 3 Hamstring strain. 4 Shin splints. 5 Knee injury: ACL tear. 6 Knee injury: Patellofemoral syndrome, injury resulting from the repetitive movement of your kneecap against your thigh bone. 7 Tennis elbow (epicondylitis |
| 5 of the most common sports related injuries are: 1) Strains and Sprains. These are the most common type of sports injury by far, and can occur in almost any type of physical activity. A sprain occurs when a ligament (band of connective tissue that attaches bones to other bones) tears or overstretches. These can range from minor to complete tears where the ligament is severed. A sprain is most common in wrists, ankles, or knees. A strain is also known as a pulled muscle, and occurs when the fibers within a muscle or tendon stretch too far or tear. Strains can also be minor to severe. 2) Knee Injuries. Every year over five million people visit orthopedic surgeons for knee related injuries and problems |
| The most common sports injuries are: 1 Sprains and strains. 2 Knee injuries. 3 Swollen muscles. Achilles tendon 1 injuries. Pain along the shin bone. 2 Fractures. Dislocations |
| An ACL rupture is the most common injury that takes place in the knee. The ACL is very small, smaller than some might think; the average length is 38mm and only 11mm wide. The knee is formed by the connection of the femur (upper leg bone) and the Tibia (lower leg bone) with another two bones been the fibula (small bone next to the tibia) and the patella (the knee cap). Within these two main bones tendons attach the bones to the muscles that give the knee movement, while the ligaments provide the knee with stability. The ACL looks like a mixture of an oval and triangle shape, and is located in a very compact area within the knee. The ACL fibers are in place to give direction for the knee to move, such as a kicking or twisting motion. If an ACL rupture occurs, it immediately forces an increase for not only the anterior tibial translation but also the internal tibial rotation as the femur is pushed back to rotate, this creates trauma to the knee as it is not stabilised. The ACL is there to create rotational stability within the knee to be able to produce different motions. Importantly the ACL restraints the anterior tibial translation, providing 85-87% total retraining force |
| Knee injuries are the second most common injury in netball and are the most serious in regards to cost and disability. Studies show that majority of knee injuries are new injuries, and those who sustain a knee injury often withdraw from participation in netball. The most common knee injuries are meniscal and major ligament sprains/ruptures. The most commonly injured ligament is the Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL). The ACL allows a twisting motion at the knee. Common symptoms of an ACL rupture include a “popping” sound at the time of the injury, severe pain, swelling and a feeling of instability. ACL injuries are difficult to effectively diagnose without the assistance of Medical Resonance Imaging (MRI). A ruptured ACL will require knee reconstruction surgery that will result in the athlete being out of the game for 9–12 months. |
| The anterior cruciate ligament is the most commonly injured ligament of the knee. The injury is common during sports. Twisting of the knee is a common cause of over-stretching or tearing the ACL. When the ACL is injured a popping sound may be heard, and the leg may suddenly give out. Besides swelling and pain, walking may be painful and the knee will feel unstable. Minor tears of the anterior cruciate ligament may heal over time, but a torn ACL requires surgery. After surgery, recovery is prolonged and low impact exercises are recommended to strengthen the joint. |
| ACL sprains – The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is a ligament involved in knee stabilization. An ACL rupture can occur when the foot is planted and the knee twists to change direction |
| The Anterior Cruciate Ligament is the ligament that keeps the knee stable. Anterior Cruciate Ligament damage is a very common injury, especially among athletes.Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction (ACL) surgery is a common intervention. 1 in every 3,000 American suffers from a ruptured ACL and between 100,000 and 300,000 reconstruction surgeries will be performed each year in the United States. Around $500 million health care dollar with come from ACL injuries. ACL injuries can be categorized into groups- contact and non-contact based on the nature of the injury Contact injuries occur when a person or object come into contact with the knee causing the ligament to tear. However, non-contact tears typically occur during the following movements: decelerating, cutting, or landing from a jump. ACL injury is 4-6 times higher in females than in males. An increased Q angle and hormonal differences are a few examples of the gender disparity in ACL tear rates |
| The Proximal and distal distal semitendinosus tendon is one of the tendons that can be used in the surgical procedure ACL reconstruction. In this procedure, a piece of it is used to replace the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL). The ACL is one of the four major ligaments in the knee. |
| ACL tears are among the most common knee injuries, with over 100,000 tears in the US occurring annually. Most ACL tears are a result of landing or planting in cutting or pivoting sports, with or without contact. Most serious athletes will require an ACL reconstruction if they have a complete tear and want to return to sports, because the ACL is crucial for stabilizing the knee when turning or planting. Reconstruction is most commonly done by autograft, meaning the tissue used for the repair is from the patient’s body. Other times, a cadaver is used for tissue. The two most common sources for tissue are the patellar tendon and the hamstrings tendon. The surgery is arthroscopic, meaning that a tiny camera is inserted through a small surgical cut. The camera sends video to a large monitor so that the surgeon can see any damage to the ligaments. In the event of an autograft, the surgeon will make a larger cut to get the needed tissue. In the event of an allograft, in which material is donated, this is not necessary. The surgeon will make holes in the patient’s bones to run the tissue through, and the tissue serves as the patient’s new ACL. Recovery time ranges between one and two years or longer. A week or so after the occurrence of the injury, the athlete is usually deceived by the fact that he/she is walking normally and not feeling much pain. This is dangerous as some athletes start resuming some of their activities such as jogging which, with a wrong move or twist, could damage the bones. It is important for the injured athlete to understand the significance of each step of an ACL injury to avoid complications and ensure a proper recovery. |
| Topic Overview. An anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone. The ACL keeps the knee stable.Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone.Without treatment, the injured ACL is less able to control knee movement, and the bones are more likely to rub against each other.he ACL keeps the knee stable. Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone |
| ACL Injury. The ACL (anterior cruciate ligament) is one of the most commonly injured ligaments in the knee. Running diagonally through the middle of the joint, the ACL works together with three other ligaments to connect the femur (upper leg bone) to the tibia (lower leg bone |
| A tear in the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the most common knee injuries. An injury to this ligament causes the knee to become unstable and the joint to slide forward too much. ACL tears occur most often in athletes. ACL reconstruction is usually not performed until several weeks after the injury, when swelling and inflammation have been reduced. The torn ligament is completely removed and replaced with a new ACL. Simply reconnecting the torn ends will not repair the ACL. Part of another ligament, usually in the knee or hamstring is used to create a graft for the new ACL. Choosing the proper type of graft depends on each patient's individual condition |
| ACL Injury. The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) works together with the other ligaments in the knee to connect the femur to the tibia and support the knee joint. A tear in the ACL is one of the most common knee injuries, causing the joint to become unstable and slide forward too much |
| Topic Overview. An anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone. The ACL keeps the knee stable.our ACL can be injured if your knee joint is bent backward, twisted, or bent side to side. The chance of injury is higher if more than one of these movements occurs at the same time. Contact (being hit by another person or object) also can cause an ACL injury. An ACL injury often occurs during sports |
| The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is a ligament inside the knee that prevents the tibia (shinbone) from sliding forward relative to the thigh bone (femur).he ACL can be injured in pivoting sports such as in soccer, when the foot is planted and the knee twists, or in basketball, when landing awkwardly from a jump. It is often seen in skiing injuries, as well. Female athletes are three to nine times more likely to sustain an ACL injury compared to males |
| From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is an important, internal, stabilizer of the knee joint, restraining hyperextension. It is injured when its biomechanical limits are exceeded (over stretched), often with a hyperextension mechanism. particularly severe form of the contact injury is called the unhappy triad or O'Donaghue's triad, and involves the anterior cruciate ligament, the medial collateral ligament, and the medial meniscus |
| These injuries are common in soccer players, football players, basketball players, skiers, gymnasts, and other athletes. There are four ligaments in the knee that are prone to injury: 1 Mentioned above, the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the two major ligaments in the knee.2 It connects the thigh bone to the shin bone in the knee. 3 ACL injuries are a common cause of disability in the knee.here are four ligaments in the knee that are prone to injury: 1 Mentioned above, the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the two major ligaments in the knee. 2 It connects the thigh bone to the shin bone in the knee |
| Knee Injuries. ACL (anterior cruciate ligament) injury. The ACL is one of four ligaments in the knee, connecting the bones of the upper and lower knee. An ACL injury is a tear in the ligament, ranging from mild to severe. Recovery Time: Physical rehabilitation after ACL surgery may take several months to a year |
| In anatomy, a ligament is the fibrous connective tissue that connects bones to other bones and is also known as articular ligament, articular larua, fibrous ligament, or true ligament.Ligament can also refer to: 1 Peritoneal ligament: a fold of peritoneum or other membranes.ne of the most often torn ligaments in the body is the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL). The ACL is one of the ligaments crucial to knee stability and is therefore necessary for human mobility. Because of its importance in mobility, it is necessary for the ACL to be repaired promptly with good quality substitutes |
| Ligaments connect bones to other bones to form joints, while tendons connect bone to muscle. Some ligaments limit the mobility of articulations, or prevent certain movements altogether. Capsular ligaments are part of the articular capsule that surrounds synovial joints.ne of the most often torn ligaments in the body is the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL). The ACL is one of the ligaments crucial to knee stability and is therefore necessary for human mobility. Because of its importance in mobility, it is necessary for the ACL to be repaired promptly with good quality substitutes |
| ACL Injury, ACL Tear, ACL Surgery. The ACL is one of the four main ligaments in the knee and is the primary stabilizer. It's the smallest of the four, but it serves the most important function: It stabilizes the knee for rotational movement. When you cut to change direction, that's when the ACL comes into play |
| One of the most common knee injuries is an anterior cruciate ligament sprain or tear. Athletes who participate in high demand sports like soccer, football, and basketball are more likely to injure their anterior cruciate ligaments.his type of sprain is most commonly referred to as a complete tear of the ligament. The ligament has been split into two pieces, and the knee joint is unstable. Partial tears of the anterior cruciate ligament are rare; most ACL injuries are complete or near complete tears |
| An anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone.The ACL keeps the knee stable.n anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone |
| Knee pain is very common, both from sport injuries and the wear and tear of day-to-day life. Knee pain can come from injuries including sprains, swollen or torn ligaments (anterior cruciate ligament or ACL), meniscus or cartilage tears and runner's knee. Sports injuries tend to affect one knee at a time |
| What is the ACL? The ACL, or the Anterior Cruciate Ligament, is one of four main ligaments around the knee that connect the femur (thigh bone) to the tibia (shin bone). The ACL prevents the tibia from sliding forward on the femur, and provides stability to the knee with twisting or pivoting activities, such as playing basketball and soccer |
| The posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) is a ligament within the knee. Ligaments are tough bands of tissue that connect bones. The PCL -- similar to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) -- connects the thigh bone (femur) to your shin bone (tibia). Although it is larger and stronger than the ACL, the PCL can be torn.PCL tears make up less than 20% of injuries to knee ligaments.igaments are tough bands of tissue that connect bones. The PCL -- similar to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) -- connects the thigh bone (femur) to your shin bone (tibia). Although it is larger and stronger than the ACL, the PCL can be torn. PCL tears make up less than 20% of injuries to knee ligaments |
| The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is a band of tough, fibrous connective tissue in the middle of the human knee joint. It is one of four main ligaments in the knee. The anterior cruciate ligament is connected to both the tibia, or shin bone, and the femur, or thigh bone.Three other ligaments also connect to the tibia and femur. The medial collateral ligament runs along the inside of the knee joint and prevents it from bending inward.amage to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) can occur when the knee is injured by a sudden, direct blow. An anterior cruciate ligament tear is common among athletes and can cause severe pain and swelling |
| The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of four major. ligaments that stabilizes the knee joint. A ligament is a tough. band of fibrous tissue, similar to a rope, which connects the. bones together at a joint |
| The anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, is one of four major knee ligaments. The ACL is critical to knee stability, and people who injure their ACL often complain of symptoms of their knee giving out from under them. Therefore, many patients who sustain an ACL tear opt to have surgical treatment for this injury |
| An anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury is a tear in the ACL ligament. The ACL is located in the middle of the knee joint and connects the lower leg bone to the thigh bone and prevents the leg bone from sliding too far forward at the knee, which would cause instability. Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury |
| Torn Anterior Cruciate Ligament (Torn ACL) Facts. 1 The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of four ligaments that help stabilize the knee. It is the most commonly injured knee ligament. ACL injury usually occurs when the knee is hyperextended (straightened) and a pivot occurs simultaneously |
| Related to Knee Pain. Torn ACL May Heal Without Surgery. July 21, 2010 -- Many patients with a torn ACL -- the ligament that stabilizes the knee -- may avoid surgery by delaying the operation and first giving physical therapy a try. One of the most feared sports and work injuries is a torn anterior cruciate ligament or ACL |
| The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of four main ligaments that help provide stability to the knee joint. It's deep in the center of your knee and serves as an important restraint to excess front-to-back and rotational motion of your knee.nterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injuries are very common in sports and other activities that require jumping, cutting and sudden changes of direction. The ACL is most often injured in non-contact episodes that involve |
| ACL tears is the most common type of knee ligament tear and ACL injuries are also one of the most common ligament injuries in the human body. The incidence of ACL tears is increasing over the years due to many factors. Some research shows that young women are more prone to tears than their male counterparts.he ACL is one of four major ligaments inside the knee that is responsible for maintaining stability of the knee during certain activities. The Anterior Cruciate Ligament functions to maintain stability in activities such as turning, pivoting and twisting |
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| These injuries are common in soccer players, football players, basketball players, skiers, gymnasts, and other athletes. There are four ligaments in the knee that are prone to injury: 1 Mentioned above, the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the two major ligaments in the knee.2 It connects the thigh bone to the shin bone in the knee. 3 ACL injuries are a common cause of disability in the knee.wo important ligaments in the knee, the ACL and posterior cruciate ligament (PCL), connect the femur or thigh bone with the tibia, one of the bones of the lower leg |
| Heal Your ACL Quickly. Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) injuries can be quite debilitating as the ACL is one of two major knee ligaments located inside the knee. Along with the MCL, the ACL helps to stabilize the knee joint.eal Your ACL Quickly. Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) injuries can be quite debilitating as the ACL is one of two major knee ligaments located inside the knee. Along with the MCL, the ACL helps to stabilize the knee joint |
| These injuries are common in soccer players, football players, basketball players, skiers, gymnasts, and other athletes. There are four ligaments in the knee that are prone to injury: 1 Mentioned above, the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the two major ligaments in the knee.2 It connects the thigh bone to the shin bone in the knee. 3 ACL injuries are a common cause of disability in the knee.n ACL injury -- or other ligament injury -- is sometimes hard to diagnose. Symptoms of a knee ligament injury are: 1 Pain, often sudden and severe. 2 A loud pop or snap during the injury. 3 Swelling. 4 A feeling of looseness in the joint. 5 Inability to put weight on the point without pain. 6 1 |
| July 21, 2010 -- Many patients with a torn ACL -- the ligament that stabilizes the knee -- may avoid surgery by delaying the operation and first giving physical therapy a try. One of the most feared sports and work injuries is a torn anterior cruciate ligament or ACL |
| The ACL is the big ligament that keeps your knee stable as you run and jump. Athletes sometimes suffer a torn ACL. It's one of the worst sports injuries. That's because unlike other torn ligaments, the ACL won't completely heal |
| The ACL is a strong ligament that runs diagonally through the middle of your knee. It helps to keep your knee stable, especially when you turn, or when your knee joint moves from side to side. The ACL is one of the most commonly injured ligaments.llografts are from donors. They are used if you have had ACL reconstruction in the past and it hasn't worked, or if you have injuries to several ligaments and tendons in your knee. Having this type of graft may mean you're more likely to get an infection. Allografts may also be more likely to stretch after surgery |
| An ACL rupture is the most common injury that takes place in the knee. The ACL is very small, smaller than some might think; the average length is 38mm and only 11mm wide. The knee is formed by the connection of the femur (upper leg bone) and the Tibia (lower leg bone) with another two bones been the fibula (small bone next to the tibia) and the patella (the knee cap). Within these two main bones tendons attach the bones to the muscles that give the knee movement, while the ligaments provide the knee with stability. The ACL looks like a mixture of an oval and triangle shape, and is located in a very compact area within the knee. The ACL fibers are in place to give direction for the knee to move, such as a kicking or twisting motion. If an ACL rupture occurs, it immediately forces an increase for not only the anterior tibial translation but also the internal tibial rotation as the femur is pushed back to rotate, this creates trauma to the knee as it is not stabilised. The ACL is there to create rotational stability within the knee to be able to produce different motions. Importantly the ACL restraints the anterior tibial translation, providing 85-87% total retraining force |
| There are conflicting studies of the safety of FieldTurf. A five-year study funded by FieldTurf and published in the American Journal of Sports Medicine found that injury rates for high school sports were similar on natural grass and synthetic turf. There were, however, notable differences in the types of injuries. Athletes playing on synthetic turf sustained more skin injuries and muscle strains while those who played on natural grass were more susceptible to concussions and ligament tears. In 2010, another FieldTurf-funded but peer-reviewed study was published in the American Journal of Sports Medicine, this time on NCAA Division 1-A football, concluding that in many cases games played on FieldTurf-branded products led to fewer injuries than those played on natural grass. However, the NFL’s Injury and Safety Panel presented a study finding that anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injuries happened 88 percent more often in games played on FieldTurf than in games played on grass. In 2012, the NFL Injury and Safety Panel published an independently funded analysis of actual game data over the 2000-2009 seasons. Their statistically significant findings showed a 67% higher rate of ACL sprains and 31% higher rate of eversion ankle sprains |
| An unhappy triad (or terrible triad, "horrible triangle", O'Donoghue's triad or a "blown knee") is an Knee injury injury to the anterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament, and the medial meniscus. The triad refers to a complete or partial tear of the anterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament, and the medial meniscus. Originally the "unhappy triad" included the medial meniscus and not the lateral meniscus. However, during the 1990s, analysis indicated that the 'classic' O'Donoghue triad is actually an unusual clinical entity among athletes with knee injuries. Some authors mistakenly believe that in this type of injury, acute tears of the medial meniscus always present with a concomitant lateral meniscus injury. However, the lateral meniscus tears are more common than medial meniscus tears in conjunction with sprains of the ACL according to the 1990s study. |
| During the first Patriots game of the 2011 season, Mankins tore the ACL in his right knee. Despite this he continued the season, starting a total of 15 games in the 2011 season. He is one of the only players known to have played a season with a torn ACL and reportedly kept the injury to himself, not reporting it. He only became aware of how serious the injury was after he tore the MCL in his left knee, during the divisional round playoff game vs the Denver Broncos. Despite both ACL and MCL tears in separate knees Mankins still went on to play in Super Bowl XLVI vs the New York Giants. |
| He was appointed as club captain for the 1990–91 season and was given a new five-year contract. However three games into his captaincy he picked up an injury against Aston Villa. An initial X-ray showed no broken bones and he was told it would take six weeks for the injury to heal. However he broke down after initial straight line running work stepped up to include twisting and turning. An arthroscopy revealed a ruptured Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL), and he underwent pioneering surgery to reconstruct the ligament using tissue taken from the patella tendon of the same knee; he was initially given a six-month recovery time which could have seen him back in the team at the end of that season. However when the time again came to train with a football his knee gave way once again. |
| The term for non-surgical treatment for ACL rupture is "conservative management", and it often includes physical therapy and using a knee brace. Instability associated with ACL deficiency increases the risk of other knee injuries such as a torn meniscus, so sports with cutting and twisting motions are problematic and surgery is often recommended in those circumstances. |
| Knee injuries are the second most common injury in netball and are the most serious in regards to cost and disability. Studies show that majority of knee injuries are new injuries, and those who sustain a knee injury often withdraw from participation in netball. The most common knee injuries are meniscal and major ligament sprains/ruptures. The most commonly injured ligament is the Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL). The ACL allows a twisting motion at the knee. Common symptoms of an ACL rupture include a “popping” sound at the time of the injury, severe pain, swelling and a feeling of instability. ACL injuries are difficult to effectively diagnose without the assistance of Medical Resonance Imaging (MRI). A ruptured ACL will require knee reconstruction surgery that will result in the athlete being out of the game for 9–12 months. |
| Originally described by Dr. Paul Segond in 1879 after a series of cadaver ic experiments, the Segond fracture occurs in association with tears of the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) (75–100%) and injury to the medial meniscus (66–75%), lateral capsular ligament, as well as injury to the structures behind the knee. |
| Injuries she has suffered include a broken collarbone, broken hand, separated shoulder, two broken ankles, torn Achilles tendon, torn ACL, and nine concussion s. |
| Janke played high school football at Austin O'Brien Catholic High School for three years as a running back. As a junior, he suffered a torn ACL. Janke made it to the city championships in his final year with the team, but he again tore his ACL in the championship game. He received an offer from the University of Calgary to play college football for the Calgary Dinos as both a running back and defensive back, but elected to play solely as a running back for the Saskatchewan Huskies instead. As a result of his second ACL injury, Janke sat out the 2010 season as a redshirt. In 2011, he rushed for 307 yards and four touchdown s, but Janke was sidelined again the following year with a third ACL injury to the same knee. His third reconstructive knee surgery was successful, and he returned to the Huskies in 2013. In 2013, his final year with the Huskies, Janke rushed for 423 yards and four touchdowns. |
| The Anterior Cruciate Ligament is the ligament that keeps the knee stable. Anterior Cruciate Ligament damage is a very common injury, especially among athletes.Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction (ACL) surgery is a common intervention. 1 in every 3,000 American suffers from a ruptured ACL and between 100,000 and 300,000 reconstruction surgeries will be performed each year in the United States. Around $500 million health care dollar with come from ACL injuries. ACL injuries can be categorized into groups- contact and non-contact based on the nature of the injury Contact injuries occur when a person or object come into contact with the knee causing the ligament to tear. However, non-contact tears typically occur during the following movements: decelerating, cutting, or landing from a jump. ACL injury is 4-6 times higher in females than in males. An increased Q angle and hormonal differences are a few examples of the gender disparity in ACL tear rates |
| Injury to the medial meniscus is about five times greater than injury to the lateral meniscus due to its anatomical attachment to the MCL. Lateral meniscal tears are more common in acute ACL injuries, whereas medial mensical injuries are more common in chronic ACL-deficient knees and more amenable to repair |
| During the second quarter of the October 8, 2012 Monday night Houston Texans win over the New York Jets, Cushing left the game with what appeared to be a knee injury which was later confirmed to be a torn ACL. He was placed on injured reserve, ending his 2012 season. |
| ACL tears are among the most common knee injuries, with over 100,000 tears in the US occurring annually. Most ACL tears are a result of landing or planting in cutting or pivoting sports, with or without contact. Most serious athletes will require an ACL reconstruction if they have a complete tear and want to return to sports, because the ACL is crucial for stabilizing the knee when turning or planting. Reconstruction is most commonly done by autograft, meaning the tissue used for the repair is from the patient’s body. Other times, a cadaver is used for tissue. The two most common sources for tissue are the patellar tendon and the hamstrings tendon. The surgery is arthroscopic, meaning that a tiny camera is inserted through a small surgical cut. The camera sends video to a large monitor so that the surgeon can see any damage to the ligaments. In the event of an autograft, the surgeon will make a larger cut to get the needed tissue. In the event of an allograft, in which material is donated, this is not necessary. The surgeon will make holes in the patient’s bones to run the tissue through, and the tissue serves as the patient’s new ACL. Recovery time ranges between one and two years or longer. A week or so after the occurrence of the injury, the athlete is usually deceived by the fact that he/she is walking normally and not feeling much pain. This is dangerous as some athletes start resuming some of their activities such as jogging which, with a wrong move or twist, could damage the bones. It is important for the injured athlete to understand the significance of each step of an ACL injury to avoid complications and ensure a proper recovery. |
| Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (ACL reconstruction) is a surgical tissue graft replacement of the anterior cruciate ligament, located in the knee, to restore its function after an injury. The torn ligament is removed from the knee before the graft is inserted in an arthroscopic procedure. A new technique was introduced in 2015: the "BEAR" procedure, short for bridge-enhanced ACL repair. |
| An injury to the MCL may occur as an isolated injury, or it may be part of a complex injury to the knee. Other ligaments ACL, or meniscus, may be torn along with a MCL injury |
| Patients who have suffered an ACL injury should be evaluated for other injuries that often occur in combination with an ACL tear and include cartilage/meniscus injuries, bone bruises, PCL tears, posterolateral injuries and collateral ligament injuries. |
| In older children and adults, forceful hyperextension may tear one of the knee ligaments, particularly the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL). If the knee injury is severe enough to cause swelling, pain or instability, see a doctor immediately. Even if the injury doesn't need surgical repair, physical therapy may be needed to help restore leg strength and stability. With |
| Topic Overview. An anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone. The ACL keeps the knee stable.Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone.Without treatment, the injured ACL is less able to control knee movement, and the bones are more likely to rub against each other.he ACL keeps the knee stable. Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone |
| A tear in the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the most common knee injuries. An injury to this ligament causes the knee to become unstable and the joint to slide forward too much. ACL tears occur most often in athletes. ACL reconstruction is usually not performed until several weeks after the injury, when swelling and inflammation have been reduced. The torn ligament is completely removed and replaced with a new ACL. Simply reconnecting the torn ends will not repair the ACL. Part of another ligament, usually in the knee or hamstring is used to create a graft for the new ACL. Choosing the proper type of graft depends on each patient's individual condition |
| Topic Overview. An anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone. The ACL keeps the knee stable.our ACL can be injured if your knee joint is bent backward, twisted, or bent side to side. The chance of injury is higher if more than one of these movements occurs at the same time. Contact (being hit by another person or object) also can cause an ACL injury. An ACL injury often occurs during sports |
| One of the most common knee injuries is an anterior cruciate ligament sprain or tear. Athletes who participate in high demand sports like soccer, football, and basketball are more likely to injure their anterior cruciate ligaments.he ligament has been split into two pieces, and the knee joint is unstable. Partial tears of the anterior cruciate ligament are rare; most ACL injuries are complete or near complete tears |
| Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone. Without treatment, the injured ACL is less able to control knee movement, and the bones are more likely to rub against each other.our ACL can be injured if your knee joint is bent backward, twisted, or bent side to side. The chance of injury is higher if more than one of these movements occurs at the same time. Contact (being hit by another person or object) also can cause an ACL injury. An ACL injury often occurs during sports |
| Symptoms of a Torn ACL. The Symptoms of a torn ACL are, unfortunately, very specific, and very reliable. If you have suffered a knee injury, and are wondering if you may have torn your ACL, read below to see if you match the symptoms of ACL knee injury |
| While most injuries to the knee ligaments are sprains or ruptures, sudden impact can result in a partial or complete tear. A torn ACL, the most common knee injury, occurs frequently in athletes. The doctor may conduct a physical exam and order imaging tests to determine the exact nature of the injury |
| Knee Injuries. ACL (anterior cruciate ligament) injury. The ACL is one of four ligaments in the knee, connecting the bones of the upper and lower knee. An ACL injury is a tear in the ligament, ranging from mild to severe. Recovery Time: Physical rehabilitation after ACL surgery may take several months to a year |
| After a sedentary work week, end-zone catches and 36-hole weekends can take their toll in common sports injuries. The seven most common sports injuries are: Ankle sprain; Groin pull; Hamstring strain; Shin splints; Knee injury: ACL tear |
| Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone. Without treatment, the injured ACL is less able to control knee movement, and the bones are more likely to rub against each other |
| July 21, 2010 -- Many patients with a torn ACL -- the ligament that stabilizes the knee -- may avoid surgery by delaying the operation and first giving physical therapy a try.One of the most feared sports and work injuries is a torn anterior cruciate ligament or ACL.It's the tough piece of tissue that keeps the knee from bending sideways when you plant your foot and pivot. Nobody is exactly sure of the best way to treat a torn ACL.Yet every year, at least 200,000 Americans undergo ACL reconstruction, in which the ACL is restored with tendon grafts. Most patients undergo this surgery soon after their injury.ne group underwent ACL reconstruction within 10 weeks of injury. But the other group delayed ACL reconstruction until it became obvious they needed it -- or until they healed. Two years later, both groups had good results. Neither treatment strategy was better than the other |
| ACL Injury, ACL Tear, ACL Surgery What exactly is the ACL, and what role does it play in sports? Dr. Souryal: The ACL is one of the four main ligaments in the knee and is the primary stabilizer |
| Dog Torn ACL Symptoms. Acute injuries occur due to sudden accidents and trauma to the dog's leg. The dog torn ACL symptoms for an acute injury are usually more severe than those exhibited by dogs that have chronic injuries.In the chronic condition, the dog's injury builds up slowly due to overuse and stress on the ligament.here is no specific breed that is more prone to developing a dog torn ACL. This injury could happen to any dog, at any age. However large dogs, that are more athletic, usually experience more number of injuries. Even young athletic dogs that receive a lot of exercise and dog training may develop a torn ACL |
| Dog torn ACL is a common condition owing to the many injuries that dogs experience. Whether it is a large or a small breed dog, any of them could experience this injury. A lot of people feel that dog torn ACL is common among those dogs that receive very little exercise.here is no specific breed that is more prone to developing a dog torn ACL. This injury could happen to any dog, at any age. However large dogs, that are more athletic, usually experience more number of injuries. Even young athletic dogs that receive a lot of exercise and dog training may develop a torn ACL |
| There are many different causes for a torn ACL injury. A torn cruciate ligament is the most common cause of a torn ACL ligament. A common injury among athletes, the cruciate ligament injuries may also occur in dogs.here is no specific breed that is more prone to developing a dog torn ACL. This injury could happen to any dog, at any age. However large dogs, that are more athletic, usually experience more number of injuries. Even young athletic dogs that receive a lot of exercise and dog training may develop a torn ACL |
| Types of ACL Injuries. ACL injuries can be classified by the amount of damage to the ligament (partial or complete disruption). Injury to the ACL is usually a complete disruption, classifying it as a Grade III complete tear. 1 Grade I Sprain-There is some stretching and micro-tearing of the ligament, but the ligament is intact and the joint remains stable |
| Treatment Overview. The goals of treatment for an anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury are to: 1 Restore normal or almost normal stability in the knee. 2 Restore the level of function you had before the knee injury. 3 Limit loss of function in the knee.4 Prevent injury or more damage to other knee structures.5 Reduce pain.hat type of other treatment you have depends on: 1 How much of your ACL is torn (whether it is a grade I, II, or III sprain). 2 When the injury occurred and how stable your knee is. 3 Whether other parts of the knee are injured |
| One of the most common knee injuries is an anterior cruciate ligament sprain or tear. Athletes who participate in high demand sports like soccer, football, and basketball are more likely to injure their anterior cruciate ligaments.his type of sprain is most commonly referred to as a complete tear of the ligament. The ligament has been split into two pieces, and the knee joint is unstable. Partial tears of the anterior cruciate ligament are rare; most ACL injuries are complete or near complete tears |
| Ankle injuries are the most common injury to volleyball players and responsible for the most lost playing time. Ankle sprains should be immobilized for as short as time as possible to allow for quicker rehabilitation.nterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury. Like ankle sprains, most ACL injuries in volleyball players occur when a player lands awkwardly after jumping. Usually ACL tears are associated with a pop and immediate knee swelling |
| Fingers are vulnerable to injury during volleyball activities, such as blocking, setting, and digging. Common finger injuries include fractures, dislocations, and tendon and ligament tears.If you are unable to bend the finger, consultation with your sports medicine professional or athletic trainer is important.nterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury. Like ankle sprains, most ACL injuries in volleyball players occur when a player lands awkwardly after jumping. Usually ACL tears are associated with a pop and immediate knee swelling |
| An ACL tear is most often a sports-related injury. ACL tears can also occur during rough play, mover vehicle collisions, falls, and work-related injuries. About 80% of sports-related ACL tears are non-contact injuries |
| In athletes, the most common acute injuries are ACL and MCL sprains. A sprain is the stretching or tearing of a ligament. An ACL injury can occur when an athlete changes direction quickly, stops suddenly, or lands from a jump. MCL injuries often occur in contact sports when the outside of the knee joint is struck.verall, knee injuries make up about 55% of all sports injuries. An injury to the knee can cause an athlete to experience pain in many areas of the knee joint. The knee is formed by the convergence of three bones: the femur (upper leg bone), the tibia (lower leg bone) and the patella (kneecap |
| An anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury is a tear in the ACL ligament. The ACL is located in the middle of the knee joint and connects the lower leg bone to the thigh bone and prevents the leg bone from sliding too far forward at the knee, which would cause instability. Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury |
| ACL tears are potentially the most severe of the common sports injuries. A completely torn ACL will usually require surgery in individuals who wish to remain physically active, says Royster. 6: Knee injury: Patellofemoral syndrome |
| The seven most common sports injuries are: 1 Ankle sprain. 2 Groin pull. 3 Hamstring strain. Shin 1 splints. Knee injury: ACL tear. Knee injury: Patellofemoral syndrome injury resulting from the repetitive movement of your kneecap against your thigh 1 bone. Tennis elbow (epicondylitis |
| Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy (TPLO). Tibial plateau leveling osteotomy (TPLO) is an increasingly popular method for treatment of anterior cruciate ligament injury in dogs. Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) ruptures, partial tears, chronic degenerative tears, and severe strains are extremely common in the dog.ibial plateau leveling osteotomy (TPLO) is an increasingly popular method for treatment of anterior cruciate ligament injury in dogs. Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) ruptures, partial tears, chronic degenerative tears, and severe strains are extremely common in the dog |
| The goal is for the graft to heal to the bone and at one year, will be as strong as your original ACL. To decrease the amount of pain you have after surgery, a femoral nerve block will be offered to you.Immediately after surgery your leg will be weak as a result of this nerve block.ommonly asked questions about ACL reconstruction. 1 How long does the surgery take? 2 This is an outpatient procedure. 3 How long will I be off work? 4 This depends on the demands of your job. 5 What if I have a meniscus cartilage tear or other injuries in addition to the torn ACL? 6 Other injuries will be addressed at the same time as the ACL reconstruction |
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| The PCL is not as well-known as the ACL, since ACL tears are more commonly diagnosed, however, even though the PCL is larger and stronger than the ACL, the PCL can still be torn. Posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) injuries make up between 3 and 20 percent of all knee ligament injuries.reatment of Posterior Cruciate Ligament (PCL) Injury. The posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) is one of four ligaments of the knee which function to keep the knee stable. Ligaments are tough bands of tissue that connect bones |
| July 21, 2010 -- Many patients with a torn ACL -- the ligament that stabilizes the knee -- may avoid surgery by delaying the operation and first giving physical therapy a try.One of the most feared sports and work injuries is a torn anterior cruciate ligament or ACL.It's the tough piece of tissue that keeps the knee from bending sideways when you plant your foot and pivot. Nobody is exactly sure of the best way to treat a torn ACL.Yet every year, at least 200,000 Americans undergo ACL reconstruction, in which the ACL is restored with tendon grafts. Most patients undergo this surgery soon after their injury.t's the tough piece of tissue that keeps the knee from bending sideways when you plant your foot and pivot. Nobody is exactly sure of the best way to treat a torn ACL. Yet every year, at least 200,000 Americans undergo ACL reconstruction, in which the ACL is restored with tendon grafts |
| These injuries are common in soccer players, football players, basketball players, skiers, gymnasts, and other athletes. There are four ligaments in the knee that are prone to injury: 1 Mentioned above, the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of the two major ligaments in the knee.oo much stress on these ligaments can cause them to stretch too far -- or even snap. ACL injury and other ligament injuries can be caused by: 1 Twisting your knee with the foot planted. 2 Getting hit on the knee |
| An anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury is a tear in the ACL ligament.... J, Joyce B, Shi K. A meta-analysis of the incidence of anterior cruciate ligament tears as a... CALL YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER IMMEDIATELY IF YOU THINK YOU MAY HAVE A MEDICAL EMERGENCY |
| An anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury is a tear in the ACL ligament.... Because ACL tears most often occur due to noncontact injuries, precautions can be taken to prevent them.... Noncontact anterior cruciate ligament injuries: risk factors and prevention strategies |
| After a sedentary work week, end-zone catches and 36-hole weekends can take their toll in common sports injuries. The seven most common sports injuries are: 1 Ankle sprain. 2 Groin pull. 3 Hamstring strain. 4 Shin splints. 5 Knee injury: ACL tear. 6 Knee injury: Patellofemoral syndrome, injury resulting from the repetitive movement of your kneecap against your thigh bone. 7 Tennis elbow (epicondylitis |
| Sometimes other knee ligaments or parts of the knee are also injured. This includes cartilage such as the menisci, or bones in the knee joint, which can be broken. Your ACL can be injured if your knee joint is bent backward, twisted, or bent side to side.The chance of injury is higher if more than one of these movements occurs at the same time. Contact (being hit by another person or object) also can cause an ACL injury. An ACL injury often occurs during sports.njuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone. Without treatment, the injured ACL is less able to control knee movement, and the bones are more likely to rub against each other |
| ACL Tear and Bone Bruise. Injury causing an ACL tear can also lead to a deep bone bruise. A bone bruise occurs when the ligament tears and the bones shift on one another. While bone bruising is a common characteristic of an ACL tear, it typically requires no treatment.Your body will heal the bruising on its own.An ACL injury can be treated using arthroscopic surgery regardless of bone bruising. Following a thorough rehabilitation program as directed by Dr. Lubowitz, patients are typically able to resume activities within 6 months following ACL surgery.our body will heal the bruising on its own. An ACL injury can be treated using arthroscopic surgery regardless of bone bruising. Following a thorough rehabilitation program as directed by Dr. Lubowitz, patients are typically able to resume activities within 6 months following ACL surgery |
| Knee ligament sprains and tears are very common sports injuries, and can occur to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL), posterior cruciate ligament (PCL), and medial collateral ligament (MCL). Any of these injuries can result in severe knee pain and could require surgery. Advertisement |
| Injury to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is the most common ligament injury in the knee. This type of injury is usually sports related requiring surgical intervention as a torn ligament will not heal on its own.Visit http://www.milwaukeeorthopaedics.com to find out more.njury to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is the most common ligament injury in the knee. This type of injury is usually sports related requiring surgical intervention as a torn ligament will not heal on its own |
| Topic Overview. An anterior cruciate ligament, or ACL, injury is a tear in one of the knee ligaments that joins the upper leg bone with the lower leg bone. The ACL keeps the knee stable.Injuries range from mild, such as a small tear, to severe, such as when the ligament tears completely or when the ligament and part of the bone separate from the rest of the bone.Without treatment, the injured ACL is less able to control knee movement, and the bones are more likely to rub against each other.ometimes other knee ligaments or parts of the knee are also injured. This includes cartilage such as the menisci, or bones in the knee joint, which can be broken. Your ACL can be injured if your knee joint is bent backward, twisted, or bent side to side |
| Recommended treatment for this injury consists of the RICE protocol — rest, ice, compression and elevation. The RICE method is primarily used to reduce bleeding and damage within the muscle tissue. Lower grade strains can easily become worse if the hamstring is not rested properly. Complete ruptures require surgical repair and rehabilitation. |
| One of the most common and simplest treatments for foot and ankle swelling, and other similar injuries like tennis elbow, is the R.I.C.E. method. The letters in R.I.C.E. stand for: rest, ice, compress and elevate. By following these steps, you can reduce both swelling and pain in the affected area |
| If you have sustained a foot or ankle injury, observing the RICE method of treatment is a good place to start, along with calling a podiatrist. The RICE method involves rest, ice, compression and elevation. When you have a lower extremity injury, it is important to elevate it at or above the level of your heart. This can be done if you are lying on your bed or a couch and simply putting some pillows under the injured limb |
| Treating the Injury: The R.I.C.E. Method. 1 1. Rest your ankle. 2 2. Ice your ankle to prevent swelling and pain. 3 3. Compress your ankle joint. 4. Elevate your ankle above the level of your heart |
| View All. The R.I.C.E. treatment is recommended by health professionals for the early treatment of bone injury or acute soft tissue injuries such as a sprain or strain. It can be helpful for sports injuries, closed fractures, and degenerative joint problems. The acronym R.I.C.E. stands for: Rest; Ice; Compression; Elevation |
| R.I.C.E. stands for rest, ice, compression, and elevation, and taking these simple steps following a strain, sprain, or other similar injury can help you more quickly recover and get back to everyday activities. Learn more about how to treat your injuries with the R.I.C.E. method by reading the steps below |
| Delaying treatment can often result in a longer healing process or even a chronic problem, so seek treatment as soon as possible. The most conservative treatment recommended for all kinds of soft tissue injuries is the R.I.C.E. method (rest, ice, compression, and elevation). Using this method can reduce swelling and pain during acute injuries. Treatments for Specific Knee Injuries Chondromalacia |
| 1 Treatment of knee injuries depends on the type and severity of the injury and can involve RICE therapy (rest, ice, compression, elevation), physical therapy, immobilization, or surgery. Prognosis for knee injury depends on the type and severity of the injury and the need for physical therapy or surgery |
| If all else fails, or you have a full-on injury, the only way to help is to take it easy. Use the RICE method: 1 Rest your knee for a few days. 2 Ice your knee for 20 minutes every 4 hours for 2-3 days. 3 Compress your knee using a wrap bandage or brace. Elevate your knee when sitting or lying down to reduce any swelling |
| Commercial Arnica homeopathic preparations are frequently used by professional athletes. According to The Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, "A few clinical trials suggest benefits of topical arnica for osteoarthritis ; and for affecting significant reduction of bruising compared to placebo or low concentration vitamin K ointments. |
| Indications for Homeopathic Arnica: Since homeopathic medicines have very specific indications for their usage it is important to understand what circumstances are best suited for Arnica (3). It is a perfect fit for all kinds of childhood bumps, bruises and contusions, and many occupational and sports injuries |
| If you wish to experiment with homeopathic medicines, here are ten medicines that are used for common ailments. These medicines should be taken in the 6th or 30th potency.Generally, if there is minor pain or discomfort, you should take the medicine three times a day, stopping once health has been restored.ypically, the person's symptoms are worse in a warm room and are relieved in a cool room or in the open air. Arnica (mountain daisy): This is the #1 remedy in sports medicine and first aid. It is used for shock and trauma from injury. It also helps to reduce pain from injury and to speed the healing process |
| Ignatia (St. Ignatius bean): One day this remedy will be used by the majority of psychiatrists. It is one of the leading homeopathic medicines for acute grief, anxiety, and depression, especially after a death or separation from a loved one.The person sighs frequently, has a lump in the throat, and may tremble.ypically, the person's symptoms are worse in a warm room and are relieved in a cool room or in the open air. Arnica (mountain daisy): This is the #1 remedy in sports medicine and first aid. It is used for shock and trauma from injury. It also helps to reduce pain from injury and to speed the healing process |
| Typically, the person's symptoms are worse in a warm room and are relieved in a cool room or in the open air. Arnica (mountain daisy): This is the #1 remedy in sports medicine and first aid. It is used for shock and trauma from injury. It also helps to reduce pain from injury and to speed the healing process.ypically, the person's symptoms are worse in a warm room and are relieved in a cool room or in the open air. Arnica (mountain daisy): This is the #1 remedy in sports medicine and first aid. It is used for shock and trauma from injury. It also helps to reduce pain from injury and to speed the healing process |
| Keeping dancers free of injury is a crucial aspect and will help a lifetime of healthy physical activity and can prevent injuries in the future. By being taught a few simple techniques by parents, teachers, and medical professionals can avert injuries from occurring. Following are a few advice's on preventing injuries. Wearing properly fitting clothing and shoes, drink plenty of fluids to stay hydrated, don’t dance through pain, rest and then start back up again and listen to your teachers for correct technique. For social dance the use of a sprung floor is highly recommended. Because a dance injury can ruin a career professional dancers are increasingly refusing to dance on anything else. In ballet good Plié plie ing (bending the knees) on landing helps protect against knee injuries and shin splint s. Many types of dance, especially folk dances, have hops in the steps where the impact of landing can be reduced by slightly bending the knee. Warming up and cooling down exercises are recommended before and after exercises to avoid strain, muscle pains, and possible injury. Conditioning is a good way to prevent dance injuries. |
| Two thirds of injuries occur to the upper body and one third to the lower body. This contrasts with alpine skiing where two thirds of injuries are to the lower body. The most common types of injuries are sprains, which account for around 40% of injuries. The most common point of injury is the wrists – 40% of all snowboard injuries are to the wrists and 24% of all snowboard injuries are wrist fractures. There are around 100,000 wrist fractures worldwide among snowboarders each year. For this reason the use of wrist guards, either separate or built into gloves, is very strongly recommended. They are often compulsory in beginner's classes and their use reduces the likelihood of wrist injury by half. In addition it is important for snow boarders to learn how to fall without stopping the fall with their hand by trying to "push" the slope away, as landing a wrist which is bent at a 90 degree angle increase the chance of it breaking. Rather, landing with the arms stretched out (like a wing) and slapping the slope with the entire arm is an effective way to break a fall. This is the method used by practitioners of judo and other martial arts to break a fall when they are thrown against the floor by a training partner |
| Sports injuries are injuries that occur in athletic activities or exercising. In the United States there are about 30 million teenagers and children alone that participate in some form of organized sport. About 3 million avid sports competitors 14 years of age and under experience sports injuries annually, which causes some loss of time of participation in the sport. The leading cause of death involving sports-related injuries, although rare, is brain injuries. When injured the two main systems affected are the nervous and vascular systems. The origins in the body where numbness and tingling occurs upon sports injuries are usually the first signs of the body telling you that the body was impacted. Thus, when an athlete complains of numbness and especially tingling, the key to a diagnosis is to obtain a detailed history of the athlete’s acquired symptom perception, determine the effect the injury had on the body and its processes, and then establish the prime treatment method. In the process to determine what exactly happened in the body and the standing effects most medical professionals choose a method of technological medical devices to acquire a credible solution to the site of injury. Prevention helps reduce potential sport injuries. It is important to establish participation in warm-ups, stretching, and exercises that focus on main muscle groups commonly used in the sport of interest. Also, creating an injury prevention program as a team, which includes education on rehydration, nutrition, monitoring team members “at risk”, monitoring behavior, skills, and techniques. Season analysis reviews and preseason screenings are also beneficial reviews for preventing player sport injuries. One technique used in the process of preseason screening is the functional movement screen. The functional movement screen can assess movement patterns in athletes in order to find the at risk players. Following various researches about sport injuries shows that levels of anxiety, stress, and depression are elevated. A study in 2010 found that athletes with severe sports injuries would display higher levels of post-traumatic distress and the higher the levels of post-traumatic distress are linked with avoidant coping skills. |
| The trauma of being in high school is enough pressure on a student to cause them significant stress. When considering the substantial amounts of drama teenagers are surrounded by, as well as school itself, one might believe this is the hardest time in life. Adding injury to the stress of everyday life can be very hard for a young person. The students’ parents, coaches, and other care-givers do their best to keep the students safe and enable them to have the best experience high school can offer. To succeed in this endeavor, the child’s safety is a priority. Those student athletes are a specific worry, as they are put at risk more often. One such risk of concern is the high rate of concussions among teens compared to other age groups. There should be specific consideration as to the prevention of concussions, as well as knowledge of how to manage such head injuries. A concussion is known to many as the possible result of a person being hit on the head. What takes place for a concussion to occur involves the human anatomy. Teens Health describes the anatomy head and states “the brain is made of soft tissue and is cushioned by spinal fluid. It is encased in the hard, protective skull” (Concussions 3). The brain floating inside the spinal fluid is able to move inside the skull. When it is forced in one direction or the other it can actually come into contact with the skull. Teen health continues to explain “this can lead to bruising of the brain, tearing of blood vessels, and injury to the nerves” (Concussions paragraph 3). Many teens make time to be active in extracurricular activities as well as throughout the community. These activities include a variety of sports which can be risky to the student’s safety. The dangers of playing sports do not necessarily outweigh the benefits of such activities, but they are definitely something to consider. Some sports at specific risk include basketball, cheerleading, soccer, and football. Football accounts for 45.8% of total reported head injuries for high schools in Missouri (MSHSAA 10). The Sports Concussion Institute states a concussion “can be caused either by a direct blow to the head, or an indirect blow to the body, causing neurological impairments that may resolve spontaneously” (Concussion Facts 1). The blow to the body causes a series of reactions in the brain which cause a variety of symptoms associated with disruption of the brain. Prevention efforts in high school athletics can start with high quality practice time for the sports in question. For example, a football player who learns the proper way to tackle, spends time in the weight room, and maintains overall good health choices is more likely to avoid situations which put them in harm’s way. Aside from proper learning of the game at hand, the best coaches and parents can to for the students is to educate themselves, as well as the athletes, on knowing the signs of a concussion, as well as being prepared to handle one. The CDC gives a list of possible signs to look for in the players after a jolt to the head or body. These include a dazed appearance, confusion, forgetfulness, lack of confidence in actions, clumsy, slower than normal, loss of consciousness, changes in mood, behavior, or personality, and inability to remember events prior to, or after the hit (Concussion Tool Kit 5). The student may report any of these signs as well as sensitivity to light or sound, double vision, a headache, or any abnormal feelings.If a student displays any of the symptoms described, they should be prevented from participating the rest of the day, and be seen by a health professional. With medical attention, proper care may be given to the student. Their parents should also be informed of the incident so they can also watch for signs of abnormality. Signs and symptoms can last from hours after the injury to months afterward. Recognizing the problem is the first step toward the solution. Coaches should educate themselves about concussions and also provide information for athletes, parents, and other faculty and staff members.The coaches should inquire about their players’ medical history, specifically if they have ever had a concussion before. The Sports Concussion Institute explains after getting one concussion “they are 1-2 times more likely to receive a second one. If they've had two concussions, then a third is 2-4 times more likely, and if they've had three concussions, then they are 3-9 times more likely to receive their fourth concussion” (Concussion Facts paragraph 7). Once having this information coaches should properly monitor those players who have a history of head injury. Parents and coaches need to express the importance of safety while at play. This also means the guidelines for safety equipment, such as helmets, must be followed. The importance of good sportsmanship should also be stressed to the teams. Those students who have been diagnosed with a concussion are likely to be frustrated, impatient, and angry about the situation. A concussed player could be sitting on the bench for weeks to months depending on when medical professionals clear them to play. It is imperative that they follow the instructions given by those professionals in order to properly recover. In some cases the stress of deep thought can also be difficult, causing greater frustration. The CDC explains, “After a concussion, physical and cognitive activities—such as concentrating and learning—should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional” (Concussion Tool Kit 7).Ultimately the brain is a vital organ which is also fragile when in an injured state. Once it has been damaged, without proper care, consequences can be severe. The risk for high school aged students is greater than that of older people, so it is important for parents and coaches to take the necessary precautions. Education is the first act of prevention for students as well as coaches, parents, and other faculty and staff. The importance of safety, sportsmanship, and use of equipment should be stressed to high school athletes. With the proper skills in recognition of signs of a head injury, as well as knowledge on the actions to take once a concussion has occurred, the safety of these players can be increased and they can continue to play the games they love. |
| The simplest way to prevent muscle cramps is to avoid or limit the exercises that strain your muscles and cause cramps. You can also follow these tips to prevent muscle cramps: Stretch or warm up before participating in sports and exercising. Failure to warm up can result in muscle strain and injury |
| Most individuals with repetitive stress injuries recover completely and can avoid re-injury by: 1 changing the way they perform repetitive movements. 2 changing the frequency with which they perform them. 3 changing the amount of time they rest between movements |
| What is Pedorthics. Pedorthics is the management and treatment of conditions of the foot, ankle, and lower extremities requiring fitting... [ read more ] Sport Injuries and Pedorthics. Appropriate footwear can help athletes avoid or mitigate foot injuries. Footwear can also play a major role in rehabilitation... [ read more ] Shoes & Pedorthics |
| Gear up for your aerobic fitness! Finding the right shoes is an essential part of avoiding sports injuries and increasing speed. Before buying race-walking shoes, know what type of arch you have-high, neutral or flat.amed a women's Olympic sport in 1992, race walking differs from running and powerwalking with its two tricky technique rules. The first: You must be in contact with the ground at all times |
| Neck pain can really only be prevented by avoiding injury to the neck. This would include minimizing the risks of injury during sports activities. Athletes who participate in collision sports can prevent neck injury with appropriate equipment, neck strengthening exercises, and occasional neck bracing |
| 15. Cross-training is one of the most effective and safe ways to improve stamina and performance level, as well as a great way to avoid injury. Choose two or more activities that complement each other, such as weight training and trail running, or biking and swimming. 16 |
| 1 For adequate protection, football players should wear football equipment that fits properly and is in good condition. 2 The helmet is the most important piece of equipment in terms of avoiding serious injury. 3 Other types of football equipment include shoulder pads, knee pads, shoes, and gloves.f you want to see your face up on the LED scoreboards or see yourself light up some electronic football scoreboards, these are a few things you'll be needing. The Helmet. A head injury is the most dangerous type of injury that a football player needs to be concerned about |
| Injury Prevention. Because the hamstrings and quadriceps perform such important functions, avoiding injuries is crucial for athletes. Lack of strength and conditioning and tightness can cause injuries, so performing strengthening exercises and stretching can help you avoid strains.he hamstrings are located on the back of the upper leg, and the quadriceps are located on the front of the upper leg. The hamstrings run from an attachment point just below the knee all the way up to the pelvis |
| Tips to prevent field hockey injuries include: 1 Wear appropriate personal protective gear. 2 Gradually increase the frequency, intensity, and duration of training to avoid overuse injuries |
| Sample exercises athletes can perform to avoid ACL injuries can be found on the APTA Web site, www.moveforwardpt.com. Women perform athletic tasks in a more upright position, putting added stress on parts of the knee such as the ACL, resulting in less controlled rotation of the joint, said Paterno.While men use their hamstring muscles more often, women rely more on their quadriceps, which puts the knee at constant risk.oncurring with a new study published in the American Journal of Sports Medicine (August 2008), APTA says specialized stretching, strengthening, agility and jumping exercises could lower the overall ACL injury rate among female athletes |
| Here are some ways to avoid knee injuries: 1 Warm up (stretch) your leg muscles before and after you exercise. 2 Take it slow when starting a new exercise program. 3 Wear good shoes that fit well and are right for the kind of sport or exercise that you are doing.octors find knee problems by: 1 taking your medical history. 2 doing a physical exam. 3 doing an X-ray of the painful area. 4 doing a CAT scan (Computerized Axial Tomography) of the painful area. 5 doing an MRI scan (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) of the painful area |
| Get the most out of your workouts and avoid injury with these tips for the 10 exercises most frequently performed incorrectly. From lifting too much weight to poor technique, an incorrectly performed exercise can mean you're not getting the benefits you're looking for, and can even cause pain and damage.et the most out of your workouts and avoid injury with these tips for the 10 exercises most frequently performed incorrectly. From lifting too much weight to poor technique, an incorrectly performed exercise can mean you're not getting the benefits you're looking for, and can even cause pain and damage |
| 1 Use an elastic bandage wrap to compress and support your wrist. 2 Start your wrap at a point farthest from your heart. 3 This is done to prevent swelling of the lower part of the extremity that can be caused by the wrapping process. 4 Compression can help enable lymphatic and venous return to the heart.rapping the wrist to avoid a sports-related injury is most commonly done to prevent two common types of wrist injuries. These are known as hyperextension and hyperflexion. 1 Hyperextension is the most common type of wrist injury. 2 This occurs when your hand goes out to break your fall, and you land on your opened hand |
| A different method for wrapping your wrist may provide greater stability for the injured area and allow you to resume minor activity when you are ready. 1 Start your wrap by securing the elastic bandage wrap at an area just above the injury, meaning on the elbow side of the injured part of the wrist.rapping the wrist to avoid a sports-related injury is most commonly done to prevent two common types of wrist injuries. These are known as hyperextension and hyperflexion. 1 Hyperextension is the most common type of wrist injury. 2 This occurs when your hand goes out to break your fall, and you land on your opened hand |
| Your wrist is vulnerable to conditions that cause pain. Your wrist pain may be from an injury, such as a sudden strain or sprain, from a medical condition, such as arthritis or carpal tunnel syndrome, or from repetitive overuse, such as participating in sports like bowling or tennis.rapping the wrist to avoid a sports-related injury is most commonly done to prevent two common types of wrist injuries. These are known as hyperextension and hyperflexion. 1 Hyperextension is the most common type of wrist injury. 2 This occurs when your hand goes out to break your fall, and you land on your opened hand |
| As you can easily see many sports can be very risky for kids but if they are played with responsibility they can be safe and have great benefits. You can also see if there are proper safety requirements to dangerous sports they can be played safely and they can also lead to great benefits in health and self esteem.There is absolutely no reason why kids can not play a dangerous sport when there are so many ways to make them safe and fun with great benefits.or example in hockey for kids you must ware a regulation hockey helmet with a facemask to avoid injury from pucks says Hughston Health alert a sports medicine company they also say you need gloves, shoulder pads and a chest protector, leg guards, hockey pants, and elbow pads these all make this sport much safer |
| How to Avoid This Injury. Blows to the head and neck may not be avoidable, but you can take a few measures to reduce the risk of neck strains. Do not increases the frequency, duration, or intensity of exercise more than 10 percent a week. Take breaks when your sport allows it. Wear protective equipment appropriate for your sport |
| The Avengers are a series of fictional superhero teams that have starred in The Avengers and related comic book series published by Marvel Comics. Over the years, the teams have featured a rotating lineup composed of a large number of characters. Characters listed in bold are current members of the team. |
| As 75 of the world's most dangerous super-villains are mysteriously freed en masse from the Vault, the The Cube Cube, the Lang Memorial Penitentiary Big House, and the The Raft Raft, five of Earth's mightiest heroes assemble a crime-fighting alliance called the Avengers. The Avengers' team is composed of Iron Man (Tony Stark) as de facto team leader, Ant-Man/Giant-Man (Hank Pym), the Hulk (Bruce Banner), Thor, and the Wasp (Janet Van Dyne) Captain America (Steve Rogers) joins the team later after being found frozen in ice while the team is looking for a missing Hulk. Although other characters feature in the Avengers, these are the original and main avengers. Future members of team for season one include Black Panther (T'Challa) and Hawkeye (Clint Barton). In the season finale, it is revealed that Thor's adopted brother Loki was responsible for the breakouts and that he had the Enchantress and her servant under his control. |
| The Avengers are a superhero team, published by Marvel Comics. Comprising many of Marvel's premier heroes, they "fight the foes no single superhero can withstand". |
| The Avengers are a fictional superhero team created by Marvel Comics that appear in comic books. Aside from comics, the Avengers appear in various forms of media such as in novels, television shows, movies, videogames and stage shows. |
| The Avengers are a fictional team of superhero es appearing in American comic book s published by Marvel Comics. The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963), created by writer-editor Stan Lee and artist/co-plotter Jack Kirby, inspired by the success of DC Comics ' Justice League of America. |
| Marvel's The Avengers (Marvel Avengers Assemble in the UK and Ireland) more commonly known as The Avengers, is a 2012 American superhero film, scripted and directed by Joss Whedon, based on the Marvel Comics superhero team of the same name. The film stars an ensemble cast consisting of Robert Downey, Jr., Chris Evans, Mark Ruffalo, Chris Hemsworth, Scarlett Johansson, Jeremy Renner, Tom Hiddleston, Clark Gregg, Cobie Smulders, Stellan Skarsgård and Samuel L. Jackson. In The Avengers, Nick Fury (Jackson), director of the peacekeeping organization S.H.I.E.L.D., recruits Iron Man (Downey), Captain America (Evans), the Hulk (Ruffalo), and Thor (Hemsworth) to form a team that must stop Thor's adoptive brother Loki (Hiddleston) from subjugating Earth. |
| The Avengers is a team of comic book superhero es in the Marvel Comics universe. Since 1963, they have starred in several ongoing series, as well as a large number of limited series and specials. All stories are published exclusively by Marvel Comics under their standard imprint, unless otherwise noted. |
| The Avengers are a fictional team of superheroes appearing in American comic books published by Marvel Comics. The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963), created by writer-editor Stan Lee and artist/co-plotter Jack Kirby, inspired by the success of DC Comics' Justice League of America. Labeled Earth's Mightiest Heroes, the Avengers originally consisted of Hank Pym, the Hulk, Iron Man, Thor, and the Wasp |
| The Avengers are a series of fictional superhero teams that have starred in the Avengers and related comic book series published by Marvel Comics. Over the years, the teams have featured a rotating lineup composed of a large number of characters. Cover art for Avengers (vol |
| Marvel's The Avengers (classified under the name Marvel Avengers Assemble in the United Kingdom and Ireland), or simply The Avengers, is a 2012 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics superhero team of the same name, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures |
| Comments2 Share. The Avengers (also known as Avengers Assemble in the UK and Ireland) is a 2012 superhero film and the sixth film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe, based on the superhero team the Avengers created by Stan Lee and Jack Kirby |
| The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963)... The Avengers is a team of superheroes, appearing in comic books published by Marvel Comics. The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963)... The Avengers is a team of superheroes, appearing in comic books published by Marvel Comics. The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963), created by writer-editor Stan Lee and artist/co-plotter Jack Kirby, following the trend of super-hero teams after the success of DC Comics' Justice League of America |
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| Marvel Studios presents Marvel's The Avengers-the Super Hero team up of a lifetime, featuring iconic Marvel Super Heroes Iron Man, The Incredible Hulk, Thor, Captain America, Hawkeye and Black Widow |
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| The team debuted in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963). Much like the Justice League, the Avengers were an assemblage of pre-existing superhero characters created by Lee and Jack Kirby. Kirby did the artwork for the first eight issues only, in addition to doing the layouts for issue #16 |
| The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963)... The Avengers is a team of superheroes, appearing in comic books published by Marvel Comics. The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963)... The Avengers is a team of superheroes, appearing in comic books published by Marvel Comics. The team made its debut in The Avengers #1 (Sept. 1963), created by writer-editor Stan Lee and artist/co-plotter Jack Kirby, following the trend of super-hero teams after the success of DC Comics' Justice League of America |
| The precursor to the Justice League was the Justice Society of America, who first appeared nearly two decades earlier, in All-Star Comics #3 of December 1940. The first appearance of the Avengers as a team was in their self-titled series, in September 1963 |
| Comics (narrative art form) The Justice League of America preceded the Avengers by over three years. The first appearance of the Justice League of America in comics was in The Brave and the Bold #28 in March 1960. The iconic cover featured five heroes battling Starro the Conqueror. In November 1960, the League got its own series, with the first appearance of the supervillain Despero |
| The Sentry is recruited by Tony Stark to be part of the Mighty Avengers, the newest incarnation of the Avengers team. While at first there is some dispute between the Sentry and his wife, Robert joins the team while Tony Stark and Ms. Marvel offer him assistance to battle his mental issues. He is described to be the most powerful member of the team, but lacks proper training on how to use his abilities, usually apologizing for his mistakes (apologizing for damage to a building and being thrown into a blimp in #1). |
| Pete Tamlyn reviewed Avengers Assembled! for Imagine magazine. He opined that "Avengers Assembled! will be an essential product for most players of the game". He stated: "Personal preferences aside, the Avengers are probably the ideal group to choose if you are going to run an extended campaign using MSH. There have been so many members and roster changes that your players are almost certain to be able to pick a character each without conflict over who plays which particular favourite, or someone getting lumbered with a character that doesn't suit their style of play." He continued: "There are a few grossly powerful characters among them, and I'd recommend that Thor in particular be kept as an NPC who can rescue the players in times of dire emergency, but the only real wimps, Wasp and Hawkeye, are among the most interesting characters to play. My only complaint is that many of the villains are also very tough, the sort of folks who take on the Avengers single-handed and are normally only defeated thanks to their arrogance and over-confidence, and will therefore be quite difficult for the GM to handle." Tamlyn concluded by saying: "Overall, a much-needed publication which will sell very well." |
| Thor, a founding member of the superhero group the Avengers, often battles his evil adoptive brother Loki, a Marvel character adapted from the Norse god of mischief. He is among Marvel's most powerful superheroes. Many recurring characters in his stories are based on Norse Mythology. Apart from this main superhero, Marvel features a number of characters based on him. |
| By late May 2016, Petrie and Ramirez had turned in a completed story for the miniseries, which Loeb described as "epic" feeling that all the characters "have great roles....where everyone feels like they’re telling more of their own ongoing tale." Loeb cautioned against the "easy comparison" to The Avengers, saying, "We can take a look at The Avengers and say, 'OK, how do we do that and how do we do it different?' We saw how the Avengers came together. That was some of the best of times and some of the worst of times for them...Often times, when heroes get together, it doesn’t quite go as smoothly as you’d like it to go." Loeb added, "It's not about who's the bad guy or what's at stake or any of those things. We're still working in a really grounded world. The sky's not going to open up and aliens aren't going to come flying out of it. That's the Avengers' job, that's what they're supposed to do. The street level heroes always come from a very real place." Regarding the antagonist, Ramirez said, "It's never an option for us in these shows to do the Defenders in space," calling it a street level New York story. He continued, "The challenge here is we've got four really powerful people teaming together and so we need to come up with something that's worthy of their fists and fury... It's really hard, though. They're so powerful when all four of them are together. You're like, who is a challenge?" |
| As Onslaught appeared in Counter-Earth he became larger, and regained his Magneto-like mask. He soon encountered the Avengers and was presumed defeated after he fell into the ocean. Instead of worrying about Onslaught, the Avengers questioned Franklin's credibility, as Franklin claimed to be the son of both Mr. Fantastic and the Invisible Woman. On Counter-Earth Mr. Fantastic and the Invisible Woman were not married and did not have children. Shortly after this, Thor was assaulted by an Onslaught-possessed Hulk, who battled Thor to determine which of the two was more powerful. Onslaught switched between the bodies and possessed Thor, who struck the Hulk with lightning. As Thor was about to strike again, he dropped his hammer, as Onslaught was not worthy to carry it. Onslaught switched back to the Hulk, and punched Thor into the atmosphere. Onslaught was assaulted by the Avengers before he could pick up Thor's hammer. Captain America ordered the Human Torch and Iron Man to rescue Thor, telling them they had about sixty seconds for the rescue. They raced to save him, and Johnny took Thor back to the Baxter Building, where Mr. Fantastic discovered that Franklin really was his son. In the battle, Captain America ordered Hawkeye to find Onslaught, and confronted Hawkeye with the fact that Wolverine was hiding in Hawkeye's costume. The Avengers continued to battle the Hulk, while Captain America was thrown into a building. Iron Man, from the atmosphere, charged down at the Hulk at full speed, hoping that Bruce would forgive him someday. He punched the Hulk, knocking him out. He and Captain America assessed their next move until Onslaught possessed Iron Man and attacked Captain America. Back at Avengers Mansion, Rikki Barnes was babysitting Franklin when Loki, Executioner, Scarlet Witch, Enchantress, and Ultron V surprised them with an offer to help defeat Onslaught. On a balcony, an invisible Ant-Man and the Invisible Woman let themselves be known, as Sue refused to let the villains cause Franklin any harm. |
| Whenever you start talking about teams of heroes, the question of who is the most powerful comes up pretty quickly. Here at Screen Rant we attempt to answer that question with our definitive list of The 20 Most Powerful Members of the Avengers, Ranked. 20. Captain America |
| The most powerful version of Thir is Rune King Thor. He is even above Odin. He is tge strongest skyfather along with Vishnu and Zeus. He even survived Ragnarok and destroyed the wheel of time. He became one with the universe Ie Omnipresence. He will wipe the floors with all versions of Hulk,Heracle's,Silver surfer,Sentry and any superhero of Marvel |
| One of the founding Avengers, Ant-Man found that being surrounded by such powerful beings as Thor and The Hulk was intimidating. He then altered his formula to make himself grow instead of shrink, taking the identity of Giant Man |
| After encountering the Kree hero, Carol Danvers was accidentally subjected to otherworldly radiation that transformed her into a superhuman warrior. Calling herself Ms. Marvel, she established herself as one of Marvel's most powerful and prominent heroes, both as a solo heroine and as a member of the Avengers. She has now adopted the mantle of Captain Marvel for herself and will be joining the MCU real soon after Brie Larson was cast in the role |
| Stan Lee Thinks Galactus Is The Most Powerful Being In The Marvel Universe. He Is Wrong. In a question and answer session on Twitter, a fan asked Stan Lee, one of the creative forces behind the birth of the Marvel Universe, who he thought the most powerful being in the Marvel Universe is |
| Civil War: What's the Deal With Scarlet Witch and Vision? One is a strange telekinetic wielding misfit, the other is a synthezoid with the power of the legendary Mind Stone at his disposal as he tries to better understand humanity. Together, they're two of the most powerful members of the Avengers in Captain America: Civil War |
| You can't have a civil debate about the most powerful superhero without some moron saying hulk, this is from the profitability of his catchphrase hulk is the strongest there is and from that marvel prints hulk comics on rapid fire |
| The Beyonder's combined inhuman and mutant abilities made him the most powerful being in the Marvel Universe. Cosmic beings like Galactus, conceptual beings like Eternity, and even Living Tribunal couldn't stand up to him |
| 1. Black Panther. T'Challa the Black Panther is the King of Wakanda, a member of the Avengers, and one of the smartest men on the planet. Few people can match his combat skills and keen senses, and he's been able to best some the most powerful villains in the Marvel Universe |
| Thor is the Asgardian God of Thunder and the son of Odin, the All-Father of Asgard, and the Elder Earth-Goddess Gaea. Combining the power of both worlds, Thor is arguably the greatest defender of both. Armed with his powerfully enchanted Uru hammer Mjolnir, which can only be lifted by those who are worthy, Thor is the mightiest warrior in all of Asgard. A staunch ally for good and one of the strongest beings on Earth, Thor is also a founding member of the Avengers |
| Armed with his powerful enchanted Uru hammer Mjolnir, Thor is the mightiest warrior of Asgard, a founding member of the Avengers and one of the strongest, most powerful beings on Earth. 1 Forums 2 Â». Thor |
| The New Avengers is a spin-off of the long-running Marvel Comics series The Avengers. The first issue, written by Brian Michael Bendis and penciled by David Finch, was dated January 2005 but appeared in November 2004. Finch penciled the first six issues and issues #11-13. Succeeding pencilers with multiple-issue runs include Steve McNiven, Leinil Francis Yu, Billy Tan, and Stuart Immonen. The roster at first comprises Luke Cage, Captain America, Iron Man, Spider-Man and " Spider-Woman " (Veranke). Later stretches included the mutant X-Man Wolverine, the unstable and godlike Sentry, and the deaf ninja Echo, in the guise of Ronin. |
| In May 2013 it was announced two of the tie-in would be Kelly Sue DeConnick 's books Avengers Assemble and Captain Marvel with issues 18-20 and 15-16 respectively. The Avengers Assemble tie-in will tell the event from the perspective of Spider-Woman in issues 18 and 19 while Captain Marvel will follow Carol Danvers as she and Hawkeye are captured in space. Issue 20 of Avengers Assemble will feature the Uncanny Avengers. In June 2013 it was announced that a new Mighty Avengers team would form during the events of Infinity. The team will have a diverse roster consisting of Luke Cage, the Superior Spider-Man, Falcon, Power Man, White Tiger, Blue Marvel, Monica Rambeau, She-Hulk, and a new Ronin. |
| After Agamotto's take over, the New Avengers (now made of Doctor Strange, Luke Cage, Spider-Man, Wolverine, Ms. Marvel, Jessica Jones, Victoria Hand, and Iron Fist) discuss team structure, and Victoria Hand tells them that Steve Rogers is paying them. Luke is skeptical at first, until Jessica tells him that they are low on money. The only one unable to be paid is Spider-Man, who has not revealed his identity yet. Meanwhile, Jessica and Luke hire Squirrel Girl with their newfound money as their nanny, and Wong moves in with the New Avengers. While Luke Cage and Jessica Jones are out on a 'date' to discuss Jessica's future role in the team, they are attacked by a Doombot which the rest of the team only just manages to stop, Victoria Hand mentioning that the other Avengers teams are concerned about this development but unable to reveal more due to Spider-Man's unknown identity preventing her from sharing such confidential information with him |
| Scott drew a Raven miniseries for DC Comics. He currently lives in Japan and is heavily involved in the local art scene, having started an art studio in Tokyo and a Japanese comic titled Saturday Morning Cartoons or SAM-C. He is participating in an Art Showcase in Harajyuku on October 17–18, 2009, entitled "Battle for the Big Toy". In September 2012 He drew two issues of Web of Spider-Man and has a series titled Duppy. At this time he also illustrated "The Brooklyn Avengers," a comic in which Spiderman moves to Brooklyn. |
| Spider-Man is a playable character in the mobile game Marvel Avengers Academy. |
| In March 2010, Marvel announced the series would be relaunched in June as part of the company's rebranding initiative, " Heroic Age ". In the first issue of the series, the new team consisted of Luke Cage, Victoria Hand, Iron Fist, Jessica Jones, Mockingbird, Ms. Marvel, Spider-Man, The Thing, and Wolverine. Wolverine and Spider-Man operated on the main Avengers team as well as the New Avengers, and Doctor Strange accepted an offer to join the team after their first mission while searching for the new Sorcerer Supreme after the death of Doctor Voodoo. Daredevil joined the team in issue #16 after accepting an offer from Luke Cage and Jessica Jones. Jessica left the team for personal reasons and was later joined by Luke Cage, thus ending that iteration of the team. |
| Another version of Spider-Man 2099 was one of the alternative Avengers seen briefly during the Destiny War in Avengers Forever #12. During the Spider-Verse storyline, the Destiny War version of Spider-Man 2099 was killed by Morlun. |
| In this canon story, the Latveria is at war with neighboring Symkaria, and the Avengers go in to help, but Spider-Man is captured. The Decepticon leader Megatron is using one of Doctor Doom 's devices to control human minds. Optimus Prime and his Autobots attack Latveria with the other Avengers. The Decepticons use Spider-Man's blood to gain even more power than what Energon, their normal source of energy, gives them. After the Autobots free Spider-Man, he and Wolverine agree to give their blood samples to the Autobots so they can be on equal ground with the Decepticons. Iron Man's armor is destroyed in the battle, but the Autobots win the war. After both teams of robots leave, the Avengers disclose to the government what happened. |
| After Ultimatum, the Ultimate Comics: Armor Wars mini-series featured Iron Man racing across the world to find his stolen armor in order to save the remains of his enterprise. In Ultimate Comics: New Ultimates, he began a relationship with Carol Danvers and fought against the returning Loki. In the pages of Ultimate Comics: Spider-Man, he was also involved with Captain America and Thor in training Spider-Man to become a better hero. During this time, his brother Gregory Stark Gregory Stark became the new financial manager for the new Avengers team in Ultimate Comics: Avengers, which also featured Rhodey (Tony's former best friend) and a new Black Widow. |
| With the 2006 Superhuman Registration Act Registration Act having been revoked in the aftermath of the Siege of Asgard led by Osborn (who is incarcerated for his actions), Steve Rogers (the original Captain America, returned from his alleged death) reassembles the Avengers. Steve convinces a reluctant Luke Cage to be part of the new lineup after Tony Stark sells the reconstructed Avengers Mansion to Cage for a dollar, and Steve gives Cage carte blanche to maintain the New Avengers team, leading it as he sees fit. Given the freedom to recruit almost anyone he wants for the New Avengers team (except Iron Man or Thor ), Cage selects Clint Barton (who has re-assumed the Hawkeye identity), Iron Fist, Jewel (Cage's wife Jessica Jones ), Ms. Marvel, Mockingbird, Spider-Man, the Thing (who maintains concurrent membership in the Fantastic Four) and Wolverine. Rogers also sends him Victoria Hand on the grounds that she can provide the team with a unique insight from which Rogers feels they will benefit. Although Hawkeye leaves the team when a crisis comes up with the main Avengers team (claiming that he only joined them to spend time with his wife), the team later enlists a now-weakened Doctor Strange after he assists them in tackling a dimensional crisis. Squirrel Girl and Wong are hired as a super-powered babysitter for Cage's and Jewel's baby and mansion housekeeper respectively, although they do not serve directly on the main lineup of the New Avengers. Spider-Man appears to want to leave the team prior to the Fear Itself event due to his distrust of Victoria Hand and his new responsibilities in the Future Foundation, but subsequent conversations with Wolverine and Luke Cage convince him to remain an active member. After Fear Itself, the team lineup shifts, initially with the addition of Daredevil to the team and later with Jessica Jones leaving the team out of fear for her baby Danielle's safety. |
| Upon the Skrulls ' defeat, S.H.I.E.L.D. is dismantled and replaced by H.A.M.M.E.R., a new intelligence agency. Norman Osborn (who has been Spider-Man 's archenemy as the Green Goblin ) is placed in control of H.A.M.M.E.R. and the Thunderbolts, while assembling a team of Avenger imposters composed of supervillains. Meanwhile, the revamped New Avengers roster consists of Captain America (Bucky Barnes), Luke Cage, Ronin, Mockingbird, Ms. Marvel, Spider-Man, the real Spider-Woman and Wolverine. Captain America offers these "new Avengers" his home as a base of operations. Iron Fist announces he must leave the group to attend to personal business, but will remain on call. The team elects Ronin as leader (with Ms. Marvel as second-in-command), and persuades Spider-Man to once again reveal his secret identity to his fellow members. |
| As Iron Man and Megatron face off outside the base, the Autobots track down Spider-Man, subsequently freeing him with the aid of Doctor Doom (who has turned on the Decepticons after they betrayed him). Realizing that the Decepticons are too powerful to take on as they are, the Autobots ask for Spider-Man and Wolverine's permission to use the same energy-enhancement method that the Decepticons used, taking blood samples from the two and using it to enhance their own abilities, and the two heroes agree to the procedure. While Spider-Man joins the Autobots outside the ship, Wolverine and Doctor Doom track down the device that initially amplified the Avengers' aggression and Wolverine destroys it, leaving Doom to make his own way out as he rejoins his teammates. Although Iron Man's Transformer armor is destroyed after it suffers an overload while fighting Megatron, the Autobots are still able to turn the tide, thanks to their power boost Spider-Man and Luke Cage knocking down Megatron and forcing him to flee. With the other Decepticons and the Autobots subsequently departing themselves, the Avengers are left to report to the government about the situation. Meanwhile, the Autobots reports that Ramjet has gone to earth and it is implied that he has taken the form of the Avengers Quinjet. |
| By the end of the first volume, the New Avengers team consisted of Ronin, Captain America (Bucky Barnes), Mockingbird, Ms. Marvel, Spider-Man, Spider-Woman (Drew), Wolverine, and team leader Luke Cage. Writer Brian Michael Bendis said in an interview that these characters are the authentic Avengers because Captain America said they were. This statement is repeated when the team, believing Captain America (Rogers) is alive, attempts to rescue him. Spider-Man claims that if they get Captain America back, they can call themselves Avengers again. Luke Cage contends that they are Avengers already. The series ended with The New Avengers #64 (April 2010), at the conclusion of the " Siege " storyline. A one-shot titled The New Avengers: Finale was also released. |
| Superior Spider-Man is seen fighting Smythe and is mocking him for being weak in comparison to his father Spencer Smythe. When Superior Spider-Man says that he has called the Avengers for backup, Smythe states that he has his own backup as Boomerang, Scorpion, and Vulture show up. Superior Spider-Man admits that the Mini-Slayers were clever but inadvertently reveals that his countermeasures are being powered by the Raft's Power Generators distracting him at the revelation. Smythe takes the upper hand until he is narrowly shot down by Mayor Jameson disguised as a Raft guard. Superior Spider-Man hunts Smythe through his comm system only to discover that he did the same trick and informed his allies (all heading for a full front assault against Superior Spider-Man) who tries to convince them that Smythe is using them and will take back their enhancements once he has out. All of them agree that even though that might happen, they will make the best of the situation against him. Smythe manages to reach the Raft's generators, destroying them to shut down the power in the entire island, allowing the Lizard to escape. Once Smythe tries to escape, Superior Spider-Man reminds him about the emergency generators. Smythe warns Superior Spider-Man that just like he does with his Spider-Bots, he can see through his Mini-Slayers catching up on Mayor Jameson and the trapped civilians sending their locations to the group. Scorpion rejects it at first, but is easily convinced once Smythe tells him that one of his targets is Mayor Jameson himself. After Boomerang is defeated, Smythe warns Superior Spider-Man that he is still caught in a predicament since Scorpion is heading to his personal vengeance against Jameson and Vulture is ready to kill the group of civilians so he must make a choice only to be surprised when Superior Spider-Man replies that he will not follow any of them. Instead, Superior Spider-Man determined to complete his mission of slaying him. |
| Flash returns to New York when Betty Brant contacts him with information that the Crime Master has resurfaced. Flash infiltrates and attacks Crime Master and his men until the Superior Spider-Man (Otto Octavius's mind in Spider-Man's body) and his Spiderlings intervene. Crime Master then reveals himself to be a small-time hood who had purchased the name and mask from Hobgoblin and turns himself in. Superior Spider-Man then turns his attention to Agent Venom with the intent on destroying him. Flash escapes in a puff of smoke and hides in a hospital before going to Peter's apartment. Seizing opportunity, "Peter Parker" invites Flash to his company to give Flash prosthetic legs. After doing so, Superior Spider-Man detains the symbiote in a cage from which it soon breaks free and bonds to Superior Spider-Man, becoming the Superior Venom. The symbiote tries to flee back to Flash, but Superior Spider-Man keeps it for himself, even going as far as to injure Cardiac when Cardiac tries to separate them. Iron Man arrives to Parker Industries to assist both Cardiac and Flash in order to take him to the battle-zone and reunite him with the symbiote. The Avengers are starting to fall against the power of Superior Venom who boasts about his superiority until Iron Man arrives to distract him allowing Flash (wearing Iron Man's armor) attack from behind and attempt to retake the symbiote. With the unexpected assistance from Spider-Man's conscience, the Venom symbiote finally leaves Superior Spider-Man's body and reunites with Flash, bonding together again. The Avengers are still in disbelief about Superior Spider-Man's argument until they ask Flash to check his mind-link with the symbiote to see anything wrong about Superior Spider-Man's motives. Flash replies that he sees "two different radio stations playing in the same frequency". |
| Norman Osborn dismantles S.H.I.E.L.D. and assembles H.A.M.M.E.R. The roster for the New Avengers would consist of Luke Cage, Jessica Jones, Wolverine, Spider-Man, Spider-Woman, Ms. Marvel, Mockingbird, Ronin, and Captain America. When the latter joins, the New Avengers team moves into Steve Rogers' old building. They begin searching for Danielle, Luke, and Jessica's lost daughter, with the aid of the Iron Fist and the Fantastic Four. They attack various villains such as A.I.M., HYDRA, and Electro for any information regarding the Skrull Jarvis. Eventually they find a Skrull pretending to be an ex-S.H.I.E.L.D. agent at a bar. After a brief confrontation, the Skrull is about to reveal the location of Danielle, when another agent shoots him in the head. Jessica is then convinced Skrull Jarvis is going to kill Danielle. Meanwhile, the rest of the New Avengers are unaware Luke is asking Norman Osborn for help in their search. However, when Luke gets his child back, he reneges on his deal with Osborn after Bullseye kills the Skrull Jarvis. |
| Marvel has featured Spider-Man in several comic book series, the first and longest-lasting of which is titled The Amazing Spider-Man. Over the years, the Peter Parker character has developed from shy, nerdy high school student to troubled but outgoing college student, to married high school teacher to, in the late 2000s, a single freelance photographer. In the 2010s, he joins the Avengers, Marvel's flagship superhero team. Spider-Man's nemesis Doctor Octopus also took on the identity for a story arc spanning 2012–2014, following a body swap plot in which Peter appears to die. Separately, Marvel has also published books featuring alternate versions of Spider-Man, including Spider-Man 2099, which features the adventures of Miguel O'Hara, the Spider-Man of the future; Ultimate Spider-Man, which features the adventures of a teenaged Peter Parker in an alternate universe ; and Ultimate Comics Spider-Man, which depicts the teenager Miles Morales, who takes up the mantle of Spider-Man after Ultimate Peter Parker's supposed death. |
| Electro causes a mass supervillain break-out at The Raft the Raft, a supervillain prison, releasing supervillains from their cells. Forty-two escape, but the remaining criminals are contained thanks to the intervention of Captain America, Iron Man, Luke Cage, Jessica Drew, Spider-Man, and Matt Murdock. Concluding that fate has brought together this new team together, similar to the first Avengers team, Captain America convinces Iron Man to join a new team of Avengers, inviting the other four heroes to join, who were also present at the riot. Matt Murdock declines, unwilling to tarnish the reputation of the other heroes due to the disaster that his life has become, but the other three accept. Having contained Electro, the Avengers discover that S.H.I.E.L.D. is holding something back about the enigmatic man named Karl Lykos, who Electro was hired to specifically break out, while other prisoners simply took advantage of the chaos. Lykos's files were restricted even to Spider-Woman and Captain America. Their quest takes them into the Savage Land, where they are joined by Wolverine, and soon discover Karl Lykos' alter-ego, Sauron. A rogue S.H.I.E.L.D unit were using the native people of the savage land to mine vibranium for super weapons. They are also nearly shot by the second Black Widow.[[File:New avengers sketch.jpg|left|thumb|upright=0.80|Variant cover for New Avengers #1. Art by Joe Quesada.]] |
| The story is part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Spider-Man's first appearance. "Ends of the Earth" will see Spider-Man fighting against the Sinister Six, who are led by Doctor Octopus. Despite Spider-Man leaving the Avengers in Shattered Heroes, the members of the team are supporting character s. The story was written by Dan Slott and brings storylines that have been running since issue #600 was released in July 2009 to fruition. Marvel released several preview images for the event, and has written an article about why each current member of the Sinister Six is important for this group. |
| Jessica is then paired with Spider-Man to do reconnaissance on Avengers Tower, where she reveals to him she is an agent of S.W.O.R.D. The duo are then found by Mandrill and Griffin who proceed to attack them. During the fight Mandrill gets close enough to Jessica and controls her into attacking Spider-Man. Spider-Man appears to be on the losing end of the fight but manages to lure Jessica away from Mandrill and the effects of his control begin to wear off. The duo trick Mandrill and Griffin into thinking Jessica has beaten Spider-Man and when they approach Spider-Woman to give her new commands, Jessica punches Mandrill in the face and shoves her hand in his mouth, firing off a venom blast and knocking him out. Furious, Jessica wants to kill both villains for what they have done but is stopped by Spider-Man. The duo heads back to the safehouse where they head off with the Avengers to help the Asgardians. Upon arriving in Asgard, Jessica and the rest of the heroes engage Iron Patriot 's forces and witnesses the insane Sentry 's defeat. |
| When the New Avengers were formed, Jarvis was called back after taking a holiday "for the first time in years", having been informed that his 'special' services were once again needed. Jarvis often confronts Wolverine over the man's poor kitchen etiquette, a battle only new member Spider-Man 's Aunt May was able to win. Jarvis seemingly struck up a relationship with May that had moved into Stark Tower with Peter Parker and Mary Jane Watson after her house burnt down. When Spider-Man switched sides during the Civil War, however, May and Mary Jane fled Stark Tower to live in hiding. In a New Avengers Civil War story, Jarvis was shot by an employee who was opposed to Tony Stark using technology invented to enforce the 2006 Superhuman Registration Act Superhuman Registration Act. However, it appears Jarvis recovers from this wound as he is shown to be working again in Civil War: The Initiative. He also humorously mentions that if Stark allowed "that Tigra %^#$" in the new incarnation of the Avengers, Tony would need to find someone else to do the laundry; Tigra had worked for Stark's side throughout the entirety of the Civil War incident. In the 2008 storyline One More Day, Jarvis is given over $2,000,000 by Stark to pay for May's hospital bills following an assassination attempt in the aftermath of Peter's own decision to publicly reveal Spider-Man's true identity. Jarvis visibly breaks down upon seeing May in the hospital bed, confessing his deep love to the Parkers. As a consequence of the "One More Day" storyline, however, Spider-Man's timeline has undergone a major continuity overhaul, including Jarvis's relationship with the Parkers. |
| In the third season, Spider-Man officially joins the Avengers, but after a fight with Loki, Doctor Octopus and a group of Norse creatures bonded with the Venom symbiote, he chooses to resign and remain with S.H.I.E.L.D. After this, the symbiote permanently bonds with Flash Thompson to become Agent Venom and Spider-Man is tasked by Nick Fury to recruit other young heroes to form the New Warriors. At the same time, Green Goblin hires Taskmaster to find the young heroes before Spider-Man does and form the Thunderbolts. Spider-Man manages to recruit Ka-Zar and his pet smilodon Zabu from the Savage Land, and Amadeus Cho in the Iron Spider armor, while Taskmaster recruits Cloak and Dagger and Vulture. When the Thunderbolts attempt to bust out Green Goblin, Doctor Octopus, Beetle and Scorpion, Spider-Man leads the New Warriors against the group, and is able to convince Cloak and Dagger to switch sides. The New Warriors ultimately defeat the villains, but Green Goblin gets away with the Mystical artifacts Siege Perilous, leading to a variation of the Spider-Verse storyline in which he travels across the multiverse to collect DNA samples of Spider-Man's alternate counterparts to turn himself into the Spider-Goblin. Chasing after him, Spider-Man meets up with Spider-Man 2099, Spider-Girl, Spider-Man Noir, Spider-Ham, Spyder-Knight and Miles Morales, helping them each one by one with their problems, before teaming up with all of them to take down Spider-Goblin and a giant Helicarrier robot controlled by Electro. After both are defeated and the alternate Spider-Men return to their homes, Goblin reverts into Norman Osborn and ends up suffering amnesia, making him forget his time as the Goblin. Afterwards, Spider-Man and his team begin their education at the S.H.I.E.L.D. Academy located at the Triskelion while dealing with the reawakened Arnim Zola. Not long afterwards, Spider-Man gets involved in a contest between the Collector and the Grandmaster for the fate of Earth. During this time, Aunt May, Agent Venom, and Iron Spider learn of Spider-Man's identity. |
| Cage does not comply with the amnesty offered to the Secret Avengers, going underground and reforming the New Avengers alongside Spider-Man, Wolverine, Iron Fist, and Spider-Woman. Luke assumes leadership of the New Avengers after the assassination of Captain America, with the team now operating underground and provided with secure accommodation by Doctor Strange. |
| Spider-Man, Wolverine, and Spider-Woman are amongst the New Avengers members who answer Hercules' call in his plan to attack his mother Hera on Mount Olympus. |
| Following the conclusion of The Superior Spider-Man and the return of Peter Parker as Spider-Man, he learns that his friend Flash is Venom and became angry at the Avengers that they did not tell him. The Avengers confess that because Flash was a good soldier and the secret identities in the Avengers' rules goes both ways |
| In the ongoing series Ultimate Comics: Avengers, a second Spider-Man was shown to be one of its members, and is simply referred to as the Spider. His costume bears an orange-and-purple color as opposed to red-and-blue. The Spider once claimed that he was a clone made from the DNA of Spider-Man and Professor X that was sent from the future. In the "Death of Spider-Man" story arc, "Avengers vs. New Ultimates", he is revealed to be North Asian and under the orders of Gregory Stark. He led a superhuman uprising in North Korea. During the events of said uprising, The Spider was killed by Hawkeye after the Avengers and the New Ultimates intervened. |
| [[File:Avengers 2010.jpg|thumb|The "Heroic Age" roster of the Avengers. Cover art for Avengers vol. 4, #12.1, by Bryan Hitch.]]The next iteration of the Avengers roster consisted of Thor, Hawkeye, Spider-Man, Wolverine, Captain America, Spider-Woman, Iron Man, and team leader Maria Hill. Steve Rogers, briefly eschewing his Captain America persona, grants these "New Avengers" recognition as an official team independent of Stark's more traditional Avengers. Bucky Barnes as Captain America joined the main Avengers, as did Iron Fist, Power Woman, and the Thing. Rogers was an occasional presence and Victoria Hand was added with his backing. |
| A new Avengers team formed, in the series New Avengers, composed of Iron Man, Captain America, Luke Cage, Wolverine, Ronin, Spider-Man, Spider-Woman, and the Sentry. This was soon followed by the House of M event. |
| The heroes include the Avengers ( Captain America, Captain Marvel II, Hawkeye, Iron Man II, She-Hulk, Thor, the Wasp ); three members of the Fantastic Four ( Human Torch, Mister Fantastic and Thing ); solo heroes Spider-Man, Spider-Woman II and the Hulk ; and the mutant team X-Men ( Colossus, Cyclops, Nightcrawler, Professor X, Rogue, Storm, Wolverine, and Lockheed the Dragon ). Magneto is featured as a hero, but immediately becomes non-aligned when the Avengers question his presence. |
| "Avengers Disassembled", is a crossover event involving the Avengers, Fantastic Four, Captain America, Spider-Man and Thor. "Avengers Disassembled" saw the beginning of Brian Michael Bendis 's Avengers run, with the destruction of the existing "traditional" roster and exile of several key members of the team. The other crossover stories intersect (or in the case of the Spectacular Spider-Man and Thor crossover issues) or take place prior or after to the main Avengers storyline. In particular, the tie-ins saw other changes to the status quo: Iron Man once again closeting his secret identity, Spider-Man developing organic webshooters (like the Sony Spider-Man movies), and the death of Thor and Asgard in one final Ragnarok. |
| While Jarvis was shown dating May Parker during Spider-Man's initial career in the New Avengers, this relationship has been negated by the revelation that the man that May had dated was a Skrull impostor. |
| Genre: rpg. A mysterious force has landed on Earth. Team up with the Avengers, Spider-Man, the X-Men, and S.H.I.E.L.D. to harness the potential of this new power before Dr. Doom, Loki, and the world's most powerful villains beat you to it. Recruit your favorite Marvel Heroes, gear up and Assemble in this new game. A mysterious force has landed on Earth. Team up with the Avengers, Spider-Man, the X-Men, and S.H.I.E.L.D. to harness the potential of this new power before Dr. Doom, Loki, and the world's most powerful villains beat you to it |
| After teaming with Iron Man, Spider-Man, Luke Cage, Spider-Woman (Drew), Daredevil and Sentry to contain a mass breakout at the super-criminal prison known as the Raft, Captain America invited his six allies to join him in rebuilding the Avengers |
| Let's start with the obvious fact that, in the comic books, Peter Parker and Spider-Man played an integral part in the Civil War storyline, with the hero siding with Tony Stark and revealing his true identity to the world as part of the Superhero Registration Act |
| For this Avengers fan, it doesn't really matter all that much. Sure, in the recent comics Spider-Man may be on the team, but he was a dedicated solo act for at least 40 years of his 50-year run. Not having Spider-Man in an Avengers film is no different to me than Spider-Man not being in an Avengers comic. I think fans desires aren't necessarily Avengers-specific, though |
| Spider-Man is one of the most popular and commercially successful superheroes. As Marvel's flagship character and company mascot, he has appeared in countless forms of media, including several animated and live-action television series, syndicated newspaper comic strips, and in a series of films.n the 2010s, he joins the Avengers and the Fantastic Four, Marvel's flagship superhero teams. Spider-Man's archnemesis Doctor Octopus also took on the identity for a story arc spanning 20120-2014, following a body swap plot in which Peter appears to die |
| Spider-Man (real name Peter Benjamin Parker) is a fictional superhero from Marvel Comics. Spider-Man made his debut appearance in the Marvel Cinematic Universe as a supporting character in Captain America: Civil War, and will return as the protagonist in his own solo movie Spider-Man: Homecoming |
| After the comics publishing house Marvel Comics ventured into Production movie production, they set of to produce solitary films with popular superheroes from the Avengers team, with characters from upcoming films making cameo appearances in films starring another superhero, while it all lead to the crossover movie The Avengers (2012). The same process was repeated for Avengers: Age of Ultron (2015) and all the movies together form the crossover film series referred to as the Marvel Cinematic Universe. Inspired by Marvel's success, Warner Bros., who hold movie rights for DC Comics ' heroes, announced the production of Batman v Superman: Dawn of Justice (2016) and further plans to develop the cinematic DC Extended Universe, while Paramount Pictures and Allspark Pictures announced plans to create a cinematic universe on the Transformers film series. |
| Marvel and DC worked out several crossover titles the first of which was Superman vs the Amazing Spider-Man. This was followed by Batman vs. Hulk, a second Superman and Spider-Man, and the X-Men vs The New Teen Titans. Another title, The Avengers vs The Justice League of America was written by Gerry Conway and drawn by George Pérez with plotting by Roy Thomas but was never published, reflecting the later animosity between the two companies. Marvel editor-in-chief Jim Shooter was not pleased that DC wanted the fourth company crossover to include the New Teen Titans, DC's best-selling title at the time, as he wanted the crossover to be the X-Men and the Legion of Super-Heroes. This led to Shooter's decision to stall and cancel the JLA/Avengers project. |
| Fifteen years prior to the events of DKR, Batman fires Dick (the reason is unknown, though Batman states it was for "cowardice and incompetence") and replaces him with Jason Todd. Some time later, Bruce is involved in riots, during which he modifies the Batmobile to its tank-like structure. Batman later becomes a member of the JLA and seems to develops a strong friendship with Hal Jordan (also known as the Green Lantern ), similar to his friendship with Superman in the Mainstream DC Universe, twelve years before DKR. |
| In 2013, DC began publication of Batman '66, a comic book series telling all-new stories set in the world of the 1966–68 TV series. Jeff Parker writes the series, which features cover art by Mike Allred and interior art by different artists each issue. In the course of this series, the Bookworm, the Minstrel, Sandman, Olga Queen of the Cossacks, Zelda The Great, Shame, and Marsha Queen of Diamonds all have their first appearance in Batman comics. Penguin, Joker, Riddler, Catwoman and Mr. Freeze also appear in the series. Issue #3 of Batman '66 introduced the Red Hood and Dr. Quinn into the series continuity. In issue #7, Batman used a new vehicle, the Bat-Jet, to follow False-Face to Mount Rushmore. The series was to have introduced Killer Croc into the continuity, as well as a new villainess named Cleopatra. In April 2014, the first five issues were compiled into the Batman '66 Vol. 1 trade paperback. Kevin Smith and Ralph Garman likewise worked on a Batman and Green Hornet crossover, titled Batman '66 meets The Green Hornet. The six-issue mini-series began publication in June 2014. Jeff Parker wrote a Batman and The Man from U.N.C.L.E. team-up titled Batman '66 meets The Man from U.N.C.L.E. released in 2016. Ian Edginton wrote a Batman team up with John Steed and Emma Peel of The Avengers titled Batman '66/Steed and Mrs. Peel. Batman will be teaming up with Wonder Woman in the crossover team up "Batman' 66 Meets Wonder Woman '77 writing by both Parker and Marc Andreyko. Whether Batman '66 is represented in one of the current New 52 DC Multiverse alternative Earths is uncertain. Thus far, this has not been the case, although several such alternative Earths inhabitants and representative metahumans remain undisclosed. |
| Kyle Richmond, the original Nighthawk, debuted as a supervillain in the final panel of The Avengers #69 (Oct. 1969), a superhero team in the mainstream Marvel Comics continuity the company designates Earth-616. This story is the first chapter of a three-issue arc by writer Roy Thomas and penciller Sal Buscema. The story arc introduced the supervillain team the Squadron Sinister, whose four members were loosely based on heroes in DC Comics ' Justice League of America, with Nighthawk based on Batman. |
| Batman meets and regularly works with other heroes during the Silver Age, most notably Superman, whom he began regularly working alongside in a series of team-ups in World's Finest Comics, starting in 1954 and continuing through the series' cancellation in 1986. Batman and Superman are usually depicted as close friends. As a founding member of the Justice League of America, Batman appears in its first story, in 1960's Brave and the Bold #28. In the 1970s and 1980s, Brave and the Bold became a Batman title, in which Batman teams up with a different DC Universe superhero each month. |
| In the Batman Beyond two-part "The Call", Warhawk is a member of Justice League Unlimited (the Justice League of the future) alongside Big Barda, Kai-Ro Green Lantern (Kai-ro) and Aquagirl (Marina). He was initially at odds with Batman (Terry McGinnis) because he had been recruited onto the team by Superman without the rest of the JLU's consent. But after Batman proved himself to be a competent and trustworthy member against Starro, Warhawk's attitude shifted from reluctant ally to devoted teammate. They would eventually become close comrades and colleagues. |
| In April 2014, the first five issues were compiled into the Batman '66 Vol. 1 trade paperback. Additional volumes collecting further issues have since been released. In June 2014, Kevin Smith and Ralph Garman 's six-issue Batman and Green Hornet crossover mini-series, Batman '66 meets The Green Hornet, began publication. There are also three other crossovers with fellow 60's & 70's TV shows; " The Man From U.N.C.L.E. " with Batman '66 Meets the Man From U.N.C.L.E., TV's "The Avengers" with Batman '66 Meets Steed and Mrs. Peel, and " Wonder Woman ", as played by Lynda Carter, in Batman '66 Meets Wonder Woman '77. |
| The team is an assemblage of superheroes who join together as the Justice League. The seven original members were Batman, Aquaman, the Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman, and Wonder Woman |
| At Comic-Con in July, Warner Bros. announced that the Man of Steel sequel would actually pit Superman against Batman, which is a popular DC Comics storyline that could lead in to a Justice League movie (DC's version of The Avengers).dd in a boost from Avengers: Age of Ultron, and it seems like Captain America has the stronger hand right now. Of course, this isn't Captain America versus Superman alone; he also has to contend with Batman, who has a very strong track record at the box office |
| This past weekend, Captain America: The Winter Soldier passed Man of Steel at the worldwide box office. Add in a boost from Avengers: Age of Ultron, and it seems like Captain America has the stronger hand right now.Of course, this isn't Captain America versus Superman alone; he also has to contend with Batman, who has a very strong track record at the box office.Pitting Superman against Batman will make it one of the most anticipated movie events in history (even if Man of Steel was a letdown for some).t Comic-Con in July, Warner Bros. announced that the Man of Steel sequel would actually pit Superman against Batman, which is a popular DC Comics storyline that could lead in to a Justice League movie (DC's version of The Avengers |
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| The Power Company was a team of professional superhero es-for-hire in the DC Comics universe. The team, created by Kurt Busiek and Tom Grummett, first appeared in JLA #61, (February 2002). They subsequently starred in an epoynmous series that ran for eighteen issues, from April 2002 to September 2003, also written by Busiek. |
| The Champions of Angor (also known as the Justifiers, the Assemblers and the Meta Militia) are a fictional superhero team in the DC Comics universe. They are a pastiche of the Avengers from the Marvel Comics universe. They were created by Mike Friedrich and Dick Dillin in the pages of Justice League of America #87 February (1971). |
| The Justice Society of America is a team of comic book superhero es published by DC Comics. |
| The team is an assemblage of superheroes who join together as the Justice League. The seven original members were Batman, Aquaman, the Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman, and Wonder Woman. The team roster has rotated throughout the years, consisting of many superheroes from the DC Universe like Atom, Black Canary, Captain Marvel, Green Arrow, Hawkman, and Plastic Man.The Justice League received its own comic book title called Justice League of America in November 1960. With the 2011 relaunch of its titles, DC Comics released a second volume of Justice League. In July 2016, the DC Rebirth initiative relaunched the Justice League comic book titles with the third volume of Justice League. Since its inception, the team has been featured in various television programs and video games and is set to appear in the live action film of the same name. |
| The Shadowpact is a fictional group of magic-based heroes who fought against the Spectre in the 2005 limited series Day of Vengeance, published by DC Comics. They are a sort of Justice League for the supernatural elements of the DC Universe. Some of the team members are Homo magi. |
| The Justice Society of America (JSA) is a superhero team appearing in American comic book s published by DC Comics. The Justice Society of America was conceived by editor Sheldon Mayer and writer Gardner Fox. The JSA first appeared in All Star Comics #3 (Winter 1940–1941), making it the first team of superheroes in comic books. |
| The Justice League Dark, or JLD, is a fiction al superhero team that appears in comic book s published by DC Comics. First appearing in Justice League Dark #1 (September 2011), the Justice League Dark originally featured John Constantine, Madame Xanadu, Deadman, Shade, the Changing Man and Zatanna. The team consists of the more supernatural members of the DC Universe, handling situations deemed unfit for the traditional Justice League. |
| The Maximums is a DC Comics team of super heroes parodying Marvel Comics 's Ultimates and New Avengers, including the lower-case speech bubbles associated with the Ultimate Universe and the Avengers ' battlecry "Avengers Assemble!" to their "Maximums March!" They are based in San Francisco. |
| Stormwatch is a fictional superhero team appearing in American comic book s published by WildStorm, which later became an imprint of DC Comics. Created by Jim Lee, the team first appeared in Stormwatch #1 (March 1993). After the WildStorm imprint was retired and its universe was merged with the main DC Universe, the group was depicted as a secretive team of superheroes who tackle dangerous missions while remaining unknown to the larger superhero community. |
| The Forgotten Heroes are a fictional superhero team in the DC Comics universe. The group is composed of originally unrelated superheroes introduced in DC publications in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. Having faded from appearances in DC publications, Marv Wolfman and Gil Kane brought them together in Action Comics #545 (July 1983 ) as a team that had simply faded from the limelight of their world. |
| Double Dare is a villain team in the DC Comics Universe. |
| Other corporate superhero teams have been active in the DC Comics universe. The most well known are the Conglomerate, the Blood Pack Blood Pack, Power Company and the Captains of Industry. |
| Demon Knights is a DC Comics title launched in 2011 as part of that company's line-wide title relaunch, The New 52. It is a team title featuring Etrigan, Madame Xanadu, Shining Knight and others. Its main difference to other team titles, such as the Justice League, is that this team is based in the Medieval period of the DC Universe history. Its initial writer is Paul Cornell, with art by Diogenes Neves. |
| Legion of Super-Heroes in the 31st Century is a DC Comics comic book based on the Warner Bros. Animation -produced series TV series Legion of Super-Heroes airing since fall 2006 on The CW, which in turn is based on the original DC super-team of the same name appearing in various DC titles since 1958. The comic is set in the DC Animated Universe as opposed to the mainstream DC Comics Universe, in which the original Legion exists; but, like the TV series, features stylized versions of characters from the original Legion. The comic is written by J. Torres, with art by Chynna Clugston-Flores. The series ran for twenty issues. |
| Other corporate superhero teams have been active in the DC Comics universe. The most well known are the Conglomerate, Power Company, the Blood Pack Blood Pack, and Hero Hotline. |
| Other corporate superhero teams have been active in the DC Comics universe. The best known are the Conglomerate, the Blood Pack Blood Pack, Hero Hotline, S.T.A.R. Corps and the Captains of Industry. |
| The Anti-Justice League is the name of a fictional team of supervillains in the DC Comics Universe. |
| The Justice Legion Alpha is a DC Comics superhero team, who exist in the far future of the DC Universe. |
| The Outsiders is a fiction al DC Comics superhero team. As its name suggests, the team consists of metahuman superheroes who do not fit the norms of the "mainstream" superhero community (the Justice League ). |
| The Justice League, also known as the Justice League of America (JLA), is a fictional superhero team appearing in American comic books published by DC Comics. The Justice League was conceived by writer Gardner Fox, and first appeared in The Brave and the Bold #28 (March 1960 |
| DC Comics Brave and the Bold #28 Comic Book. The DC Universe's premiere Silver Age megahero team, the Justice League is seen as the DCU's greatest gathering of heroes, be they well known icons like Batman, Superman or Wonder Woman or lesser known ones, like Black Lighting or Firestorm |
| ~ Superman deciding to form a team called the Justice League. The DC Universe's premiere Silver Age megahero team, the Justice League is seen as the DCU's greatest gathering of heroes, be they well known icons like Batman, Superman or Wonder Woman or lesser known ones, like Black Lighting or Firestorm |
| The team is an assemblage of superheroes who join together as the Justice League. The seven original members were Batman, Aquaman, the Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman, and Wonder Woman |
| The Outsiders is a fictional DC Comics superhero team. As its name suggests, the team consists of metahuman superheroes who do not fit the norms of the mainstream superhero community (the Justice League |
| Suicide Squad (film) (Redirected from The Joker (Suicide Squad)) Suicide Squad is a 2016 American superhero film based on the DC Comics antihero team of the same name. It is the third installment in the DC Extended Universe series |
| in the dc comics universe there are some jobs that are too dirty for the likes of batman and superman when that happens the government turns to the suicide squad a collection of the worst criminals formed into a black ops team that s set loose into situations where the united states haas to deny involvement |
| The Justice League is the DC Universe's most powerful and premier superhero team, a strike force comprised of the world's mightiest heroes. This is the Justice League disambiguation page. The Justice League is the DC Universe's most powerful and premier superhero team, a strike force comprised of the world's mightiest heroes. They act as stalwart protectors of sentient life; Earth'. This is the Justice League disambiguation page |
| With DC's history rewritten due to the Flashpoint limited series, an entirely new origin for the Justice League appeared in the subsequent Justice League series which debuted with an October 2011 cover date as part of the company-wide event, The New 52. Issue #1 portrayed the first meeting between Batman and Hal Jordan, with the two encountering each other during a battle against a Parademon in Gotham City. After realizing the creature is extraterrestrial in origin, the two heroes head to Metropolis to seek out Superman only to be attacked by him. Later, after a brief fight in which the Flash arrives and Batman convinces Superman they are on the same side, they move to an abandoned building to work on analyzing a mysterious alien box, when it suddenly activates and more Parademons arrive. While fighting the Parademons, Aquaman and Wonder Woman appear and join forces with the other heroes. The mysterious box leads to Darkseid 's arrival on Earth, and the heroes come together, along with the newcomer Cyborg, to defeat him. The public becomes enamored with the heroes, and a writer dubs the group the 'Justice League', following the Flash's suggestion of 'Super Seven'. |
| The team is an assemblage of superheroes who join together as the Justice League. The seven original members were Batman, Aquaman, the Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman, and Wonder Woman. The team roster has rotated throughout the years, consisting of many superheroes from the DC Universe like Atom, Black Canary, Captain Marvel, Green Arrow, Hawkman, and Plastic Man.The Justice League received its own comic book title called Justice League of America in November 1960. With the 2011 relaunch of its titles, DC Comics released a second volume of Justice League. In July 2016, the DC Rebirth initiative relaunched the Justice League comic book titles with the third volume of Justice League. Since its inception, the team has been featured in various television programs and video games and is set to appear in the live action film of the same name. |
| At the end of "Secret Origins," the premiere three-episode arc of Justice League, Superman proposes the formation of a superhero coalition including himself, Batman, Wonder Woman, the Flash (Wally West), the Green Lantern (John Stewart), the Martian Manhunter, and Hawkgirl. In a direct reference (and perhaps a criticism of the somewhat silly name), the Flash jokingly asks if such a team would be called "Super Friends." Superman relabels the guild as the "Justice League |
| The Justice League is a fictional group of superhero es on the television series, Smallville, who were adapted for television by Alfred Gough and Miles Millar. The Justice League originally included Oliver Queen, Bart Allen, Victor Stone, and Arthur Curry; Clark Kent did not accept a role until three seasons later. As the team continued to appear in the series, new characters were introduced and subsequently joined the team. The original Justice League first appeared in the DC comic book The Brave and the Bold #28 (1960), and consisted of members Superman, Batman, Wonder Woman, Flash, Green Lantern, Aquaman, and the Martian Manhunter. In Smallville, the team did not make its first official appearance until the season six episode "Justice", although each member had been previously introduced individually on various episodes since season four. In the series, the team never formalized a name for themselves, although the cast and crew officially recognized the team as the "Justice League". |
| The Justice League was founded after the Imperium invasion by the seven heroes who responded to the crisis. The team was reformed after the Thanagarian invasion into the Justice League Unlimited |
| The team is an assemblage of superheroes who join together as the Justice League. The seven original members were Batman, Aquaman, the Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman, and Wonder Woman. The team roster has rotated throughout the years, consisting of many superheroes from the DC Universe like Atom, Black Canary, Captain Marvel, Green Arrow, Hawkman, and Plastic Man.The Justice League received its own comic book title called Justice League of America in November 1960. With the 2011 relaunch of its titles, DC Comics released a second volume of Justice League. In July 2016, the DC Rebirth initiative relaunched the Justice League comic book titles with the third volume of Justice League. Since its inception, the team has been featured in various television programs and video games and is set to appear in the live action film of the same name. |
| The Justice League is the successor to the Golden Age Justice Society of America and make their first official appearance as a group in "Sidekicks Assemble!". Includes Aquaman, Batman, Black Canary, Fire, The Flash, Green Arrow, Green Lantern (Hal Jordan), Martian Manhunter, Red Tornado, Plastic Man, Superman and Wonder Woman. Aqualad, Robin and Speedy are also shown as junior members. In "Cry Freedom Fighters", Plastic Man mentioned that he was kicked out of the League, but exactly why goes unexplained. |
| 1 Traditionally, the founding members of the Justice League include Aquaman, Batman, The Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman and Wonder Woman. 2 In this new canon, Martian Manhunter is instead a member of StormWatch |
| The team is an assemblage of superheroes who join together as the Justice League. The seven original members were Batman, Aquaman, the Flash, Green Lantern, Martian Manhunter, Superman, and Wonder Woman |
| For other uses of the word, see Justice League (disambiguation). The founding members of the Justice League: (from left to right) J'onn J'onzz, Hawkgirl, John Stewart, Wonder Woman, Flash, Superman, and Batman. I once thought I could protect the world by myself. But I was wrong. Working together, we saved the planet |
| In nature, the red color of blood comes from hemoglobin, the iron-containing protein found in the red blood cells of all vertebrates. The red color of the Grand Canyon and other geological features is caused by hematite or red ochre, both forms of iron oxide. It also causes the red color of the planet Mars. The red sky at sunset and sunrise is caused by an optical effect known as Rayleigh scattering, which, when the sun is low or below the horizon, increases the red-wavelength light that reaches the eye. The color of autumn leaves is caused by pigments called anthocyanin s, which are produced towards the end of summer, when the green chlorophyll is no longer produced. One to two percent of the human population has red hair ; the color is produced by high levels of the reddish pigment Pheomelanin pheomelanin (which also accounts for the red color of the lips) and relatively low levels of the dark pigment Eumelanin eumelanin. |
| 1 The value is given as a percentage of red blood cells in a volume of blood. 2 For example, a hematocrit of 38 means that 38% of the blood's volume is made of red blood cells. 3 Hematocrit and hemoglobin values are the two major tests that show if anemia or polycythemia is present.4 Hemoglobin (Hgb). The hemoglobin molecule fills up the red blood cells. 2 It carries oxygen and gives the blood cell its red color. 3 The hemoglobin test measures the amount of hemoglobin in blood and is a good measure of the blood's ability to carry oxygen throughout the body |
| Blood is a specialized body fluid. It has four main components: plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. Blood has many different functions, including: 1 transporting oxygen and nutrients to the lungs and tissues.2 forming blood clots to prevent excess blood loss.lood appears red because of the large number of red blood cells, which get their color from the hemoglobin. The percentage of whole blood volume that is made up of red blood cells is called the hematocrit and is a common measure of red blood cell levels |
| That's why blood looks red (it has iron and oxygen in it), and it's also why rusty iron looks red (the rust is iron that has combined with oxygen from the air or water). And that's the way Greek black-figure and red-figure vase painting works.hen the supernova explodes, it shoots out carbon, oxygen, and iron atoms all over the Universe, and eventually gravity sucks these atoms into new planets like Earth. All of the iron on Earth was originally inside stars |
| What color is the dumbo octopus? Why is octopus blood blue? To understand why octopus blood is blue, we need to first understand why our blood is red. The blood of most vertebrates (animals containing a backbone..ie: Humans, dogs, birds, reptiles, etc...) is red because our blood contains a protein called hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the molecule responsible for carrying oxygen |
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| Red blood cells are red because they contain an iron-rich protein known as hemoglobin, which is bright red in color. Over time, red blood cells wear out and die. The bone marrow continually makes more red blood cells. Certain foods increase production of red blood cells |
| Why Blood Is Red. Human blood is red because it contains a large number of red blood cells, which contain hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a red-colored, iron-containing protein that functions in oxygen transport by reversibly binding to oxygen. Oxygenated hemoglobin and blood are bright red; deoxygenated hemoglobin and blood are dark red |
| The oxygen gives your blood its bright red color. Click to Enlarge. Red blood cells are round with a flattish, indented center, like doughnuts without a hole. Your health care provider can check on the size, shape, and health of your red blood cells using tests, such as the complete blood count screening.ed blood cells at work. Hemoglobin is the protein inside red blood cells that carries oxygen. Red blood cells also remove carbon dioxide from your body, transporting it to the lungs for you to exhale |
| Cyanosis is a bluish hue to the skin, gums, fingernails, or mucous membranes caused by a lack of oxygen in the blood.When blood is fully oxygenated it appears bright red; when it lacks oxygen supply, the blood is a dark purple or bluish red.This lack of oxygen in the blood supply to a body part, such as the nail bed, skin, or mucous membrane, causes that body part to take on a bluish tint.Oxygen is present in your blood through hemoglobin, a red blood cell protein that carries oxygen.hen blood is fully oxygenated it appears bright red; when it lacks oxygen supply, the blood is a dark purple or bluish red. This lack of oxygen in the blood supply to a body part, such as the nail bed, skin, or mucous membrane, causes that body part to take on a bluish tint |
| Hemoglobin is a molecule that is within a red blood cell. Each red blood cell is about one third hemoglobin by volume.Each red blood cell can carry four hemoglobin molecules. Hemoglobin is responsible for the color of blood. When they put that thing on the tip of your finger at the ER they are measuring the percentage of hemoglobin's that are in red blood cells.ach red blood cell is about one third hemoglobin by volume. Each red blood cell can carry four hemoglobin molecules. Hemoglobin is responsible for the color of blood |
| Sample Report. Anemia occurs when you have less than the normal number of red blood cells in your blood or when the red blood cells in your blood don't have enough hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a protein that gives the red color to your blood.Its main job is to carry oxygen from your lungs to all parts of your body.ample Report. Anemia occurs when you have less than the normal number of red blood cells in your blood or when the red blood cells in your blood don't have enough hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a protein that gives the red color to your blood |
| Human blood is red because of the iron in the haemoglobin. This gives red blood cells their red colour. Veinous blood is much darker than arterial blood, and your teacher is right that oxygenated (arterial) blood is 'redder' than deoxygenated (veinous) blood. However, human blood is not blue. Some animals do have blue blood though |
| Overview. Red blood cells are important for the transport of oxygen-rich blood to body tissues and removal of carbon dioxide from the body. Red blood cells are red because they contain an iron-rich protein known as hemoglobin, which is bright red in color. Over time, red blood cells wear out and die.The bone marrow continually makes more red blood cells. Certain foods increase production of red blood cells.olic Acid-Rich Foods. Folic acid, also known as vitamin B9, is a B-complex vitamin that helps the body make new healthy red blood cells. Patients with low levels of folic acid often develop anemia. Patients can increase red blood cells in the body by consuming foods rich in folic acid |
| Answer 1: Blood is red because it is made up of cells that are red, which are called red blood cells. But, to understand why these cells are red you have to study them on a molecular level. Within the red blood cells there is a protein called hemoglobin.Each hemoglobin protein is made up subunits called hemes, which are what give blood its red color. More specifically, the hemes can bind iron molecules, and these iron molecules bind oxygen.The blood cells are red because of the interaction between iron and oxygen.nswer 1: Blood is red because it is made up of cells that are red, which are called red blood cells. But, to understand why these cells are red you have to study them on a molecular level. Within the red blood cells there is a protein called hemoglobin |
| Answer by TargetDriver. Confidence votes 19.7K. Among a lengthy list of molecules in red blood cells, the molecule that gives them the red color, transports oxygen and is peculiar to the red blood cell is hemoglobin.ed blood is red because the color of oxyhemoglobin is red because there is iron in oxyhemoglobin, causing that blood red color. Red blood cells are red because the iron in the heme group of the four hemoglobin proteins react with oxygen (think what color rust is) to produce a red color |
| Blood is red because of the hemoglobin inside our red blood cells. Hemoglobin is a protein that forms a complex with iron molecules and together they transport oxygen molecules throughout the body. Iron has the property of reflecting red light and because there is so much iron in our blood, blood looks red.nswer 1: Blood is red because it is made up of cells that are red, which are called red blood cells. But, to understand why these cells are red you have to study them on a molecular level. Within the red blood cells there is a protein called hemoglobin |
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| The oxygen gives your blood its bright red color. Click to Enlarge. Red blood cells are round with a flattish, indented center, like doughnuts without a hole. Your health care provider can check on the size, shape, and health of your red blood cells using tests, such as the complete blood count screening.he oxygen gives your blood its bright red color. Click to Enlarge. Red blood cells are round with a flattish, indented center, like doughnuts without a hole. Your health care provider can check on the size, shape, and health of your red blood cells using tests, such as the complete blood count screening |
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| Red blood is red because the color of oxyhemoglobin is red because there is iron in oxyhemoglobin, causing that blood red color. Red blood cells are red because the iron in the heme group of the four hemoglobin proteins react with oxygen (think what color rust is) to produce a red color.+ 117 others found this useful.ed blood cells are red because the iron in the heme group of the four hemoglobin proteins react with oxygen (think what color rust is) to produce a red color. + 117 others found this useful |
| Components of blood Blood is the medium in which all the cells are carried to transport nutrients and oxygen to the cells of the body. Blood is made up of four components. These are red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and plasma. Blood is made up of 55% plasma and 45% solids. Red blood cells 99% of red blood cells are red blood cells or erythrocytes. They are red in colour due to the prescience of a red coloured protein called haemoglobin |
| Blood is red because of the hemoglobin inside our red blood cells. Hemoglobin is a protein that forms a complex with iron molecules and together they transport oxygen molecules throughout the body. Iron has the property of reflecting red light and because there is so much iron in our blood, blood looks red |
| The idea that oxygenated blood is red and deoxygenated blood is blue is a common misconception. In fact, human blood is never blue. It does change color depending on the level of oxygenation. In the arteries, where blood is fully oxygenated, it appears bright red, while in the veins, where the oxygen is depleted, it is a dark red. Blood derives its red color from hemoglobin, a reddish iron-containing protein that is found in red blood cells |
| RBC: Short for red blood cells, the cells that carry oxygen and carbon dioxide through the blood. This rather remarkable feat is thanks to hemoglobin, the pigment that makes red cells (and blood) look red. The red blood cells are also known as red corpuscles or erythrocytes (literally, red hollow vessels). RBC also stands for the red cell count, the number of red blood cells in a given volume of blood |
| Anemia (uh-NEE-me-uh) is a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin). Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color.This protein helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. If you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood.As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body.nemia has three main causes: blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, or high rates of red blood cell destruction. These causes might be the result of diseases, conditions, or other factors. Many types of anemia can be mild, short term, and easily treated |
| Types of Blood cells. They are broadly of 3 types of blood cells like. 1. Red blood cells (R.B.C) / Red blood corposcules. 2. White blood cells. 3. Platelets/ thrombocytes. Red blood cells: These are cells responsible for reddish color of the blood.They are very high in concentration to other blood cells.hey are broadly of 3 types of blood cells like. 1. Red blood cells (R.B.C) / Red blood corposcules. 2. White blood cells. 3. Platelets/ thrombocytes. Red blood cells: These are cells responsible for reddish color of the blood |
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| The venous blood is never blue, it is a darker color of red than arterial blood, not blue. The color is a burgundy red or maroon color. Blood is bright red in the arteries and dark red in the veins.The reason venous blood is a darker red can be partially attributed to the slightly less oxygen in the blood in the veins.ed blood cells are red because the iron in the heme group of the four hemoglobin proteins react with oxygen (think what color rust is) to produce a red color |
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| Red blood is red because the color of oxyhemoglobin is red because there is iron in oxyhemoglobin, causing that blood red color. Red blood cells are red because the iron in the heme group of the four hemoglobin proteins react with oxygen (think what color rust is) to produce a red color. + 117 others found this useful.ed blood cells are red because the iron in the heme group of the four hemoglobin proteins react with oxygen (think what color rust is) to produce a red color. + 117 others found this useful |
| Reticulocytes are immature red blood cell s, typically composing about 1% of the red blood cells in the human body. In the process of erythropoiesis (red blood cell formation), reticulocytes develop and mature in the bone marrow and then circulate for about a day in the blood stream before developing into mature red blood cells. Like mature red blood cells, in mammals reticulocytes do not have a cell nucleus. They are called reticulocytes because of a reticular (mesh-like) network of ribosomal RNA that becomes visible under a microscope with certain stains such as new methylene blue. |
| The fluids associated with the human body includes air, oxygen, carbondioxide, water, solvents, solutions, suspensions, serum, lymph and blood. The major body fluid which acts as the lifeline of the living organisms is "Blood". Blood is an extremely complex biological fluid. It consists of blood cells suspended in plasma and other different types of cells which include white blood cells, platelets etc. The blood flow in arteries and veins are closely linked to the blood vessel properties.Carrying the oxygen and nutrients to various tissues and organs of our body, delivering carbon dioxide to the lungs and accepting oxygen, bringing the metabolic by products to the kidneys, regulating the body's defence mechanism, that is, the immune system and facilitating in effective heat and mass transfer across the body are some of the major functions which blood performs in the human body.Blood consists of the red blood cells or erythrocytes, white blood cells or leukocytes, and platelets or thrombocytes. The cells which are involved primarily in the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide are known as Erythrocytes. The cells which are involved primarily in phagocytosis (the process of destruction of unknown particulate matter) and immune responses are known as Leukocytes; thrombocytes are the components of blood which are involved in blood clotting. In addition to these 55 to 60 percent of blood by volume consists of plasma. Plasma is the transparent, amber-colored liquid in which the cellular components of blood are suspended. Plasma contains constituents such as proteins, electrolytes, hormones, and nutrients. Serum is blood plasma from which clotting factors have been removed.Blood accounts for 6 to 8 percent of body weight in normal, healthy humans. The density of blood is slightly greater than the density of water at approximately 1060 kg/m3. The increased density comes from the increased density of a red blood cell compared with the density of water or plasma. Rheology is the study of the deformation and flow of matter. Blood Rheology is the study of blood, especially the properties associated with the deformation and flow of blood. Blood is a non-Newtonian fluid. However, often the non-Newtonian effect is very small due to various reasons. Thus, it is important to know about the blood rheology.One of the characteristics of blood that affects the work required to cause the blood to flow through the arteries is the viscosity of blood. The viscosity of blood is in the range of 3 to 6 cP, or 0.003 to 0.006 Ns/m2. Blood is a non-Newtonian fluid, which means that the viscosity of blood is not a constant with respect to the rate of shearing strain. In addition to the rate of shearing strain, the viscosity of blood is also dependent on temperature and on the volume percentage of blood that consists of red blood cells. If blood is made stationary for several seconds then clotting begins in the blood, as a result of which the viscosity of the blood increases. When stationary state is disturbed with increasing shear rate, the clot formation is destroyed and the viscosity decreases. Moreover, the orientation of red blood cells present in the blood also effect the viscosity of blood. Thus, we can say that blood is a shear thinning fluid, i.e., viscosity decreases with increase in shear rate. Beyond a shear rate of about 100s^-1, the viscosity is nearly constant and the blood behaves like a Newtonian fluid. Blood is a viscoelastic material, i.e., viscous and elastic because the effective viscosity of blood not only depends on the shear rate but also on the history of shear rate.It is also important to note that the normal blood flows much more easily compared to rigid particles, for the same particle volume fraction. This is due to the fact that red blood cells can accommodate by deforming in order to pass by one another |
| The formation of red blood cells is commonly known as haematopoiesis. Up to the first 60 days of life, the yolk sac is the main source of haematopoiesis. The liver is then used as the main hematopoietic organ of the embryo until near birth, where it is then taken over by the bone marrow. Most red blood cells are released into the blood as reticulocytes. Polychromasia occurs when the immature reticulocytes of the bone marrow are released, resulting in a grayish blue color of the cells. This color is seen because of the ribosomes still left on the immature blood cells, which are not found on mature red blood cells. These cells still contain a nucleus as well due to the early release, which is not needed in mature blood cells because their only function is to carry oxygen in the blood. The life span of a typical red blood cell is acknowledged to be approximately 120 days and the time period of a reticulocyte found in the blood to be one day. The percentage of reticulocytes calculated to be in the blood at any given time indicates the rapidity of the red blood cell turnover in a healthy patient. The number of reticulocytes, however, reflects the amount of erythropoiesis that has occurred on any certain day. The absolute number of reticulocytes is referred to as the reticulocyte index and is calculated by adjusting the reticulocyte percentage by the ratio of observed hematocrit to expected hematocrit to get the 'corrected' reticulocyte count. |
| Red Blood Cells. Red blood cells, also called erythrocytes, are the most abundant cell type in the blood. Other major blood components include plasma, white blood cells, and platelets. The primary function of red blood cells is to transport oxygen to body cells and deliver carbon dioxide to the lungs.A red blood cell has what is known as a biconcave shape. Both sides of the cell's surface curve inward like the interior of a sphere.s more red blood cells enter blood circulation, oxygen levels in the blood and tissues increase. When the kidneys sense the increase in oxygen levels in the blood, they slow the release of erythropoietin. As a result, red blood cell production decreases. Red blood cells circulate on average for about 4 months |
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| Red blood cells are also known as RBCs, red cells, red blood corpuscles (an archaic term), haematids, erythroid cells or erythrocytes (from Greek erythros for red and kytos for hollow vessel, with-cyte translated as cell in modern usage).BCs take up oxygen in the lungs or gills and release it into tissues while squeezing through the body's capillaries. The cytoplasm of erythrocytes is rich in hemoglobin, an iron-containing biomolecule that can bind oxygen and is responsible for the red color of the cells |
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| Red blood cells at work. Hemoglobin is the protein inside red blood cells that carries oxygen. Red blood cells also remove carbon dioxide from your body, transporting it to the lungs for you to exhale. Red blood cells are made inside your bones, in the bone marrow.They typically live for about 120 days, and then they die.he oxygen gives your blood its bright red color. Click to Enlarge. Red blood cells are round with a flattish, indented center, like doughnuts without a hole. Your health care provider can check on the size, shape, and health of your red blood cells using tests, such as the complete blood count screening |
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| Overview. Red blood cells are important for the transport of oxygen-rich blood to body tissues and removal of carbon dioxide from the body. Red blood cells are red because they contain an iron-rich protein known as hemoglobin, which is bright red in color. Over time, red blood cells wear out and die.The bone marrow continually makes more red blood cells. Certain foods increase production of red blood cells.olic Acid-Rich Foods. Folic acid, also known as vitamin B9, is a B-complex vitamin that helps the body make new healthy red blood cells. Patients with low levels of folic acid often develop anemia. Patients can increase red blood cells in the body by consuming foods rich in folic acid |
| Red Blood Cells (RBCs) are perhaps the most recognizable component of whole blood. RBCs contain hemoglobin, a complex protein containing iron that carries oxygen through the body. The percentage of blood volume composed of red blood cells is called the hematocrit. There are about one billion red blood cells in two to three drops of blood, and for every 600 red blood cells, there are about 40 platelets and one white cell |
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| Red blood cells are an important element of blood. Their job is to transport oxygen to the body's tissues in exchange for carbon dioxide, which is carried to and eliminated by the lungs. Red blood cells are formed in the red bone marrow of bones. Stem cells in the red bone marrow called hemocytoblasts give rise to all of the formed elements in blood. If a hemocytoblast commits to becoming a cell called a proerythroblast, it will develop into a new red blood cell. The formation of a red blood cell from hemocytoblast takes about 2 days. The body makes about two million red blood cells every second. Blood is made up of both cellular and liquid components. If a sample of blood is spun in a centrifuge, the formed elements and fluid matrix of blood can be separated from each other. Blood consists of 45% red blood cells, less than 1% white blood cells and platelets, and 55% plasma |
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| Hematopoietic cells are used to transplant patients with life-threatening disorders such as leukemia, lymphoma, aplastic anemia, as well as certain immune system and metabolic disorders. Hematopoietic cells can come from bone marrow, umbilical cord blood, or the circulating blood (peripheral blood stem cells (PBSCs)). Hematopoietic cells are a type of adult (i.e., non-embryonic) stem cell that can multiply and differentiate into the three types of blood cells: red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. |
| Fully mature human red blood cells may be generated ex vivo by hematopoietic stem cell s (HSCs), which are precursors of red blood cells. In this process, HSCs are grown together with stromal cell s, creating an environment that mimics the conditions of bone marrow, the natural site of red-blood-cell growth. Erythropoietin, a growth factor, is added, coaxing the stem cells to complete terminal differentiation into red blood cells. Further research into this technique should have potential benefits to gene therapy, blood transfusion, and topical medicine. |
| Cancellous bones contain bone marrow. Bone marrow produces blood cells in a process called hematopoiesis. Blood cells that are created in bone marrow include red blood cell s, platelet s and white blood cell s. Progenitor cells such as the hematopoietic stem cell divide in a process called mitosis to produce precursor cells. These include precursors which eventually give rise to white blood cells, and erythroblast s which give rise to red blood cells. Unlike red and white blood cells, created by mitosis, platelets are shed from very large cells called megakaryocyte s. This process of progressive differentiation occurs within the bone marrow. After the cells are matured, they enter the circulation. Every day, over 2.5 billion red blood cells and platelets, and 50–100 billion granulocyte s are produced in this way. |
| Red blood cells are an important element of blood. Their job is to transport oxygen to the body's tissues in exchange for carbon dioxide, which is carried to and eliminated by the lungs. Red blood cells are formed in the red bone marrow of bones. Stem cells in the red bone marrow called hemocytoblasts give rise to all of the formed elements in blood. If a hemocytoblast commits to becoming a cell called a proerythroblast, it will develop into a new red blood cell. The formation of a red blood cell from hemocytoblast takes about 2 days. The body makes about two million red blood cells every second. Blood is made up of both cellular and liquid components. If a sample of blood is spun in a centrifuge, the formed elements and fluid matrix of blood can be separated from each other. Blood consists of 45% red blood cells, less than 1% white blood cells and platelets, and 55% plasma |
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| Hemoglobin contains the prosthetic group known as heme. Each heme group contains an iron ion (Fe) which forms a co-ordinate bond with an oxygen molecule (O), allowing hemoglobin to transport oxygen through the bloodstream. As each of the four protein subunits of hemoglobin possesses its own prosthetic heme group, each hemoglobin can transport four molecules of oxygen. |
| Oxygen diffuses through membranes and into red blood cell s after inhalation into the lungs. They are bound to dioxygen complex es, which are coordination compound s that contain O as a ligand, providing a more efficient oxygen-loading capacity. In blood, the heme group of hemoglobin binds oxygen when it is present, changing hemoglobin's color from bluish red to bright red. Vertebrate animals use hemoglobin in their blood to transport oxygen from their lung s to their tissues, but other animals use hemocyanin ( mollusc s and some arthropod s) or hemerythrin ( spider s and lobster s). A liter of blood can dissolve 200 cc of oxygen gas, which is much more than water can dissolve. |
| Hemoglobin (Hb), a globular protein, is the primary vehicle for transporting oxygen in the blood. Oxygen is also carried dissolved in the blood's plasma, but to a much lesser degree. Hemoglobin is contained in erythrocytes, more commonly referred to as red blood cell s. Under certain conditions, oxygen bound to the hemoglobin is released into the blood's plasma and absorbed into the tissues. Each hemoglobin molecule has the capacity to carry four oxygen molecules. How much of that capacity is filled by oxygen at any time is called the oxygen saturation. Expressed as a percentage, the oxygen saturation is the ratio of the amount of oxygen bound to the hemoglobin, to the oxygen-carrying capacity of the hemoglobin. The oxygen-carrying capacity of hemoglobin is determined by the type of hemoglobin present in the blood. The amount of oxygen bound to the hemoglobin at any time is related, in large part, to the partial pressure of oxygen to which the hemoglobin is exposed. In the lung s, at the alveolar–capillary interface, the partial pressure of oxygen is typically high, and therefore the oxygen binds readily to hemoglobin that is present. As the blood circulates to other body tissue in which the partial pressure of oxygen is less, the hemoglobin releases the oxygen into the tissue because the hemoglobin cannot maintain its full bound capacity of oxygen in the presence of lower oxygen partial pressures. |
| Oxygen is one of the matters transported with the help of red blood cells. The red blood cells contain a pigment called hemoglobin, each molecule of which binds four oxygen molecules and forms Oxyhemoglobin. The oxygen molecules are carried to individual cells in the body tissue where they are released |
| They transport oxygen from the lungs to all of the living tissues of the body and carry away carbon dioxide. The red cells are produced continuously in our bone marrow from stem cells at a rate of about 2-3 million cells per second. Hemoglobin is the gas transporting protein molecule that makes up 95% of a red cell.hey transport oxygen from the lungs to all of the living tissues of the body and carry away carbon dioxide. The red cells are produced continuously in our bone marrow from stem cells at a rate of about 2-3 million cells per second. Hemoglobin is the gas transporting protein molecule that makes up 95% of a red cell |
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| Red blood cells: The blood cells that carry oxygen. Red cells contain hemoglobin and it is the hemoglobin which permits them to transport oxygen (and carbon dioxide). Hemoglobin, aside from being a transport molecule, is a pigment.It gives the cells their red color (and their name).The abbreviation for red blood cells is RBCs.ed cells contain hemoglobin and it is the hemoglobin which permits them to transport oxygen (and carbon dioxide). Hemoglobin, aside from being a transport molecule, is a pigment. It gives the cells their red color (and their name). The abbreviation for red blood cells is RBCs |
| The function of the red blood cells is to transport oxygen from the lungs to the body cells. A red protein called Haemoglobin, when the blood reaches the lungs, oxygen diffuses from the alveoli to the red blood cells and combines with haemoglobin forming an unstable compound called oxyhaemoglobin.he function of the red blood cells is to transport oxygen from the lungs to the body cells. A red protein called Haemoglobin, when the blood reaches the lungs, oxygen diffuses from the alveoli to the red blood cells and combines with haemoglobin forming an unstable compound called oxyhaemoglobin |
| Erythrocytes or red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the bloodstream. So oxygen is carried inside of these cells. It is delivered to the tissues (which are composed of cells) when oxygen-containing red blood cells enter a capillary that passes through a tissue. The oxygen leaves the red blood cells and passes through the wall of the capillary where it can be taken up by the cells of the tissue. Blood type refers to particular proteins called antigens on the surface of these red blood cells. Some people's red blood cells have the A antigen on their surface; these people have type A blood. Some people have the B antigen and are type B. Some have both (AB) and some have neither (type O). Any given person will only have one blood type (you only have type O or type A blood) and all of the red blood cells in that person are the same type. No one of these blood types is any better or worse than transporting oxygen |
| \*Oxygen is Transported in the Blood in Two Ways. -Most always when oxygen is transported, it attaches to hemoglobin molecules. This happens inside of the red blood cells, and forms oxyhemoglobin. -A very small amount of oxygen is dissolved and then carried in the plasma. \*Transportation of Carbon Dioxide. -Most carbon dioxide is transported in the blood as a bicarbonate ion. -About 20-30% of transported CO2 is carried inside the red blood cells that are bound to hemoglobin. -Carbon dioxide carried in the RBC's (red blood cells) bind to hemoglobin at a different site than oxygen does |
| Red blood cells are structurally and functionally specialized to transport oxygen from the lungs to other tissues. Their cytoplasm contains the 33% solution of oxygen-binding protein hemoglobin the O2 carrying protein that account for their acidophilia.About 1/3 of the erythrocyte mass is hemoglobin.he primary function of blood is to supply oxygen and nutrients as well as constitutional elements to tissues and to remove waste products. Blood also enables hormones and other substances to be transported between tissues and organs |
| Oxygen is one of the substances transported with the assistance of red blood cells. The red blood cells contain a pigment called haemoglobin, each molecule of which binds four oxygen molecules. Oxyhaemoglobin forms. The oxygen molecules are carried to individual cells in the body tissue where they are released |
| Researchers at the BSC and the IRB Barcelona unveil crucial information about the protein transporter of oxygen, which opens up the possibility to optimize its function by introducing modifications. The transport of oxygen in blood is undertaken by hemoglobin, the largest component of red blood cells. This protein collects oxygen in respiratory organs, mainly in the lungs, and releases it in tissues in order to generate the energy necessary for cell survival |
| Gas Transport by the Blood. Almost all the oxygen (over 98%) is carried in the blood by attachment to hemoglobin, a protein in the red blood cells. As oxygen is dissolved in the blood, it rapidly combines with the hemoglobin to form oxyhemoglobin.Each hemoglobin molecule can bind up to four oxygen molecules.as Transport by the Blood. Almost all the oxygen (over 98%) is carried in the blood by attachment to hemoglobin, a protein in the red blood cells. As oxygen is dissolved in the blood, it rapidly combines with the hemoglobin to form oxyhemoglobin. Each hemoglobin molecule can bind up to four oxygen molecules |
| Triosephosphate isomerase deficiency is a disorder characterized by a shortage of red blood cells (anemia), movement problems, increased susceptibility to infection, and muscle weakness that can affect breathing and heart function. The anemia in this condition begins in infancy. Since the anemia results from the premature breakdown of red blood cells (hemolysis), it is known as hemolytic anemia. A shortage of red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body leads to extreme tiredness (fatigue), pale skin (pallor), and shortness of breath. When the red cells are broken down, iron and a molecule called bilirubin are released; individuals with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency have an excess of these substances circulating in the blood. Excess bilirubin in the blood causes jaundice, which is a yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes. Movement problems typically become apparent by age 2 in people with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency. The movement problems are caused by impairment of motor neurons, which are specialized nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord that control muscle movement. This impairment leads to muscle weakness and wasting (atrophy) and causes the movement problems typical of triosephosphate isomerase deficiency, including involuntary muscle tensing (dystonia), tremors, and weak muscle tone (hypotonia). Affected individuals may also develop seizures. Weakness of other muscles, such as the heart (a condition known as cardiomyopathy) and the muscle that separates the abdomen from the chest cavity (the diaphragm) can also occur in triosephosphate isomerase deficiency. Diaphragm weakness can cause breathing problems and ultimately leads to respiratory failure. Individuals with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency are at increased risk of developing infections because they have poorly functioning white blood cells. These immune system cells normally recognize and attack foreign invaders, such as viruses and bacteria, to prevent infection. The most common infections in people with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency are bacterial infections of the respiratory tract. People with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency often do not survive past childhood due to respiratory failure. In a few rare cases, affected individuals without severe nerve damage or muscle weakness have lived into adulthood. The deficiency is most commonly caused by mutations in TPI1, although mutations in other isoforms have been identified. A common marker for TPI deficiency is the increased accumulation of DHAP in erythrocyte extracts; this is because the defective enzyme no longer has the ability to catalyze the isomerization to GAP. The point mutation does not affect the catalysis rate, but rather, affects the assembly of the enzyme into a homodimer |
| The diagnosis of hemolytic anemia can be suspected on the basis of a constellation of symptoms and is largely based on examination of a peripheral blood smear and a number of laboratory studies. Symptoms of hemolytic anemia include those that can occur in all anemias as well as the specific consequences of hemolysis. All anemias can cause fatigue, shortness of breath, decreased ability to exercise when severe. Symptoms specifically related to hemolysis include jaundice and dark colored urine due to the presence of hemoglobin (hemaglobinuria). When restricted to the morning hemaglobinuria may suggest paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Direct examination of blood under a microscope in a peripheral blood smear may demonstrate red blood cell fragments called schistocytes, red blood cells that look like spheres ( spherocytes ), and/or red blood cells missing small pieces ( bite cell s). An increased number of newly made red blood cells ( reticulocytes ) may also be a sign of bone marrow compensation for anemia. Laboratory studies commonly used to investigate hemolytic anemia include blood tests for breakdown products of red blood cells, bilirubin and lactate dehydrogenase, a test for the free hemoglobin binding protein haptoglobin, and the direct Coombs test to evaluate antibody binding to red blood cells suggesting autoimmune hemolytic anemia. |
| Macrocytic anemia can be further divided into "megaloblastic anemia" or "nonmegaloblastic macrocytic anemia". The cause of megaloblastic anemia is primarily a failure of DNA synthesis with preserved RNA synthesis, which results in restricted cell division of the progenitor cells. The megaloblastic anemias often present with neutrophil hypersegmentation (six to 10 lobes). The nonmegaloblastic macrocytic anemias have different etiologies (i.e. unimpaired DNA globin synthesis,) which occur, for example, in alcoholism.In addition to the nonspecific symptoms of anemia, specific features of vitamin B deficiency include peripheral neuropathy and subacute combined degeneration of the cord with resulting balance difficulties from posterior column spinal cord pathology. Other features may include a smooth, red tongue and glossitis.The treatment for vitamin B-deficient anemia was first devised by William Murphy, who bled dogs to make them anemic, and then fed them various substances to see what (if anything) would make them healthy again. He discovered that ingesting large amounts of liver seemed to cure the disease. George Minot and George Whipple then set about to isolate the curative substance chemically and ultimately were able to isolate the vitamin B from the liver. All three shared the 1934 Nobel Prize in Medicine. |
| Anemia is often first shown by routine blood tests, which generally include a complete blood count (CBC) which is performed by an instrument which gives an output as a series of index numbers. A sufficiently low hemoglobin (Hb) by definition makes the diagnosis of anemia, and a low hematocrit value is also characteristic of anemia. Further studies will be undertaken to determine the anemia's cause. If the anemia is due to iron deficiency, one of the first abnormal values to be noted on a CBC, as the body's iron stores begin to be depleted, will be a high red blood cell distribution width (RDW), reflecting an increased variability in the size of red blood cells (RBCs). In the course of slowly depleted iron status, an increasing RDW normally appears even before anemia appears. |
| There are three main types of anemia: that due to blood loss, that due to decreased red blood cell production and that due to increased red blood cell breakdown. Causes of blood loss include trauma and gastrointestinal bleeding, among others. Causes of decreased production include iron deficiency, a lack of vitamin B12, thalassemia, and a number of neoplasms of the bone marrow. Causes of increased breakdown include a number of genetic conditions such as sickle cell anemia, infections like malaria, and certain autoimmune diseases. It can also be classified based on the size of red blood cells and amount of hemoglobin in each cell. If the cells are small, it is microcytic anemia. If they are large, it is macrocytic anemia while if they are normal sized, it is normocytic anemia. Diagnosis in men is based on a hemoglobin of less than 130 to 140 g/L (13 to 14 g/dL), while in women, it must be less than 120 to 130 g/L (12 to 13 g/dL), Further testing is then required to determine the cause. |
| Iron-deficiency anemia, also spelled iron-deficiency anaemia, is anemia caused by a lack of iron. Anemia is defined as a decrease in the amount of red blood cell s (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood. When anemia comes on slowly, the symptoms are often vague and may include feeling tired, weakness, shortness of breath or poor ability to exercise. Anemia that comes on quickly often has greater symptoms which may include: confusion, feeling like one is going to pass out, and increased thirst. There needs to be significant anemia before a person becomes noticeably pale. There may be additional symptoms depending on the underlying cause. |
| Hemolytic anemia refers to an anemia, a low red cell count or hemoglobin count, that is due to the excessive destruction of red cells. Lytic means destruction, in this case the destruction of red blood cells.There are many different hemolytic anemias, and this group includes sickle cell anemia.Hemolytic anemias are much less common than iron deficiency anemia, but are nonetheless important, largely because of the terrible effects of sickle-cell anemia. The normal red blood cell lives between 90 to 120 days.here are many different hemolytic anemias, and this group includes sickle cell anemia. Hemolytic anemias are much less common than iron deficiency anemia, but are nonetheless important, largely because of the terrible effects of sickle-cell anemia |
| Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer |
| Some diseases of the red blood cells are inherited. Diseases of the red blood cells include many types of anemia, a condition in which your body can't produce enough normal red blood cells to carry sufficient oxygen throughout the body.People with anemia may have red blood cells that have an unusual shape or that look normal, larger than normal, or smaller than normal.ed blood cells at work. Hemoglobin is the protein inside red blood cells that carries oxygen. Red blood cells also remove carbon dioxide from your body, transporting it to the lungs for you to exhale. Red blood cells are made inside your bones, in the bone marrow |
| Anemia is a condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells. Red blood cells provide oxygen to body tissues. Normally, red blood cells last for about 120 days before the body gets rid of them. In hemolytic anemia, red blood cells in the blood are destroyed earlier than normal.emolytic anemia occurs when the bone marrow is unable to replace the red blood cells that are being destroyed. Immune hemolytic anemia occurs when the immune system mistakenly sees your own red blood cells as foreign substances. Antibodies then develop against the red blood cells |
| medical Definition of anemia 1: a condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume, see aplastic anemia, hyperchromic anemia, hypochromic anemia, megaloblastic anemia, microcytic anemia, pernicious anemia, sickle-cell anemia, compare oligocythemia |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer |
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| Definition. Iron deficiency anemia is a common type of anemia, a condition in which blood lacks adequate healthy red blood cells. Red blood cells carry oxygen to the body's tissues.As the name implies, iron deficiency anemia is due to insufficient iron. Without enough iron, your body can't produce enough of a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin).As a result, iron deficiency anemia may leave you tired and short of breath. You can usually correct iron deficiency anemia with iron supplementation.ithout enough iron, your body can't produce enough of a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin). As a result, iron deficiency anemia may leave you tired and short of breath. You can usually correct iron deficiency anemia with iron supplementation |
| Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood. Duration: 1 minutes, 30 seconds. Disease & Mutation: Sickle Cell. Transcript: Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood.The disease gets its name from to the shape of the red blood cells under certain conditions.Some red blood cells become sickle-shaped and these elongated cells get stuck in small blood vessels so that parts of the body don't get the oxygen they need.Sickle cell anemia is caused by a single code letter change in the DNA.This in turn alters one of the amino acids in the hemoglobin protein.ickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood. Duration: 1 minutes, 30 seconds. Disease & Mutation: Sickle Cell. Transcript: Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood |
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| Red blood cells are also known as RBCs, red cells, red blood corpuscles (an archaic term), haematids, erythroid cells or erythrocytes (from Greek erythros for red and kytos for hollow vessel, with-cyte translated as cell in modern usage).lood diseases involving the red blood cells include: 1 Anemias (or anaemias) are diseases characterized by low oxygen transport capacity of the blood, because of low red cell count or some abnormality of the red blood cells or the hemoglobin |
| Anemia is caused by low iron and low blood levels. The iron in your blood allows oxygen to bind to your red blood cells to transport it to the cells of your body. If you are lacking iron and red blood cells, your body has less transporters to take oxygen to your cells, including your brain cells.he iron in your blood allows oxygen to bind to your red blood cells to transport it to the cells of your body. If you are l acking iron and red blood cells, your body has less transporters to take oxygen to your cells, including your brain cells |
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| Yes, there are three main subsets of sickle cell disease. The most common form, which accounts for at least 60 percent of all cases, is sickle cell anemia. The other common forms are sickle-hemoglobin C disease and sickle beta thalassemia. Sickle cell anemia tends to be the most serious form of the disease. Q. I have heard of anemia. What is the difference between sickle cell anemia and anemia? Sickle cell anemia is a very severe form of anemia. Anemia is a commonly known condition that occurs when the body does not produce enough red blood cells. In sickle cell anemia, the red blood cells die off too quickly and are abnormally shaped like crescents, or sickles |
| Congenital normocytic anemia is caused by the breaking up of red blood cells. Sickle cell disease is a congenital disorder of red blood cells. The most common cause of the acquired form of normocytic anemia is a long-term (chronic) disease.Chronic diseases that can cause normocytic anemia include kidney disease, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and thyroiditis.Some medicines can cause you to have normocytic anemia, but this does not happen often.t means you have normal-sized red blood cells, but you have a low number of them. The presence of normal-sized red blood cells tells your doctor that you have normocytic anemia rather than another kind of anemia. For example, when anemia is caused by having too little iron in your diet, you have small red blood cells |
| The most common symptom of all types of anemia is fatigue (tiredness). Fatigue occurs because your body doesn't have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to its many parts. Also, the red blood cells your body makes have less hemoglobin than normal.Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein in red blood cells.It helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. Anemia also can cause shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, coldness in your hands and feet, pale skin, chest pain, weakness, and fatigue (tiredness).If you don't have enough hemoglobin-carrying red blood cells, your heart has to work harder to move oxygen-rich blood through your body.he most common symptom of all types of anemia is fatigue (tiredness). Fatigue occurs because your body doesn't have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to its many parts. Also, the red blood cells your body makes have less hemoglobin than normal |
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| Low hemoglobin means that a person's hemoglobin level when measured, is below the lowest limits of normal for their age and sex (see above normal range of values). For example, a 19 year old male would have low hemoglobin if the detected blood value was below 13.6 g/dl.Another term frequently used in place of low hemoglobin is anemia, or the person is described as being anemic. Some of the more common causes of anemia are as follows:1 Nutritional (iron, folic acid, or vitamin B 12 deficiency [ pernicious anemia 2 ]). Gastrointestinal blood loss (ulcers, colon cancer). 3 Kidney problems.N THIS ARTICLE. 1 What is hemoglobin? 2 How is hemoglobin measured? 3 What are normal hemoglobin values? 4 What does low hemoglobin mean? 5 What does high hemoglobin mean? 6 What is anemia and what are its symptoms? 7 What is sickle cell disease? 8 What is thalassemia? 9 What is the hemoglobin A1c test? 10 Hemoglobin Levels Topic Guide |
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| Iron-Deficiency Anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia is a common, easily treated condition that occurs if you don't have enough iron in your body. Low iron levels usually are due to blood loss, poor diet, or an inability to absorb enough iron from food.Overview. Iron-deficiency anemia is a common type of anemia.The term anemia usually refers to a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells.ow iron levels usually are due to blood loss, poor diet, or an inability to absorb enough iron from food. Overview. Iron-deficiency anemia is a common type of anemia. The term anemia usually refers to a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells |
| What Is Thalassemia? (also known as Mediterranean anemia, or Cooley's Anemia) is a genetic blood disease. People born with this disease cannot make normal hemoglobin (anemia) which is needed to produce healthy red blood cells.hat Is Thalassemia? (also known as Mediterranean anemia, or Cooley's Anemia) is a genetic blood disease. People born with this disease cannot make normal hemoglobin (anemia) which is needed to produce healthy red blood cells |
| Aplastic anemia is a type of anemia. The term anemia usually refers to a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin).This iron-rich protein helps carry oxygen to your body.In people who have aplastic anemia, the body doesn't make enough red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. This is because the bone marrow 's stem cells are damaged.(Aplastic anemia also is called bone marrow failure.). Many diseases, conditions, and factors can damage the stem cells.his iron-rich protein helps carry oxygen to your body. In people who have aplastic anemia, the body doesn't make enough red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. This is because the bone marrow 's stem cells are damaged |
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| Anemia-Introduction. Anemia is a lack of erythrocytes (red blood cells) or hemoglobin caused either by excessive loss of these cells or due to their insufficient production. Scientists have discovered over 400 types of anemia. However, majority of them are really rare. This is the most common disorder of the blood |
| Pernicious anemia is one form of anemia, an abnormal condition in which there is a decrease in the number of red blood cells in the blood. Pernicious anemia is caused by a lack of vitamin B12, which is vital to the normal develoment of red blood cells. Pernicious anemia is also called vitamin B12 deficiency anemia, and is the most common form of a variety of types of vitamin deficiency anemias. Pernicious anemia can be serious, even life-threatening, if untreated. Vitamin B12 is crucial to the process of producing red blood cells in the body |
| What Is Anemia? Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a main part of red blood cells and binds oxygen |
| A deficiency in the oxygen-carrying component of the blood, as in the amount of hemoglobin or the number or volume of red blood cells. Iron deficiency, often caused by inadequate dietary consumption of iron, and blood loss are common causes of anemia. See also aplastic anemia, hemolytic anemia.and sickle cell anemia. anemic adjective |
| Medical Definition of Anemia. Anemia: The condition of having a lower-than-normal number of red blood cells or quantity of hemoglobin. Anemia diminishes the capacity of the blood to carry oxygen. Patients with anemia may feel tired, fatigue easily, appear pale, develop palpitations, and become short of breath. Children with chronic anemia are prone to infections and learning problems |
| (É-nÄ'm-É) A deficiency in the oxygen-carrying component of the blood, as in the amount of hemoglobin or the number or volume of red blood cells. Iron deficiency, often caused by inadequate dietary consumption of iron, and blood loss are common causes of anemia. See also aplastic anemia, hemolytic anemia.and sickle cell anemia |
| Sickle cell anemia is an inherited form of anemia, a condition in which there aren't enough healthy red blood cells to carry adequate oxygen throughout your body. Normally, your red blood cells are flexible and round, moving easily through your blood vessels.In sickle cell anemia, the red blood cells become rigid and sticky and are shaped like sickles or crescent moons.These irregularly shaped cells can get stuck in small blood vessels, which can slow or block blood flow and oxygen to parts of the body.There's no cure for most people with sickle cell anemia.However, treatments can relieve pain and help prevent further problems associated with sickle cell anemia.hese irregularly shaped cells can get stuck in small blood vessels, which can slow or block blood flow and oxygen to parts of the body. There's no cure for most people with sickle cell anemia. However, treatments can relieve pain and help prevent further problems associated with sickle cell anemia |
| Definition of PERNICIOUS ANEMIA. : a severe megaloblastic anemia that is marked by a progressive decrease in the number of red blood cells and by pallor, weakness, and gastrointestinal and nervous disturbances and is caused by malabsorption of vitamin B12 due to the absence of intrinsic factor.See pernicious anemia defined for kids. ADVERTISEMENT. a severe megaloblastic anemia that is marked by a progressive decrease in the number of red blood cells and by pallor, weakness, and gastrointestinal and nervous disturbances and is caused by malabsorption of vitamin B12 due to the absence of intrinsic factor. See pernicious anemia defined for kids. ADVERTISEMENT |
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| Medical causes of fatigue. Some common causes of fatigue include: Anemia. When you have low red blood cell counts in your bloodstream, your body has to work harder to deliver oxygen to your cells, causing fatigue. Iron deficiency is also associated with fatigue. If you're diagnosed with anemia, then it's important to understand the cause in order to correct the problem. Bleeding from the colon or stomach are frequent causes of anemia in older adults. It would be prudent to investigate whether colon cancer at an early treatable stage could be the cause of new onset anemia and be cured. Monthly blood loss in menstruating women and frequent blood donations are other causes of anemia |
| Anemia is a lower than normal red blood cell count or the lack of hemoglobin in your red blood cells, resulting in a wide range of symptoms. Anemia can cause fatigue, headaches, shortness of breath, dizziness, rapid heartbeat, and a number of other symptoms. There are several different types of anemia, such as dietary deficiency anemia, pernicious anemia and megaloblastic anemia |
| Anemia is when you do not have enough red blood cells. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin which is needed to carry oxygen to all parts of the body. There are several common blood tests that may be used to diagnose anemia. A red blood cell count can measure the number of red blood cells that you have. Hemoglobin can also be measured. These two tests are included in a complete blood count or CBC. A CBC can also tell the size of the red blood cells. Once anemia is suspected by either a low hemoglobin or red blood cell count, other blood tests may be done to see what kind of anemia you have. By checking an iron level and ferritin, your doctor will be able to tell how much iron you have in your body |
| Sickle cell anemia. Sickle cell anemia is an inherited form of anemia, a condition in which there aren't enough healthy red blood cells to carry adequate oxygen throughout your body. Normally, your red blood cells are flexible and round, moving easily through your blood vessels.In sickle cell anemia, the red blood cells become rigid and sticky and are shaped like sickles or crescent moons.These irregularly shaped cells can get stuck in small blood vessels, which can slow or block blood flow and oxygen to parts of the body.There's no cure for most people with sickle cell anemia.ormally, your red blood cells are flexible and round, moving easily through your blood vessels. In sickle cell anemia, the red blood cells become rigid and sticky and are shaped like sickles or crescent moons |
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| 1 The major causes of this type are iron deficiency (low level iron) anemia and thalassemia (inherited disorders of hemoglobin). 2 If the red blood cells size are normal in size (but low in number), this is called normocytic anemia, such as anemia that accompanies chronic disease or anemia related to kidney disease. If the red blood cells size are normal in size (but low in number), this is called normocytic anemia, such as anemia that accompanies chronic disease or anemia related to kidney disease. 2 If red blood cells are larger than normal, then it is called macrocytic anemia |
| Definition. A hemoglobin test measures the amount of hemoglobin in your blood. Hemoglobin is a protein in your red blood cells that carries oxygen to your body's organs and tissues and transports carbon dioxide from your organs and tissues back to your lungs.If a hemoglobin test reveals that your hemoglobin level is lower than normal, it means you have a low red blood cell count (anemia).Anemia can have many different causes, including vitamin deficiencies, bleeding and chronic diseases.emoglobin is a protein in your red blood cells that carries oxygen to your body's organs and tissues and transports carbon dioxide from your organs and tissues back to your lungs. If a hemoglobin test reveals that your hemoglobin level is lower than normal, it means you have a low red blood cell count (anemia |
| Megaloblastic Anemia. Megaloblastic anemia is a blood disorder marked by the appearance of very large red blood cells. Anemia is a blood disorder that results in the loss of red blood cells. Red blood cells transport oxygen through the body; without adequate amounts, tissues and organs suffer a lack of oxygen.auses of Megaloblastic Anemia. The two most common causes of megaloblastic anemia are deficiencies of either folic acid, or of vitamin B12. When the cause is a lack of vitamin B12 due to malabsorption in the intestines, it is called pernicious anemia |
| Anemia. simply anemia. Anemias. anemia. Anemia is a blood condition where their is either a reduced amount of hemogloblin molecules, or the inability to efficiently bind oxygen molecules to hemoglobin. Hemoglobin molecules are located within red blood cells.nemia. simply anemia. Anemias. anemia. Anemia is a blood condition where their is either a reduced amount of hemogloblin molecules, or the inability to efficiently bind oxygen molecules to hemoglobin. Hemoglobin molecules are located within red blood cells |
| Anemia is a condition in which a person has a lower than normal number of red blood cells or the amount of hemoglobin in the red blood cells drops below normal, which prevents the body's cells from getting enough oxygen |
| Anemia is a blood disorder that occurs when there is not enough hemoglobin in a person's blood. Hemoglobin is a substance in the red blood cells that makes it possible for the blood to transport (carry) oxygen through the body. When a person develops anemia, he or she is said to be anemic |
| Anemia is a physical condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells. It results in symptoms of fatigue and can lead to other health complications because the organs are not getting enough oxygen to function properly |
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| anemia. a condition in which there is a reduction in the quantity of either RBC's or hemoglobin in a measured volume of blood, reducing the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the cells: types of anemia include; iron deficiency, folic acid deficiency, pernicious, aplastic, sickle cell, hemorrhagic, and hemolytic |
| Red blood cells at work. Hemoglobin is the protein inside red blood cells that carries oxygen. Red blood cells also remove carbon dioxide from your body, transporting it to the lungs for you to exhale. Red blood cells are made inside your bones, in the bone marrow.ron-deficiency anemia. If you don't have enough iron in your body, your body won't be able to make the hemoglobin that helps red blood cells carry oxygen. Iron-deficiency anemia is the most common form of anemia |
| Anemia is a blood condition in which the levels of hemoglobin (an essential protein that carries oxygen to your tissues and organs) are lower than normal. Anemia usually occurs when you don't have enough red blood cells, the cells that transport hemoglobin throughout your body |
| 388 Followers. A. Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a main part of red blood cells and binds oxygen.If you have too few or abnormal red blood cells, or your hemoglobin is abnormal or low, the cells in your body will not get enough oxygen.ron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is very treatable with diet changes and iron supplements. Some forms of anemia -- like the anemia that develops during pregnancy -- are even considered normal. However, some types of anemia may present lifelong health problems |
| What is anemia? Anemia is a condition in which the amount of hemoglobin in the blood, or the number of red blood cells, is reduced to below-normal levels. Hemoglobin is an iron-containing protein found in red blood cells that aids the transport of oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues.hat is anemia? Anemia is a condition in which the amount of hemoglobin in the blood, or the number of red blood cells, is reduced to below-normal levels. Hemoglobin is an iron-containing protein found in red blood cells that aids the transport of oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues |
| Causes of anemia. Different types of anemia and their causes include: Iron deficiency anemia. This is the most common type of anemia worldwide. Iron deficiency anemia is caused by a shortage of iron in your body. Your bone marrow needs iron to make hemoglobin. Without adequate iron, your body can't produce enough hemoglobin for red blood cells. Without iron supplementation, this type of anemia occurs in many pregnant women. It is also caused by blood loss, such as from heavy menstrual bleeding, an ulcer, cancer and regular use of some over-the-counter pain relievers, especially aspirin. Vitamin deficiency anemia. In addition to iron, your body needs folate and vitamin B-12 to produce enough healthy red blood cells. A diet lacking in these and other key nutrients can cause decreased red blood cell production. Additionally, some people may consume enough B-12, but their bodies aren't able to process the vitamin. This can lead to vitamin deficiency anemia, also known as pernicious anemia. Anemia of chronic disease |
| Iron-deficiency anemia (IDA) is a type of blood disorder. The red blood cells in your body contain hemoglobin, which is responsible for carrying oxygen throughout your body. Your body needs iron to build enough healthy red blood cells and keep your hemoglobin at the right level. If your body lacks the right amount of iron, you could become anemic. As a woman, it's not unusual to have anemia, especially when you're of childbearing age. Iron deficiency is by far the most common cause of anemia in pregnancy and accounts for 75 to 95 percent of all cases. But it's not the only cause: You could also develop anemia from not getting enough folic acid or vitamin B12, by losing a lot of blood, or from having certain diseases or inherited blood disorders, such as sickle cell disease or thalassemia |
| Anemia. Anemia is a condition in which you body produces too few red blood cells or each cell contains too little hemoglobin. The most common type of anemia is called iron-deficiency anemia because it's usually related to a low consumption of dietary iron |
| Pernicious anemia is a type of anemia. The term anemia usually refers to a condition in which the blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. In pernicious anemia, the body can't make enough healthy red blood cells because it doesn't have enough vitamin B12 |
| Symptoms and complications may include, but are not limited to, the following: Anemia. This is the most common symptom of all the sickle cell diseases. In sickle cell disease, red blood cells are produced but then become deformed into the sickle shape, which causes red blood cells to lose their oxygen carrying capacity.ymptoms and complications may include, but are not limited to, the following: Anemia. This is the most common symptom of all the sickle cell diseases. In sickle cell disease, red blood cells are produced but then become deformed into the sickle shape, which causes red blood cells to lose their oxygen carrying capacity |
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| Medical Definition of anemia. 1 1: a condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume, see aplastic anemia, hyperchromic anemia, hypochromic anemia, megaloblastic anemia, microcytic anemia, pernicious anemia, sickle-cell anemia; compare oligocythemia. 2 2: ischemia |
| anemia [(uh-nee-mee-uh)] A condition in which the capacity of the blood to carry oxygen is decreased because of too few red blood cells in circulation or because of too little hemoglobin |
| Anemia is a general term that refers to a deficiency in red blood cells (the red blood cell count), or a deficiency of hemoglobin in the blood cells themselves. There are several types of anemias, and iron deficiency anemia is one of them |
| Causes of Canine Anemia. There are three general categories of anemia in companion animals: anemia due to blood loss (hemorrhagic or iron-deficiency anemia), anemia due to destruction of red blood cells (hemolytic anemia), and anemia due to insufficient production of red blood cells (aplastic anemia |
| Anemia is a condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells. Red blood cells provide oxygen to body tissues. Different types of anemia include: Anemia due to B12 deficiency. Anemia due to folate deficiency |
| Red blood cells at work. Hemoglobin is the protein inside red blood cells that carries oxygen. Red blood cells also remove carbon dioxide from your body, transporting it to the lungs for you to exhale. Red blood cells are made inside your bones, in the bone marrow.ome diseases of the red blood cells are inherited. Diseases of the red blood cells include many types of anemia, a condition in which your body can't produce enough normal red blood cells to carry sufficient oxygen throughout the body |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms.More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia.lood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms |
| The various causes of different types of anemia will be discussed in later chapters, but first it is important to consider what all anemias and people with anemia have in common. As stated earlier, anemia is the condition characterized by an abnormal decrease in the body's total red blood cell mass. There are two possibilities as to what happens then to the blood's physical properties. The first is that, as the mass of red cells goes down, so does the total volume of blood |
| Medical Definition of ANEMIA. 1. : a condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume, see aplastic anemia, hyperchromic anemia, hypochromic anemia, megaloblastic anemia, microcytic anemia, pernicious anemia, sickle-cell anemia; compare oligocythemia.2. : ischemia.. : a condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume, see aplastic anemia, hyperchromic anemia, hypochromic anemia, megaloblastic anemia, microcytic anemia, pernicious anemia, sickle-cell anemia; compare oligocythemia. 2. : ischemia |
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| Anemia facts. Anemia is a medical condition in which the red blood cell count or hemoglobin is less than normal. For men, anemia is typically defined as hemoglobin level of less than 13.5 gram/100 ml and in women as hemoglobin of less than 12.0 gram/100 ml |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells |
| Drugs associated with Iron Deficiency Anemia. The following drugs and medications are in some way related to, or used in the treatment of this condition. What is Iron Deficiency Anemia: Iron deficiency anemia is a decrease in the red cells of the blood caused by too little iron |
| Instead of being round or disk-shaped, the red blood cells can be oval. Vitamin B 12 deficiency anemia and folate deficiency anemia are the most common causes of megaloblastic anemia. Pernicious anemia is a subtype of B 12 deficiency.he condition is caused by one of the following: Vitamin B 12 deficiency caused by a lack of intrinsic factor in gastric (stomach) secretions--intrinsic factor is necessary for absorption of vitamin B 12. This type of B 12 deficiency anemia is technically pernicious anemia |
| What is anemia? Anemia is a condition that occurs when the amount of hemoglobin in a person's blood drops below normal. A decrease in hemoglobin is often associated with a decrease in the number of red blood cells (RBCs) and hematocrit. Hemoglobin is contained within RBCs and is necessary to transport and deliver oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body |
| Anemia is a condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells. Red blood cells provide oxygen to body tissues. There are many types of anemia. Iron deficiency anemia occurs when your body does not have enough iron. Iron helps make red blood cells. Iron deficiency anemia is the most common form of anemia. Red blood cells bring oxygen to the body's tissues. Healthy red blood cells are made in your bone marrow |
| Triosephosphate isomerase deficiency is a disorder characterized by a shortage of red blood cells (anemia), movement problems, increased susceptibility to infection, and muscle weakness that can affect breathing and heart function. The anemia in this condition begins in infancy. Since the anemia results from the premature breakdown of red blood cells (hemolysis), it is known as hemolytic anemia. A shortage of red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body leads to extreme tiredness (fatigue), pale skin (pallor), and shortness of breath. When the red cells are broken down, iron and a molecule called bilirubin are released; individuals with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency have an excess of these substances circulating in the blood. Excess bilirubin in the blood causes jaundice, which is a yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes. Movement problems typically become apparent by age 2 in people with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency. The movement problems are caused by impairment of motor neurons, which are specialized nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord that control muscle movement. This impairment leads to muscle weakness and wasting (atrophy) and causes the movement problems typical of triosephosphate isomerase deficiency, including involuntary muscle tensing (dystonia), tremors, and weak muscle tone (hypotonia). Affected individuals may also develop seizures. Weakness of other muscles, such as the heart (a condition known as cardiomyopathy) and the muscle that separates the abdomen from the chest cavity (the diaphragm) can also occur in triosephosphate isomerase deficiency. Diaphragm weakness can cause breathing problems and ultimately leads to respiratory failure. Individuals with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency are at increased risk of developing infections because they have poorly functioning white blood cells. These immune system cells normally recognize and attack foreign invaders, such as viruses and bacteria, to prevent infection. The most common infections in people with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency are bacterial infections of the respiratory tract. People with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency often do not survive past childhood due to respiratory failure. In a few rare cases, affected individuals without severe nerve damage or muscle weakness have lived into adulthood. The deficiency is most commonly caused by mutations in TPI1, although mutations in other isoforms have been identified. A common marker for TPI deficiency is the increased accumulation of DHAP in erythrocyte extracts; this is because the defective enzyme no longer has the ability to catalyze the isomerization to GAP. The point mutation does not affect the catalysis rate, but rather, affects the assembly of the enzyme into a homodimer |
| Anemia, also spelled anaemia, is usually defined as a decrease in the total amount of red blood cell s (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood. It can also be defined as a lowered ability of the blood to carry oxygen. When anemia comes on slowly, the symptoms are often vague and may include feeling tired, weakness, shortness of breath or a poor ability to exercise. Anemia that comes on quickly often has greater symptoms, which may include confusion, feeling like one is going to pass out, loss of consciousness, or increased thirst. Anemia must be significant before a person becomes noticeably pale. Additional symptoms may occur depending on the underlying cause. |
| The symptoms of ALL are indicative of a reduced production of functional blood cells, because leukemia wastes the resources of the bone marrow that are normally used to produce new, functioning blood cells. These symptoms can include fever, increased risk of infection (especially bacterial infections like pneumonia, due to neutropenia ; symptoms of such an infection include shortness of breath, chest pain, cough, vomiting, changes in bowel or bladder habits), increased tendency to bleed (due to thrombocytopenia ), and signs indicative of anemia, including pallor, tachycardia (high heart rate), fatigue, and headache. |
| The diagnosis of hemolytic anemia can be suspected on the basis of a constellation of symptoms and is largely based on examination of a peripheral blood smear and a number of laboratory studies. Symptoms of hemolytic anemia include those that can occur in all anemias as well as the specific consequences of hemolysis. All anemias can cause fatigue, shortness of breath, decreased ability to exercise when severe. Symptoms specifically related to hemolysis include jaundice and dark colored urine due to the presence of hemoglobin (hemaglobinuria). When restricted to the morning hemaglobinuria may suggest paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Direct examination of blood under a microscope in a peripheral blood smear may demonstrate red blood cell fragments called schistocytes, red blood cells that look like spheres ( spherocytes ), and/or red blood cells missing small pieces ( bite cell s). An increased number of newly made red blood cells ( reticulocytes ) may also be a sign of bone marrow compensation for anemia. Laboratory studies commonly used to investigate hemolytic anemia include blood tests for breakdown products of red blood cells, bilirubin and lactate dehydrogenase, a test for the free hemoglobin binding protein haptoglobin, and the direct Coombs test to evaluate antibody binding to red blood cells suggesting autoimmune hemolytic anemia. |
| Most people do not have symptoms. It can cause a mild to moderate enlargement of the spleen, splenomegaly, as well as hemolytic anemia (which is the form of anemia due to abnormal breakdown of red blood cells prematurely). Too much hemoglobin C can reduce the number and size of red blood cells in the body, causing mild anemia. Occasionally, jaundice may occur. Some persons with this disease may develop gallstones that require treatment. Continued hemolysis may produce pigmented gallstones, an unusual type of gallstone composed of the dark-colored contents of red blood cells. |
| Iron-deficiency anemia, also spelled iron-deficiency anaemia, is anemia caused by a lack of iron. Anemia is defined as a decrease in the amount of red blood cell s (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood. When anemia comes on slowly, the symptoms are often vague and may include feeling tired, weakness, shortness of breath or poor ability to exercise. Anemia that comes on quickly often has greater symptoms which may include: confusion, feeling like one is going to pass out, and increased thirst. There needs to be significant anemia before a person becomes noticeably pale. There may be additional symptoms depending on the underlying cause. |
| The symptoms of pernicious anemia come on slowly. Untreated, it can lead to neurological complications, and in serious cases, death. Many of the signs and symptoms are due to anemia itself, when anemia is present. Symptoms may consist of the triad of tingling or other skin sensations ( paresthesia ), tongue soreness ( glossitis ), and fatigue and general weakness. It presents with a number of further common symptoms, including depressive mood, low-grade fever s, diarrhea, dyspepsia, weight loss, neuropathic pain, jaundice, sores at the corner of the mouth ( angular cheilitis ), a look of exhaustion with pale and dehydrated or cracked lips and dark circles around the eyes, as well as brittle nails, and thinning and early greying of the hair. Because PA may affect the nervous system, symptoms may also include difficulty in proprioception, memory changes, mild cognitive impairment (including difficulty concentrating and sluggish responses, colloquially referred to as brain fog ), and even psychoses, impaired urination, loss of sensation in the feet, unsteady gait, difficulty in walking, muscle weakness and clumsiness. Anemia may also lead to tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), cardiac murmurs, a yellow waxy pallor, altered blood pressure ( low or high ), and a shortness of breath (known as "the sighs"). The deficiency also may present with thyroid disorders. In severe cases, the anemia may cause evidence of congestive heart failure. A complication of severe chronic PA is subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord, which leads to distal sensory loss (posterior column), absent ankle reflex, increased knee reflex response, and extensor plantar response. Other than anemia, hematological symptoms may include cytopenia s, intramedullary hemolysis, and pseudothrombotic microangiopathy. Pernicious anemia can contribute to a delay in physical growth in children, and may also be a cause for delay in puberty for adolescents. |
| Anemia goes undetected in many people and symptoms can be minor. The symptoms can be related to an underlying cause or the anemia itself.Most commonly, people with anemia report feelings of weakness or tired, and sometimes poor concentration. They may also report shortness of breath on exertion. In very severe anemia, the body may compensate for the lack of oxygen-carrying capability of the blood by increasing cardiac output. The patient may have symptoms related to this, such as palpitation s, angina (if pre-existing heart disease is present), intermittent claudication of the legs, and symptoms of heart failure.On examination, the signs exhibited may include pallor ( pale skin, lining mucosa, conjunctiva and nail beds ), but this is not a reliable sign. There may be signs of specific causes of anemia, e.g., koilonychia (in iron deficiency), jaundice (when anemia results from abnormal break down of red blood cells — in hemolytic anemia), bone deformities (found in thalassemia major) or leg ulcers (seen in sickle-cell disease ).In severe anemia, there may be signs of a hyperdynamic circulation : tachycardia (a fast heart rate), bounding pulse, flow murmurs, and cardiac ventricular hypertrophy (enlargement). There may be signs of heart failure. Pica, the consumption of non-food items such as ice, but also paper, wax, or grass, and even hair or dirt, may be a symptom of iron deficiency, although it occurs often in those who have normal levels of hemoglobin.Chronic anemia may result in behavioral disturbances in children as a direct result of impaired neurological development in infants, and reduced academic performance in children of school age. Restless legs syndrome is more common in those with iron-deficiency anemia. |
| Anemia (uh-NEE-me-uh) is a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin).Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color.This protein helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. If you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood.As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body.f you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood. As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body |
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| The most common symptom of all types of anemia is fatigue (tiredness). Fatigue occurs because your body doesn't have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to its many parts. Also, the red blood cells your body makes have less hemoglobin than normal.Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein in red blood cells.It helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. Anemia also can cause shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, coldness in your hands and feet, pale skin, chest pain, weakness, and fatigue (tiredness).If you don't have enough hemoglobin-carrying red blood cells, your heart has to work harder to move oxygen-rich blood through your body.he most common symptom of all types of anemia is fatigue (tiredness). Fatigue occurs because your body doesn't have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to its many parts. Also, the red blood cells your body makes have less hemoglobin than normal |
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| "Blood-induced icterus" produced by the release of massive amounts of a coloring material from blood cells followed by the formation of bile was recognized and described by Vanlair and Masius' in 1871. About 20 years later, Hayem distinguished between congenital hemolytic anemia and an acquired type of infectious icterus associated with chronic splenomegaly. In 1904, Donath and Landsteiner suggested a serum factor was responsible for hemolysis in paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria. French investigators led by Chauffard stressed the importance of red-cell autoagglutination in patients with acquired hemolytic anemia. In 1930, Lederer and Brill described cases of acute hemolysis with rapid onset of anemia and rapid recovery after transfusion therapy. These hemolytic episodes were thought to be due to infectious agents. A clear distinction between congenital and acquired hemolytic anemia was not drawn, however, until Dameshek and Schwartz in 1938, and, in 1940, they demonstrated the presence of abnormal hemolysins in the sera of patients with acquired hemolytic anemia and postulated an immune mechanism. |
| Anemia in cancer patients can be a combined outcome caused by myelosuppressive chemotherapy, and possible cancer-related causes such as bleeding, blood cell destruction ( hemolysis ), hereditary disease, kidney dysfunction, nutritionaldeficiencies and/or anemia of chronic disease. Treatments to mitigate anemia include hormones to boost blood production ( erythropoietin ), iron supplement s, and blood transfusion s. Myelosuppressive therapy can cause a tendency to bleed easily, leading to anemia. Medications that kill rapidly dividing cells or blood cells can reduce the number of platelet s in the blood, which can result in bruises and bleeding. Extremely low platelet counts may be temporarily boosted through platelet transfusion s and new drugs to increase platelet counts during chemotherapy are being developed. Sometimes, chemotherapy treatments are postponed to allow platelet counts to recover. |
| The first report associating it with megaloblastic anemia came in 1954 from Drs. Chalmers and Boheimer. Between 1954 and 1957, twenty-one cases of megaloblastic anemia associated with primidone and/or phenytoin were reported. Most cases were due to folic acid deficiency; however, there was one that only responded to B therapy and one that required Vitamin C. Some cases were associated with deficient diets; one patient ate mostly bread and butter, another ate bread, buns, and hard candy, and another could rarely be persuaded to eat in the hospital. The idea that folic acid deficiency could cause megaloblastic anemia was not new. What was new was the idea that drugs could cause this in well-nourished people with no intestinal abnormalities. In many cases, it was not clear which drug had caused it. It was speculated that this might be related to the structural similarity between folic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and primidone. Folic acid had been found to alleviate the symptoms of megaloblastic anemia in the 1940s, not long after it was discovered, but the typical patient only made a full recovery—cessation of CNS and PNS symptoms as well as anemia—on B therapy. Five years earlier, folic acid deficiency was linked to birth defects in rats. Primidone was seen by some as too valuable to withhold based on the slight possibility of this rare side effect and by others as dangerous enough to be withheld unless phenobarbital or some other barbiturate failed to work for this and other reasons (i.e., reports of permanent psychosis. |
| Macrocytic anemia can be further divided into "megaloblastic anemia" or "nonmegaloblastic macrocytic anemia". The cause of megaloblastic anemia is primarily a failure of DNA synthesis with preserved RNA synthesis, which results in restricted cell division of the progenitor cells. The megaloblastic anemias often present with neutrophil hypersegmentation (six to 10 lobes). The nonmegaloblastic macrocytic anemias have different etiologies (i.e. unimpaired DNA globin synthesis,) which occur, for example, in alcoholism.In addition to the nonspecific symptoms of anemia, specific features of vitamin B deficiency include peripheral neuropathy and subacute combined degeneration of the cord with resulting balance difficulties from posterior column spinal cord pathology. Other features may include a smooth, red tongue and glossitis.The treatment for vitamin B-deficient anemia was first devised by William Murphy, who bled dogs to make them anemic, and then fed them various substances to see what (if anything) would make them healthy again. He discovered that ingesting large amounts of liver seemed to cure the disease. George Minot and George Whipple then set about to isolate the curative substance chemically and ultimately were able to isolate the vitamin B from the liver. All three shared the 1934 Nobel Prize in Medicine. |
| Anemia is an independent factor in mortality in people with chronic heart failure. The treatment of anemia significantly improves quality of life for those with heart failure, often with a reduction in severity of the NYHA classification, and also improves mortality rates. The latest European guidelines (2012) recommend screening for iron-deficient anemia and treating with Parenteral parenteral iron if anemia is found. |
| Definition. Iron deficiency anemia is a common type of anemia, a condition in which blood lacks adequate healthy red blood cells. Red blood cells carry oxygen to the body's tissues.As the name implies, iron deficiency anemia is due to insufficient iron. Without enough iron, your body can't produce enough of a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin).As a result, iron deficiency anemia may leave you tired and short of breath. You can usually correct iron deficiency anemia with iron supplementation.ithout enough iron, your body can't produce enough of a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin). As a result, iron deficiency anemia may leave you tired and short of breath. You can usually correct iron deficiency anemia with iron supplementation |
| A megaloblast is an unusually large erythroblast that can be associated with vitamin B deficiency (caused by pernicious anemia or dietary insufficiency ), folic acid deficiency, or both (such anemia s are collectively called megaloblastic anemia s). This kind of anemia leads to macrocytes (abnormally large red cells) and the condition called macrocytosis. The cause of this cellular gigantism is an impairment in DNA replication that delays nuclear maturation and cell division. Because RNA and cytoplasm ic elements are synthesized at a constant rate despite the cells' impaired DNA synthesis, the cells show nuclear-cytoplasmic asynchrony. |
| The most common causes of microcytic anemia are iron deficiency (due to inadequate diet ary intake, gastrointestinal blood loss, or menstrual blood loss ), thalassemia, sideroblastic anemia or chronic disease. In iron deficiency anemia (microcytic anemia), it can be as low as 60 to 70 femtolitres. In some cases of thalassemia, the MCV may be low even though the patient is not iron deficient. |
| Anemia in cancer patients can be a combined outcome caused by myelosuppressive chemotherapy, and possible cancer-related causes such as bleeding, blood cell destruction ( hemolysis ), hereditary disease, kidney dysfunction, nutritionaldeficiencies and/or anemia of chronic disease. Treatments to mitigate anemia include hormones to boost blood production ( erythropoietin ), iron supplement s, and blood transfusion s. Myelosuppressive therapy can cause a tendency to bleed easily, leading to anemia. Medications that kill rapidly dividing cells or blood cells can reduce the number of platelet s in the blood, which can result in bruises and bleeding. Extremely low platelet counts may be temporarily boosted through platelet transfusion s and new drugs to increase platelet counts during chemotherapy are being developed. Sometimes, chemotherapy treatments are postponed to allow platelet counts to recover. |
| Abnormally low numbers of reticulocytes can be attributed to chemotherapy, aplastic anemia, pernicious anemia, bone marrow malignancies, problems of erythropoietin production, various vitamin or mineral deficiencies ( iron, vitamin B, folic acid ), disease states ( anemia of chronic disease ) and other causes of anemia due to poor RBC production. |
| The causes of anemia may be classified as impaired red blood cell (RBC) production, increased RBC destruction ( hemolytic anemia s), blood loss and fluid overload ( hypervolemia ). Several of these may interplay to cause anemia eventually. Indeed, the most common cause of anemia is blood loss, but this usually does not cause any lasting symptoms unless a relatively impaired RBC production develops, in turn most commonly by iron deficiency. (See Iron deficiency anemia ) |
| There are three main types of anemia: that due to blood loss, that due to decreased red blood cell production and that due to increased red blood cell breakdown. Causes of blood loss include trauma and gastrointestinal bleeding, among others. Causes of decreased production include iron deficiency, a lack of vitamin B12, thalassemia, and a number of neoplasms of the bone marrow. Causes of increased breakdown include a number of genetic conditions such as sickle cell anemia, infections like malaria, and certain autoimmune diseases. It can also be classified based on the size of red blood cells and amount of hemoglobin in each cell. If the cells are small, it is microcytic anemia. If they are large, it is macrocytic anemia while if they are normal sized, it is normocytic anemia. Diagnosis in men is based on a hemoglobin of less than 130 to 140 g/L (13 to 14 g/dL), while in women, it must be less than 120 to 130 g/L (12 to 13 g/dL), Further testing is then required to determine the cause. |
| Diamond–Blackfan anemia (DBA), also known as Blackfan-Diamond anemia, inherited pure red cell aplasia and as inherited erythroblastopenia, is a congenital erythroid aplasia that usually presents in infancy. DBA causes low red blood cell counts ( anemia ), without substantially affecting the other blood components (the platelet s and the white blood cell s), which are usually normal. This is in contrast to Shwachman–Bodian–Diamond syndrome, in which the bone marrow defect results primarily in neutropenia, and Fanconi anemia, where all cell lines are affected resulting in pancytopenia. |
| In medicine ( hematology ) microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (MAHA) is a microangiopathic subgroup of hemolytic anemia (loss of red blood cells through destruction) caused by factors in the small blood vessels. It is identified by the finding of anemia and schistocytes on Optical\_microscopy microscopy of the blood film. |
| Decrease of hemoglobin, with or without an absolute decrease of red blood cells, leads to symptoms of anemia. Anemia has many different causes, although iron deficiency and its resultant iron deficiency anemia are the most common causes in the Western world. As absence of iron decreases heme synthesis, red blood cells in iron deficiency anemia are hypochromic (lacking the red hemoglobin pigment) and microcytic (smaller than normal). Other anemias are rarer. In hemolysis (accelerated breakdown of red blood cells), associated jaundice is caused by the hemoglobin metabolite bilirubin, and the circulating hemoglobin can cause renal failure. |
| Iron-deficiency anemia, also spelled iron-deficiency anaemia, is anemia caused by a lack of iron. Anemia is defined as a decrease in the amount of red blood cell s (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood. When anemia comes on slowly, the symptoms are often vague and may include feeling tired, weakness, shortness of breath or poor ability to exercise. Anemia that comes on quickly often has greater symptoms which may include: confusion, feeling like one is going to pass out, and increased thirst. There needs to be significant anemia before a person becomes noticeably pale. There may be additional symptoms depending on the underlying cause. |
| Howell–Jolly bodies are seen with markedly decreased splenic function. Common causes include asplenia (post-splenectomy). Spleen also is removed for therapeutic purposes in conditions like hereditary spherocytosis, trauma to the spleen, and autosplenectomy caused by sickle cell anemia. Other causes are radiation therapy involving the spleen, such as that used to treat Hodgkin lymphoma. Howell–Jolly bodies are also seen in: amyloidosis, severe hemolytic anemia, megaloblastic anemia, hereditary spherocytosis, heterotaxy with asplenia and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Also can be seen in premature infants. |
| Anemia goes undetected in many people and symptoms can be minor. The symptoms can be related to an underlying cause or the anemia itself.Most commonly, people with anemia report feelings of weakness or tired, and sometimes poor concentration. They may also report shortness of breath on exertion. In very severe anemia, the body may compensate for the lack of oxygen-carrying capability of the blood by increasing cardiac output. The patient may have symptoms related to this, such as palpitation s, angina (if pre-existing heart disease is present), intermittent claudication of the legs, and symptoms of heart failure.On examination, the signs exhibited may include pallor ( pale skin, lining mucosa, conjunctiva and nail beds ), but this is not a reliable sign. There may be signs of specific causes of anemia, e.g., koilonychia (in iron deficiency), jaundice (when anemia results from abnormal break down of red blood cells — in hemolytic anemia), bone deformities (found in thalassemia major) or leg ulcers (seen in sickle-cell disease ).In severe anemia, there may be signs of a hyperdynamic circulation : tachycardia (a fast heart rate), bounding pulse, flow murmurs, and cardiac ventricular hypertrophy (enlargement). There may be signs of heart failure. Pica, the consumption of non-food items such as ice, but also paper, wax, or grass, and even hair or dirt, may be a symptom of iron deficiency, although it occurs often in those who have normal levels of hemoglobin.Chronic anemia may result in behavioral disturbances in children as a direct result of impaired neurological development in infants, and reduced academic performance in children of school age. Restless legs syndrome is more common in those with iron-deficiency anemia. |
| Riboflavin deficiency (also called ariboflavinosis) results in stomatitis including painful red tongue with sore throat, chapped and fissured lips (cheilosis), and inflammation of the corners of the mouth ( angular stomatitis ). There can be oily scaly skin rashes on the scrotum, vulva, philtrum of the lip, or the nasolabial fold s. The eyes can become itchy, watery, bloodshot and sensitive to light. Due to interference with iron absorption, even mild to moderate riboflavin deficiency results in an anemia with normal cell size and normal hemoglobin content (i.e. normochromic normocytic anemia ). This is distinct from anemia caused by deficiency of folic acid (B) or cyanocobalamin (B), which causes anemia with large blood cells ( megaloblastic anemia ). Deficiency of riboflavin during pregnancy can result in birth defects including congenital heart defects and limb deformities. |
| Jeff, a well-known cyclist, is cycling in a non-profitable charity race, when he is unable to breathe and taken to the hospital. House finds it surprising that Jeff admitted he is taking illegal enhancement drugs. He agreed to blood doping, which is common among cyclists, to better one's athletic performance. Because red blood cells carry oxygen between the lungs and the muscles, a higher number of red blood cells can increase an athlete’s endurance. While trying to figure out what cause of Jeff’s respiratory distress, they find an embolus in his chest. While Dr. Chase works to remove the air bubble, Jeff begins to feel numbness in his legs, but is told that it might be due to the sedation. While his manager talks to the press, Jeff loses feeling in his legs. Dr. Cameron informs House that Jeff’s red blood count is continually dropping, revealing that his body is no longer able to produce red blood cells on its own. House becomes convinced that Jeff might have lied about a specific drug that could be the cause of all of his symptoms, Erythropoietin (EPO), a hormone produced in the kidney that promotes the formation of red blood cells by the bone marrow. Adding more blood cells increases the oxygen level in the blood, thus presumably causing all of Jeff's symptoms as he fails to produce red blood cells on his own. Which is explanation for him also having anemia, caused by a chronic Acquired Pure Red Cell Aplasia (PRCA), probably resulting from his use of blood doping. After responding to a Prednisone treatment, Jeff began losing more red blood cells to the point of requiring a transfusion. House scans Jeff's neck and a Thymoma is discovered; an extremely rare tumor on the thymus, confirming that he wasn’t taking EPO, but he did have Chronic Acquired Pure Red Cell Aplasia. Due to the diagnosis he can legally blood dope, or get a Thymectomy which could only bring him into a temporary remission, and then after he would have to be on medical steroids |
| Many medical conditions cause anemia. Common causes of anemia include the following: 1 Anemia from active bleeding: Loss of blood through heavy menstrual bleeding or wounds can cause anemia. 2 Gastrointestinal ulcers or cancers such as cancer of the colon may slowly ooze blood and can also cause anemia |
| Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer |
| Anemia (uh-NEE-me-uh) is a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin). Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color. This protein helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. If you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood. As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body. Very severe anemia may even cause death |
| Some diseases of the red blood cells are inherited. Diseases of the red blood cells include many types of anemia, a condition in which your body can't produce enough normal red blood cells to carry sufficient oxygen throughout the body.People with anemia may have red blood cells that have an unusual shape or that look normal, larger than normal, or smaller than normal.ed blood cells at work. Hemoglobin is the protein inside red blood cells that carries oxygen. Red blood cells also remove carbon dioxide from your body, transporting it to the lungs for you to exhale. Red blood cells are made inside your bones, in the bone marrow |
| Hemolytic anemia. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Hemolytic anemia is a form of anemia due to hemolysis, the abnormal breakdown of red blood cells (RBCs), either in the blood vessels (intravascular hemolysis) or elsewhere in the human body (extravascular).It has numerous possible causes, ranging from relatively harmless to life-threatening.emolytic anemia. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Hemolytic anemia is a form of anemia due to hemolysis, the abnormal breakdown of red blood cells (RBCs), either in the blood vessels (intravascular hemolysis) or elsewhere in the human body (extravascular |
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| Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood. Duration: 1 minutes, 30 seconds. Disease & Mutation: Sickle Cell. Transcript: Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood.The disease gets its name from to the shape of the red blood cells under certain conditions.Some red blood cells become sickle-shaped and these elongated cells get stuck in small blood vessels so that parts of the body don't get the oxygen they need.Sickle cell anemia is caused by a single code letter change in the DNA.This in turn alters one of the amino acids in the hemoglobin protein.ickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood. Duration: 1 minutes, 30 seconds. Disease & Mutation: Sickle Cell. Transcript: Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease that affects hemoglobin, the oxygen transport molecule in the blood |
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| Some plants also cause neurologic symptoms, including horse chestnuts and buckeyes. Bleeding and anemia from poisoning. Bruising, nosebleeds, blood in the stool, and anemia are caused by rat and mouse poisons. Excessive amounts of onions and garlic, sweet clover, and bracken fern also cause anemia and possible death |
| Anemia is caused by low iron and low blood levels. The iron in your blood allows oxygen to bind to your red blood cells to transport it to the cells of your body. If you are lacking iron and red blood cells, your body has less transporters to take oxygen to your cells, including your brain cells.he iron in your blood allows oxygen to bind to your red blood cells to transport it to the cells of your body. If you are lacking iron and red blood cells, your body has less transporters to take oxygen to your cells, including your brain cells |
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| First Trimester: Hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the protein in red blood cells (RBCs) that gives blood its red color. It binds to oxygen in your lungs, transports it throughout the body, and releases it to the cells and tissues.During pregnancy, a woman's hemoglobin must transport enough oxygen to meet both her and her fetus' needs.ron deficiency is the most common cause of anemia, but vitamin deficiency, kidney disease, inherited hemoglobin disorders, and other illnesses can also cause anemia. It is also possible to have a higher than normal hemoglobin level. This is usually caused by dehydration but may also result from a variety of diseases |
| 1 The major causes of this type are iron deficiency (low level iron) anemia and thalassemia (inherited disorders of hemoglobin). 2 If the red blood cells size are normal in size (but low in number), this is called normocytic anemia, such as anemia that accompanies chronic disease or anemia related to kidney disease. In general, there are three major types of anemia, classified according to the size of the red blood cells: 2 If the red blood cells are smaller than normal, this is called microcytic anemia. 3 The major causes of this type are iron deficiency (low level iron) anemia and thalassemia (inherited disorders of hemoglobin |
| Anemia has three main causes: blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, or high rates of red blood cell destruction. These causes might be the result of diseases, conditions, or other factors |
| Anemia has three main causes: blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, or high rates of red blood cell destruction. These causes might be the result of diseases, conditions, or other factors. Many types of anemia can be mild, short term, and easily treated |
| There are three main causes of anemia: 1 Blood loss, either from a sudden event or slow internal bleeding. 2 A low number of red blood cells being made by the body. 3 A high rate of red blood cells being destroyed |
| The most common symptom of all types of anemia is fatigue (tiredness). Fatigue occurs because your body doesn't have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to its many parts. Also, the red blood cells your body makes have less hemoglobin than normal.Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein in red blood cells.It helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. Anemia also can cause shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, coldness in your hands and feet, pale skin, chest pain, weakness, and fatigue (tiredness).If you don't have enough hemoglobin-carrying red blood cells, your heart has to work harder to move oxygen-rich blood through your body.he most common symptom of all types of anemia is fatigue (tiredness). Fatigue occurs because your body doesn't have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to its many parts. Also, the red blood cells your body makes have less hemoglobin than normal |
| Overview. Iron-deficiency anemia causes a reduction in the levels of red blood cells and oxygen in your body. When iron supply is low, your body begins to use up its iron stores, preventing your body from making enough red blood cells.oor absorption is just one of the causes of iron deficiency, which can lead to a form of anemia and a variety of symptoms, including muscle aches |
| There are many different types of anemia with many different causes. A handful of symptoms are shared by nearly all types of anemia, whether you have iron deficiency anemia or Fanconi anemia. And each type of anemia shares a basic end effect: Your body does not have enough oxygen-bearing red blood cells for its needs. Hemolytic anemia. 2 Jaundice, leg ulcers, and abdominal pain are hallmarks of this type of anemia, in which red blood cells are prematurely destroyed within the body. 3 The excess hemoglobin released by this destructive process causes many of the symptoms |
| Illnesses of the red blood cells. Most people don't think about their red blood cells unless they have a disease that affects these cells. Problems with red blood cells can be caused by illnesses or a lack of iron or vitamins in your diet. Some diseases of the red blood cells are inherited. Diseases of the red blood cells include many types of anemia, a condition in which there are too few red blood cells to carry sufficient oxygen throughout the body |
| Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a main part of red blood cells and binds oxygen. If you have too few or abnormal red blood cells, or your hemoglobin is abnormal or low, the cells in your body will not get enough oxygen.Symptoms of anemia -- like fatigue -- occur because organs aren't getting what they need to function properly.nherited disorders can affect your body's production of red blood cells. Thalassemias cause the body to make fewer healthy red blood cells and less hemoglobin -- and may be treated with blood transfusions. Among people with hemolytic anemia, red blood cells are destroyed and cleaned out of the bloodstream too quickly |
| Anemia develops when the body does not produce enough red blood cells or red cells are lost due to bleeding or other causes. In people with anemia, the blood is unable to supply enough oxygen to the body. There are many possible causes of anemia.Symptoms of anemia can include: 1 Fatigue. 2 Weakness. 3 Dizziness.hysicians in the Benign Hematology Program specialize in evaluating patients with abnormal blood counts to identify the cause of their condition and create a personalized treatment plan |
| 1 Anemia is caused by either a decrease in production of red blood cells or hemoglobin, or an increase in loss (usually due to bleeding) or destruction of red blood cells. 2 Some patients with anemia have no symptoms |
| Causes of anemia can be grouped into two categories: anemia caused by insufficient RBC production and anemia caused by RBCs being destroyed too soon. 1 Anemia due to inadequate red blood cell production: Several conditions can cause a reduced production of red blood cells, including: Iron deficiency anemia |
| 2: Anemia caused by decreased or faulty red blood cells. A patient's diet can be a cause of anemia. A lack of iron or vitamin-rich foods severely impacts the body's capacity to produce enough healthy red blood cells. Individuals with anemia have far fewer healthy red blood cells |
| Anemia (uh-NEE-me-uh) is a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin).Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color.This protein helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. If you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood.As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body.Very severe anemia may even cause death.s a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body. Very severe anemia may even cause death |
| All are very different in their causes and treatments. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is very treatable with diet changes and iron supplements. Some forms of anemia -- like the mild anemia that develops during pregnancy -- are even considered normal. However, some types of anemia may present lifelong health problems. What Causes Anemia? There are more than 400 types of anemia, which are divided into three groups: Anemia caused by blood loss; Anemia caused by decreased or faulty red blood cell production; Anemia caused by destruction of red blood cells Anemia Caused by Blood Loss |
| Anemia (uh-NEE-me-uh) is a condition in which your blood has a lower than normal number of red blood cells. Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin).Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color.This protein helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. If you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood.As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body.nemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin). Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color |
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| Overview. Red blood cells are important for the transport of oxygen-rich blood to body tissues and removal of carbon dioxide from the body. Red blood cells are red because they contain an iron-rich protein known as hemoglobin, which is bright red in color. Over time, red blood cells wear out and die.The bone marrow continually makes more red blood cells. Certain foods increase production of red blood cells.olic Acid-Rich Foods. Folic acid, also known as vitamin B9, is a B-complex vitamin that helps the body make new healthy red blood cells. Patients with low levels of folic acid often develop anemia. Patients can increase red blood cells in the body by consuming foods rich in folic acid |
| Hemolytic Anemias. Rarely, anemia is due to problems that cause the red blood cells (RBCs) to die or be destroyed prematurely. Normally, RBCs live in the blood for about four months.In hemolytic anemia, this time is shortened, sometimes to only a few days.emolytic Anemias. Rarely, anemia is due to problems that cause the red blood cells (RBCs) to die or be destroyed prematurely. Normally, RBCs live in the blood for about four months |
| Treating underlying causes of iron deficiency. If iron supplements don't increase your blood-iron levels, it's likely the anemia is due to a source of bleeding or an iron-absorption problem that your doctor will need to investigate and treat.Depending on the cause, iron deficiency anemia treatment may involve:f iron supplements don't increase your blood-iron levels, it's likely the anemia is due to a source of bleeding or an iron-absorption problem that your doctor will need to investigate and treat. Depending on the cause, iron deficiency anemia treatment may involve |
| Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion.Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells.Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer.ron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer |
| Here are some possible causes: This type of anemia can be a cause of nausea and fatigue. Achrestic anemia is very similar to pernicious anemia that is caused by the deficiency in vitamin B12. This lowers the ability of your body to produce enough red blood cells. This lowers the amount of oxygen that circulates in your body |
| Low levels of vitamin B12 are a cause of megaloblastic anemia, in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Other possible causes include folate deficiency or various metabolic disorders. Anemia should be diagnosed by a physician to address the underlying cause. A |
| If you have anemia, your blood does not carry enough oxygen to the rest of your body. The most common cause of anemia is not having enough iron. Your body needs iron to make hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives the red color to blood. It carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. Anemia has three main causes: blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, and high rates of red blood cell destruction |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms.More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion.lood disorders can affect any of the three main components of blood: 1 Red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the body's tissues. 2 White blood cells, which fight infections. 3 Platelets, which help blood to clot |
| Symptoms of hemolytic anemia are similar to other forms of anemia (fatigue and shortness of breath), but in addition, the breakdown of red cells leads to jaundice and increases the risk of particular long-term complications, such as gallstones and pulmonary hypertension.emolytic anemia is a form of anemia due to hemolysis, the abnormal breakdown of red blood cells (RBCs), either in the blood vessels (intravascular hemolysis) or elsewhere in the human body (extravascular). It has numerous possible causes, ranging from relatively harmless to life-threatening |
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| Blood cells; red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets are made by the bone marrow. These blood cells divide quickly. Chemotherapy may lead to low blood counts, causing the possibility of a variety of symptoms. The symptoms depend on the type of low blood cell count.LOW RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (Anemia, low hemoglobin, low hematocrit). Red blood cells carry oxygen and nutrients throughout the body. A complete blood count (CBC) is a blood test used to check your blood count.The RBC, hemoglobin, and hematocrit are tests to see if you have low red blood count.he symptoms depend on the type of low blood cell count. LOW RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (Anemia, low hemoglobin, low hematocrit). Red blood cells carry oxygen and nutrients throughout the body. A complete blood count (CBC) is a blood test used to check your blood count |
| 1 Pancytopenia-a lowering of all three types of blood cells; red blood cells, platelets, and white blood cells, which may lead to low red blood cell count, low blood platlet count, and/or low white blood cell count. 2 Anemia-a decrease in the number of red blood cells (RBC), which may lead to low red blood count.he symptoms depend on the type of low blood cell count. LOW RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (Anemia, low hemoglobin, low hematocrit). Red blood cells carry oxygen and nutrients throughout the body. A complete blood count (CBC) is a blood test used to check your blood count |
| A type of hemolytic anemia called autoimmune hemolytic anemia is a rare disease that causes antibodies to be made against a person's own red blood cells. Two blood tests can check for antibodies that attack red blood cells: the direct Coombs test and the indirect Coombs test.The direct Coombs test is done on a sample of red blood cells from the body. It detects antibodies that are already attached to red blood cells.The indirect Coombs test is done on a sample of the liquid part of the blood (serum). type of hemolytic anemia called autoimmune hemolytic anemia is a rare disease that causes antibodies to be made against a person's own red blood cells. Two blood tests can check for antibodies that attack red blood cells: the direct Coombs test and the indirect Coombs test |
| Anemia also can occur if your red blood cells don't contain enough hemoglobin (HEE-muh-glow-bin). Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color. This protein helps red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. If you have anemia, your body doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood. As a result, you may feel tired or weak. You also may have other symptoms, such as shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. Severe or long-lasting anemia can damage your heart, brain, and other organs in your body. Very severe anemia may even cause death. Blood is made up of many parts, including red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets (PLATE-lets), and plasma (the fluid portion of blood |
| Common causes of anemia include the following: 1 Anemia from active bleeding: Loss of blood through heavy menstrual bleeding or wounds can cause anemia. 2 Iron deficiency anemia: The bone marrow needs iron to make red blood cells. 3 Anemia of chronic disease: Any long-term medical condition can lead to anemia |
| Many medical conditions cause anemia. Common causes of anemia include the following: Anemia from active bleeding: Loss of blood through heavy menstrual bleeding or wounds can cause anemia. Gastrointestinal ulcers or cancers such as cancer of the colon may slowly ooze blood and can also cause anemia. Iron deficiency anemia: The bone marrow needs iron to make red blood cells |
| A. Low levels of vitamin B12 are a cause of megaloblastic anemia, in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Other possible causes include folate deficiency or various metabolic disorders.Anemia should be diagnosed by a physician to address the underlying cause.. Low levels of vitamin B12 are a cause of megaloblastic anemia, in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Other possible causes include folate deficiency or various metabolic disorders |
| For example, anemia in dogs can be caused by flea or worm infestations, injuries, or some more serious problems such as ulcers or even cancer. This page looks at some possible causes and symptoms of dog anemia, and some natural remedies that can encourage blood growth.Anemia in dogs is a condition in which the dog does not have enough red blood cells to transport oxygen to different parts of his body.Anemia is a symptom of an underlying problem.If your dog is anemic, it is therefore important that a check-up be conducted to find out and accordingly deal with the root cause. When we think of anemia, many of us will connect the condition with iron deficiency.n many cases, anemia in dogs is as a result of blood loss caused by any of the following: 1 Parasites, such as fleas and worms; 2 Wounds and traumas; 3 Toxic or chemical poisoning |
| Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion.Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells.Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia.nemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion |
| ABSTRACT: Anemia, common in people with cancer, can be due to the disease itself or to the associated therapy. Fatigue, the most prevalent of all symptoms experienced by cancer patients, is the primary symptom of anemia.Caused by many factors, fatigue, regardless of etiology, has an adverse impact on health-related quality of life.Anemia is among the more treatable of those causes. Prior to the development of recombinant human erythropoietin, red blood cell transfusion was the standard treatment for cancer-related anemia.aused by many factors, fatigue, regardless of etiology, has an adverse impact on health-related quality of life. Anemia is among the more treatable of those causes. Prior to the development of recombinant human erythropoietin, red blood cell transfusion was the standard treatment for cancer-related anemia |
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| 1 The major causes of this type are iron deficiency (low level iron) anemia and thalassemia (inherited disorders of hemoglobin). 2 If the red blood cells size are normal in size (but low in number), this is called normocytic anemia, such as anemia that accompanies chronic disease or anemia related to kidney disease. If the red blood cells size are normal in size (but low in number), this is called normocytic anemia, such as anemia that accompanies chronic disease or anemia related to kidney disease. 2 If red blood cells are larger than normal, then it is called macrocytic anemia |
| Of the mutations leading to qualitative alterations in hemoglobin, the missense mutation in the Î²-globin gene that causes sickle cell anemia is the most common. The mutation causing sickle cell anemia is a single nucleotide substitution (A to T) in the codon for amino acid 6.The change converts a glutamic acid codon (GAG) to a valine codon (GTG). The form of hemoglobin in persons with sickle cell anemia is referred to as HbS.f the mutations leading to qualitative alterations in hemoglobin, the missense mutation in the Î²-globin gene that causes sickle cell anemia is the most common. The mutation causing sickle cell anemia is a single nucleotide substitution (A to T) in the codon for amino acid 6 |
| Anemia is not a single disease but a condition, like fever, with many possible causes and many forms. Causes of anemia include nutritional deficiencies, inherited genetic defects, medication-related side effects, and chronic disease. It can also occur because of blood loss from injury or internal bleeding, the destruction of red blood cells, or insufficient red blood cell production |
| The most common cause. The most common cause of anemia is iron deficiency. Iron is an important factor in anemia because this mineral is used to make hemoglobin. the component of red blood cells that attaches to oxygen and transports it. Red blood cells exist only to oxygenate the body m and have a life span of about 120 days |
| Sometimes, anemias are subclassified based upon the size and microscopic appearance of the red blood cells. In this regard, pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia. Megaloblastic anemia refers to an abnormally large type of red blood cell (megaloblast).Megaloblasts are produced in the bone marrow when vitamin B-12 or folic acid levels are low.Megaloblastic anemia can also be caused by other disease of the bone marrow and can be a side effect of some cancer chemotherapy drugs.ometimes, anemias are subclassified based upon the size and microscopic appearance of the red blood cells. In this regard, pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia. Megaloblastic anemia refers to an abnormally large type of red blood cell (megaloblast |
| Anemia is not exclusively caused by parasites, there are other causes that need to be considered too. Sometimes a blood disease, asaplasmosis, is a possibility, but it will likely be best to rule out internal parasites such as worms, liver flukes, coccidia protozoa, and external parasites such as lice & ticks first |
| There are many potential causes of anemia. Anemia is diagnosed as any condition in which there is a decreased number of circulating red blood cells. Conditions where our body does not produce enough healthy red blood cells, destroys too many red blood cells, or loses circulating red blood cells can all lead to anemia |
| Anemia can be caused by the body not making enough red blood cells. It is also caused by their loss or destruction. Several factors can cause anemia: Too little iron, vitamin B12 or folate. A shortage of folate can cause megaloblastic anemia, where red blood cells are large and pale (see Fact Sheet 121 |
| Broadly, causes of anemia may be classified as impaired red blood cell (RBC) production, increased RBC destruction (hemolytic anemias), blood loss and fluid overload (hypervolemia |
| Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anemia among women in their childbearing years. However, there are many other possible causes, such as bleeding ulcers, sickle cell disease and ulcerative colitis. Anemia may also be caused by significant blood loss. How anemia is treated depends on the cause |
| Secondary Aplastic Anemia. Secondary aplastic anemia occurs after exposure to. environmental factors and in certain disorders. The fol-. lowing factors have been implicated as causes of sec-. ondary aplastic anemia: chemicals, drugs, infectious. agents, radiation, rheumatic disease, and pregnancy. Chemicals |
| Microcytic anemia is a term used to characterize any type of anemia caused due to small red blood cells in human blood. In Microcytic anemia the red blood cells are paler than usual. Microcytic anemia is the most common types of anemia which is found.Causes. In most of the cases Microcytic anemia is caused because of the deficiency of iron.Thus it is the most sought after thing when a person is contacted with Microcytic anemia.n Microcytic anemia the red blood cells are paler than usual. Microcytic anemia is the most common types of anemia which is found. Causes. In most of the cases Microcytic anemia is caused because of the deficiency of iron. Thus it is the most sought after thing when a person is contacted with Microcytic anemia |
| Some plants also cause neurologic symptoms, including horse chestnuts and buckeyes. Bleeding and anemia from poisoning. Bruising, nosebleeds, blood in the stool, and anemia are caused by rat and mouse poisons. Excessive amounts of onions and garlic, sweet clover, and bracken fern also cause anemia and possible death. Heart symptoms from poisoning |
| Medications or substances causing Anemia. The following drugs, medications, substances or toxins are some of the possible causes of Anemia as a symptom. This list is incomplete and various other drugs or substances may cause your symptoms (see Anemia).Always advise your doctor of any medications or treatments you are using, including prescription, over-the-counter, supplements, herbal or alternative treatments.1 A-Cillin.2 Aceta with Codeine. 3 Achromycin V.edications or substances causing Anemia. The following drugs, medications, substances or toxins are some of the possible causes of Anemia as a symptom. This list is incomplete and various other drugs or substances may cause your symptoms (see Anemia |
| Causes of anemia. Different types of anemia and their causes include: Iron deficiency anemia. This is the most common type of anemia worldwide. Iron deficiency anemia is caused by a shortage of iron in your body. Your bone marrow needs iron to make hemoglobin. Without adequate iron, your body can't produce enough hemoglobin for red blood cells. Without iron supplementation, this type of anemia occurs in many pregnant women. It is also caused by blood loss, such as from heavy menstrual bleeding, an ulcer, cancer and regular use of some over-the-counter pain relievers, especially aspirin. Vitamin deficiency anemia. In addition to iron, your body needs folate and vitamin B-12 to produce enough healthy red blood cells. A diet lacking in these and other key nutrients can cause decreased red blood cell production. Additionally, some people may consume enough B-12, but their bodies aren't able to process the vitamin. This can lead to vitamin deficiency anemia, also known as pernicious anemia. Anemia of chronic disease |
| If both the RDW and MCV levels are increased, there are several possible causes. One possible cause is liver disease. The liver is the largest organ in the body and is responsible for filtering (removing) harmful chemical substances, producing important chemicals for the body, and other important functions. Another cause of high RDW & MCV levels is hemolytic anemia. Hemolytic anemia is a condition in which the red blood cells are destroyed earlier than they should be |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion |
| There are three main causes of anemia: blood loss, lower than normal levels of red blood cell (RBC) production, or higher than normal rates of RBC destruction. More than one of these factors can combine to cause anemia. Blood loss is the most common cause of anemia, particularly iron-deficiency anemia. Blood loss can be short term or persist over time. It can be caused by heavy menstrual periods, bleeding in the digestive or urinary tracts, surgery, trauma, or cancer |
| Macrocytic anemia can be broken into two main types: megaloblastic and nonmegaloblastic macrocytic anemias. Megaloblastic macrocytic anemia. Most macrocytic anemias are also megaloblastic. Megaloblastic anemia is a result of errors in your red blood cell DNA production. This causes your body to make red blood cells incorrectly. Possible causes include: vitamin B-12 deficiency; folate deficiency; some medications, such as chemotherapy drugs like hydroxyurea, antiseizure medications, and antiretroviral drugs used for people with HIV; Nonmegaloblastic macrocytic anemia. Nonmegaloblastic forms of macrocytic anemia may be caused by a variety of factors. These can include: chronic alcohol use disorder (alcoholism) liver disease; hypothyroidism |
| Many medical conditions cause anemia. Anemia from active bleeding: Loss of blood through heavy menstrual bleeding or wounds can cause anemia. Gastrointestinal ulcers or cancers such as cancer of the colon may slowly ooze blood and can also cause anemia |
| What are the causes of a low blood oxygen level? The body's tissues get oxygen from red blood cells, but when a person's red blood cell count is too low, tissues are deprived of a certain amount of oxygen. Many symptoms associated with anemia are caused by lowered oxygen in the blood |
| If your diet is lacking in certain vitamins, vitamin deficiency anemia can develop. Or vitamin deficiency anemia may develop because your body can't properly absorb the nutrients from the foods you eat. Causes of vitamin deficiency anemias, also known as megaloblastic anemias, include: Vitamin C deficiency anemia. 2 Vitamin C deficiency can develop if you don't get enough vitamin C from the foods you eat. 3 Vitamin C deficiency is also possible if something impairs your ability to absorb vitamin C from food |
| Anemia happens when your blood does not have enough red blood cells to properly carry oxygen to your organs and tissues. Because your body does not get enough oxygen, you feel tired.Feeling tired is one of the primary symptoms of anemia. Your blood contains three types of cells: white blood cells, which fight off infection; platelets, which help blood to clot; and red blood cells, which carry oxygen from your lungs throughout your body.ecause your body does not get enough oxygen, you feel tired. Feeling tired is one of the primary symptoms of anemia. Your blood contains three types of cells: white blood cells, which fight off infection; platelets, which help blood to clot; and red blood cells, which carry oxygen from your lungs throughout your body |
| Red blood cells are made in your bone marrow. They contain hemoglobin, an iron-based protein that helps blood cells carry oxygen. With anemia, your body either does not make enough red blood cells, or loses them faster than they can be replaced.There are several types of anemia.ecause your body does not get enough oxygen, you feel tired. Feeling tired is one of the primary symptoms of anemia. Your blood contains three types of cells: white blood cells, which fight off infection; platelets, which help blood to clot; and red blood cells, which carry oxygen from your lungs throughout your body |
| Causes of Anemia. There are three main reasons people become anemic: blood loss, a reduction in the body's ability to produce new red blood cells, or an illness that leads to increased destruction of red blood cells. Blood loss |
| The most common causes of anemia are: loss of blood through surgery, accidents and other causes. conditions such as chronic kidney disease, liver disease, cancer, HIV/AIDS. not enough iron, vitamin B12 or folic acid. a poor diet. diseases that destroy red blood cells, such as sickle cell anemia |
| Low levels of vitamin B12 are a cause of megaloblastic anemia, in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Other possible causes include folate deficiency or various metabolic disorders. Anemia should be diagnosed by a physician to address the underlying cause.ow levels of vitamin B12 are a cause of megaloblastic anemia, in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Other possible causes include folate deficiency or various metabolic disorders. Anemia should be diagnosed by a physician to address the underlying cause |
| Low levels of vitamin B12 are a cause of megaloblastic anemia, in which red blood cells are larger than normal. Other possible causes include folate deficiency or various metabolic disorders |
| Symptoms and complications may include, but are not limited to, the following: Anemia. This is the most common symptom of all the sickle cell diseases. In sickle cell disease, red blood cells are produced but then become deformed into the sickle shape, which causes red blood cells to lose their oxygen carrying capacity.ymptoms and complications may include, but are not limited to, the following: Anemia. This is the most common symptom of all the sickle cell diseases. In sickle cell disease, red blood cells are produced but then become deformed into the sickle shape, which causes red blood cells to lose their oxygen carrying capacity |
| Vitamin B-12 deficiency anemia caused by a lack of intrinsic factor is called pernicious anemia. 1 Vitamin C deficiency anemia. 2 Vitamin C deficiency can develop if you don't get enough vitamin C from the foods you eat.3 Vitamin C deficiency is also possible if something impairs your ability to absorb vitamin C from food.f your diet is lacking in certain vitamins, vitamin deficiency anemia can develop. Or vitamin deficiency anemia may develop because your body can't properly absorb the nutrients from the foods you eat. Causes of vitamin deficiency anemias, also known as megaloblastic anemias, include |
| Other conditions and factors also can cause vitamin B12 deficiency. Examples include infections, surgery, medicines, and diet. Technically, the term pernicious anemia refers to vitamin B12 deficiency due to a lack of intrinsic factor.Often though, vitamin B12 deficiency due to other causes also is called pernicious anemia. This article discusses pernicious anemia due to a lack of intrinsic factor and other causes.echnically, the term pernicious anemia refers to vitamin B12 deficiency due to a lack of intrinsic factor. Often though, vitamin B12 deficiency due to other causes also is called pernicious anemia |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms.More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion.Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells.Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer.ron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia. It may also be caused by blood loss from the GI tract because of ulcers or cancer |
| ANEMIA CAUSES. Two common causes of iron deficiency anemia are blood loss (most common) and decreased absorption of iron from food. Blood loss - The source of blood loss may be obvious, such as in women who have heavy menstrual bleeding or multiple pregnancies, or a known bleeding ulcer |
| 1 Anemia from active bleeding: Loss of blood through heavy menstrual bleeding or wounds can cause anemia. 2 Gastrointestinal ulcers or cancers such as cancer of the colon may slowly ooze blood and can also cause anemia |
| Symptoms. PNH gets its name from one of its more common symptoms. About half of people with PNH pass dark or bright red blood in their urine at night or in the morning. Paroxysmal means sudden, nocturnal means at night, and hemoglobinuria means blood in the urine..PNH symptoms are caused by: 1 Broken red blood cells.2 Too few red blood cells (which can cause anemia). 3 Blood clots in your veins.aroxysmal means sudden, nocturnal means at night, and hemoglobinuria means blood in the urine.. PNH symptoms are caused by: 1 Broken red blood cells. 2 Too few red blood cells (which can cause anemia |
| Possible causes of anemia include: 1 Certain medicines. 2 Destruction of red blood cells earlier than normal (which may be caused by immune system problems) 3 Long-term (chronic) diseases such as chronic kidney disease, cancer, ulcerative colitis, or rheumatoid arthritis |
| Blood is composed of red blood cells, white blood cells and blood platelets. These cells and cell fragments are suspended in blood plasma. Abnormal amounts of these components can lead to several symptoms and health problems. These abnormalities can also be caused by an underlying disease.nemia develops when the body does not produce enough red blood cells or red cells are lost due to bleeding or other causes. In people with anemia, the blood is unable to supply enough oxygen to the body. There are many possible causes of anemia. Symptoms of anemia can include: 1 Fatigue |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms.More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells. Low iron intake and loss of blood due to menstruation are the most common causes of iron-deficiency anemia.lood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms |
| Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, a protein that enables the blood to carry oxygen to every part of the body. Anemia develops when the body does not produce enough red blood cells or red cells are lost due to bleeding or other causes. In people with anemia, the blood is unable to supply enough oxygen to the body. There are many possible causes of anemia. Symptoms of anemia can include: 1 Fatigue. 2 Weakness. 3 Dizziness |
| Another possible cause of low blood oxygen saturation is anemia, which occurs when the red blood cells don't have adequate hemoglobin, an iron-rich protein that acts as the oxygen carrier, according to the National Anemia Action Council. Anemia has many causes |
| Sickle cell anemia is caused by a mutation in the gene that tells your body to make hemoglobin, the red, iron-rich compound that gives blood its red color. Hemoglobin allows red blood cells to carry oxygen from your lungs to all parts of your body.In sickle cell anemia, the abnormal hemoglobin causes red blood cells to become rigid, sticky and misshapen.The sickle cell gene is passed from generation to generation in a pattern of inheritance called autosomal recessive inheritance.emoglobin allows red blood cells to carry oxygen from your lungs to all parts of your body. In sickle cell anemia, the abnormal hemoglobin causes red blood cells to become rigid, sticky and misshapen |
| What is myelophthisic anemia? Myelophthisic anemia occurs when bone marrow wastes away (phthisis). What causes myelophthisic anemia? Myelophthisic anemia can be caused by a tumor that metastasizes (spreads) into the bone marrow, an inflammatory process (Tuberculosis, lupus etc.) or a lipid storage disease. Breast and prostate cancer are cancers that can commonly spread to the bones |
| Blood Disorders Affecting Red Blood Cells. Blood disorders that affect red blood cells include: Anemia: People with anemia have a low number of red blood cells. Mild anemia often causes no symptoms. More severe anemia can cause fatigue, pale skin, and shortness of breath with exertion. Iron-deficiency anemia: Iron is necessary for the body to make red blood cells |
| Possible causes of anemia include: 1 Certain medications. 2 Destruction of red blood cells earlier than normal (which may be caused by immune system problems) 3 Long-term (chronic) diseases such as chronic kidney disease, cancer, ulcerative colitis, or rheumatoid arthritis |
| The average size of your red blood cells. This test is known as mean corpuscular volume (MCV). MCV goes up when your red blood cells are bigger than normal. This happens if you have anemia caused by low vitamin B12 or folate levels.If your red blood cells are smaller, this can mean other types of anemia, such as iron deficiency anemia.A platelet count. Platelets are cell fragments that play a role in blood clotting. Too few platelets may mean you have a higher risk of bleeding. Too many may mean a number of possible conditions.his test is known as mean corpuscular volume (MCV). MCV goes up when your red blood cells are bigger than normal. This happens if you have anemia caused by low vitamin B12 or folate levels. If your red blood cells are smaller, this can mean other types of anemia, such as iron deficiency anemia |
| Treatment of megaloblastic anemia with concurrent vitamin deficiency using vitamers (including cyanocobalamin), creates the possibility of hypokalemia due to increased erythropoiesis (red blood cell production) and consequent cellular uptake of potassium upon anemia resolution. When treated with vitamin, patients with Leber's disease may suffer serious optic atrophy, possibly leading to blindness. |
| Some children with alpha thalassemia have no symptoms and require no treatment. Others with more severe cases need regular blood transfusions to treat anemia and other symptoms. They also may require surgery in early years to repair the abnormalities they were born with or else physical and occupational therapy to help live with terminal transverse limbs. The only way to get alpha thalassemia abnormal morphogenesis is by inheriting it from his or her parents from their genes. Humans are made up of trillions of cells that form the structure of our bodies and carry out specialized jobs like taking nutrients from food and turning them into energy. Red blood cells, which contain hemoglobin deliver oxygen to all parts of the body. All cells have a nucleus at their center which is kind of like a brain or command post of the cell. The nucleus directs the cell telling it to grow, mature, divide, or die. The nucleus contains DNA otherwise known as Deoxyribonucleic acid, a long spiral shaped molecule that stores the genes that determine hair color, eye color, whether or not the person is right or left handed, and many more traits. DNA, along with other genes and the information they contain, is passed down from parents to their children during reproduction. Each cell has many DNA molecules, but because cells are very small and DNA molecules are long, the DNA is packaged very tightly in each cell. These packages of DNA are calls chromosomes, and each cell has 46 of them each package is arranged into 23 pairs with one of each pair coming from the mother and on from the father. When a child has alpha thalassemia, there is a change in chromosome 16. Alpha globin is made on chromosome 16 so if any gene that tells chromosome 16 to produce alpha globin is missing or mutated, less hemoglobin is made. This affects hemoglobin and decreases the ability of red blood cells to transport oxygen to the body. |
| It is estimated that a third of all pregnant women in developing countries are infected with hookworm, 56% of all pregnant women in developing countries suffer from anemia, 20% of all maternal deaths are either directly or indirectly related to anemia. Numbers like this have led to an increased interest in the topic of hookworm-related anemia during pregnancy. With the understanding that chronic hookworm infection can often lead to anemia, many people are now questioning if the treatment of hookworm could effect change in severe anemia rates and thus also on maternal and child health as well. Most evidence suggests that the contribution of hookworm to maternal anemia merits that all women of child-bearing age living in endemic areas be subject to periodic anthelmintic treatment. The World Health Organization even recommends that infected pregnant women be treated after their first trimester. Regardless of these suggestions, only Madagascar, Nepal and Sri Lanka have added deworming to their antenatal care programs |
| Most parts of the tree have been used in traditional African medicine. The sap has been used to control bleeding. It is made into an eyewash to treat cataracts and filariasis of the eye. The bark has been used as a poison antidote and a treatment for leprosy, anemia, infertility, gonorrhea, and malaria. Leaf extracts are consumed or used in an enema to treat edema. Root extracts are used to treat parasitic infections, such as schistosomiasis. The seed oil is used to treat thrush. |
| Epoetin beta ( rINN ) is a synthetic, recombinant form of erythropoietin. It stimulates erythropoiesis (increases red blood cell levels) and is used to treat anemia, commonly associated with chronic renal failure and cancer chemotherapy. |
| Anemia is an independent factor in mortality in people with chronic heart failure. The treatment of anemia significantly improves quality of life for those with heart failure, often with a reduction in severity of the NYHA classification, and also improves mortality rates. The latest European guidelines (2012) recommend screening for iron-deficient anemia and treating with Parenteral parenteral iron if anemia is found. |
| With regards to digestive tract lesions, mild bleeding and mild resultant anemia is treated with iron supplementation, and no specific treatment is administered. There is limited data on hormone treatment and tranexamic acid to reduce bleeding and anemia. Severe anemia or episodes of severe bleeding are treated with endoscopic argon plasma coagulation (APC) or laser treatment of any lesions identified; this may reduce the need for supportive treatment. The expected benefits are not such that repeated attempts at treating lesions are advocated. Sudden, very severe bleeding is unusual—if encountered, alternative causes (such as a peptic ulcer ) need to be considered—but embolization may be used in such instances. |
| Another major effect is the loss of the intrinsic-factor-secreting parietal cells in the stomach lining. Intrinsic factor is essential for the uptake of vitamin B in the terminal ileum and without it the patient will suffer from a vitamin B deficiency. This can lead to a type of anemia known as megaloblastic anaemia (can also be caused by folate deficiency, or autoimmune disease where it is specifically known as pernicious anaemia) which severely reduces red-blood cell synthesis (known as erythropoiesis, as well as other haemotological cell lineages if severe enough but the red cell is the first to be affected). This can be treated by giving the patient direct injections of vitamin B. Iron-deficiency anemia can occur as the stomach normally converts iron into its absorbable form. |
| Epoetin alfa ( rINN ) is human erythropoietin produced in cell culture using recombinant DNA technology. Authorised by the European Medicines Agency on 28 August 2007, it stimulates erythropoiesis (increases red blood cell levels) and is used to treat anemia, commonly associated with chronic renal failure and cancer chemotherapy. |
| Ferrous salt/folic acid is a supplement used to prevent iron deficiency and folic acid deficiency during pregnancy. It can also be used to treat iron deficiency anemia. It is a fixed dose combination of ferrous salt and folic acid. It is taken by mouth. |
| Howell–Jolly bodies are seen with markedly decreased splenic function. Common causes include asplenia (post-splenectomy). Spleen also is removed for therapeutic purposes in conditions like hereditary spherocytosis, trauma to the spleen, and autosplenectomy caused by sickle cell anemia. Other causes are radiation therapy involving the spleen, such as that used to treat Hodgkin lymphoma. Howell–Jolly bodies are also seen in: amyloidosis, severe hemolytic anemia, megaloblastic anemia, hereditary spherocytosis, heterotaxy with asplenia and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Also can be seen in premature infants. |
| Frequent blood transfusion s are given in the first year of life to treat anemia. Prednisone may be given, although this should be avoided in infancy because of side effects on growth and brain development. A bone marrow transplant may be necessary if other treatment fails. |
| Jeff, a well-known cyclist, is cycling in a non-profitable charity race, when he is unable to breathe and taken to the hospital. House finds it surprising that Jeff admitted he is taking illegal enhancement drugs. He agreed to blood doping, which is common among cyclists, to better one's athletic performance. Because red blood cells carry oxygen between the lungs and the muscles, a higher number of red blood cells can increase an athlete’s endurance. While trying to figure out what cause of Jeff’s respiratory distress, they find an embolus in his chest. While Dr. Chase works to remove the air bubble, Jeff begins to feel numbness in his legs, but is told that it might be due to the sedation. While his manager talks to the press, Jeff loses feeling in his legs. Dr. Cameron informs House that Jeff’s red blood count is continually dropping, revealing that his body is no longer able to produce red blood cells on its own. House becomes convinced that Jeff might have lied about a specific drug that could be the cause of all of his symptoms, Erythropoietin (EPO), a hormone produced in the kidney that promotes the formation of red blood cells by the bone marrow. Adding more blood cells increases the oxygen level in the blood, thus presumably causing all of Jeff's symptoms as he fails to produce red blood cells on his own. Which is explanation for him also having anemia, caused by a chronic Acquired Pure Red Cell Aplasia (PRCA), probably resulting from his use of blood doping. After responding to a Prednisone treatment, Jeff began losing more red blood cells to the point of requiring a transfusion. House scans Jeff's neck and a Thymoma is discovered; an extremely rare tumor on the thymus, confirming that he wasn’t taking EPO, but he did have Chronic Acquired Pure Red Cell Aplasia. Due to the diagnosis he can legally blood dope, or get a Thymectomy which could only bring him into a temporary remission, and then after he would have to be on medical steroids |
| Red blood cell transfusions are used to treat hemorrhage and to improve oxygen delivery to tissues. Transfusion of red blood cells should be based on the patient's clinical condition |
| Treatment: Procedures. If you have severe anemia, you may need a transfusion of blood that matches your type. When the body's production of red blood cells doesn't work right, anemia may be treated or cured with a transplant |
| Red blood cells are prepared from whole blood by removing plasma, or the liquid portion of the blood, and they are used to treat anemia while minimizing an increase in blood volume. Improvements in cell preservation solutions over decades have increased the shelf-life of red blood cells from 21 to 42 days |
| IRON (AHY ern) replaces iron that is essential to healthy red blood cells. Iron is used to treat iron deficiency anemia. Anemia may cause problems like tiredness, shortness of breath, or slowed growth in children.Only take iron if your doctor has told you to. Do not treat yourself with iron if you are feeling tired.RON (AHY ern) replaces iron that is essential to healthy red blood cells. Iron is used to treat iron deficiency anemia. Anemia may cause problems like tiredness, shortness of breath, or slowed growth in children |
| Inherited disorders can affect your body's production of red blood cells. Thalassemias cause the body to make fewer healthy red blood cells and less hemoglobin -- and may be treated with blood transfusions. Among people with hemolytic anemia, red blood cells are destroyed and cleaned out of the bloodstream too quickly |
| The treatment for one type of anemia may be both inappropriate and dangerous for another type of anemia. Anemia Caused by Blood Loss. If you suddenly lose a large volume of blood, you may be treated with fluids, a blood transfusion, oxygen, and possibly iron to help your body build new red blood cells |
| Definition. Iron deficiency anemia is a common type of anemia, a condition in which blood lacks adequate healthy red blood cells. Red blood cells carry oxygen to the body's tissues.As the name implies, iron deficiency anemia is due to insufficient iron. Without enough iron, your body can't produce enough of a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin).As a result, iron deficiency anemia may leave you tired and short of breath. You can usually correct iron deficiency anemia with iron supplementation.ithout enough iron, your body can't produce enough of a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin). As a result, iron deficiency anemia may leave you tired and short of breath. You can usually correct iron deficiency anemia with iron supplementation |
| Your blood can be separated into red cells, platelets, and plasma. Red blood cells are used to treat patients who are anemic. Plasma can be used to treat patients in shock due to fluid loss as a result of burns. Platelets are used to help treat patients with leukemia |
| Anadrol-50 (oxymetholone) is used to treat certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells), including aplastic anemia, myelofibrosis, or hypoplastic anemia caused by chemotherapy.It is an anabolic steroid.nadrol-50 (oxymetholone) is used to treat certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells), including aplastic anemia, myelofibrosis, or hypoplastic anemia caused by chemotherapy |
| The critical element in treating anemia is to identify reversible etiologies for the anemia (eg, iron deficiency, infection) and treat these appropriately. Iron deficiency, vitamin B-12 deficiency, and folate deficiency should be evaluated and treated in cases of anemia in elderly persons |
| Red blood cells are also used to treat people with certain types of cancer and sickle cell anemia. Because red blood cells are so essential, they are the most needed blood component. During a Double Red Blood Cell (DRBC) donation, we take just your red blood cells, returning your platelets and plasma.ed blood cells are absolutely essential in emergency situations, especially red blood cells that are type O and B. These red blood cells can mean the difference between life and death for trauma victims and those undergoing surgery |
| For example, red blood cells are transfused to patients who have lost blood due to trauma or surgery, and to treat anemia (including sickle cell anemia). Cancer patients need platelet transfusions to replace the healthy cells that are destroyed during chemotherapy and radiation |
| The goal of treatment is to increase the amount of oxygen that your blood can carry. This is done by raising the red blood cell count and/or hemoglobin level. (Hemoglobin is the iron-rich protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen to the body.) Another goal is to treat the underlying cause of the anemia |
| The more red blood cells present in the body, the more oxygen and nutrients can be carried to various vital organs for proper functioning. A decrease in hematocrit indicates less delivery of oxygen and nutrients to the body's vital organs. 1 Blood transfusions.2 Hematocrit levels can increase when red blood cells increase. 3 Blood transfusions can replace any blood loss in the body and it can raise the body's red blood cell count, elevating hematocrit levels. Supplementing the body with iron can help increase the blood's capacity to carry oxygen and supply the body with oxygen. 2 Address the cause of bleeding. 3 Any bleeding from the body, external or internal, has to be treated or addressed to avoid further decrease in the hematocrit levels |
| Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a main part of red blood cells and binds oxygen. If you have too few or abnormal red blood cells, or your hemoglobin is abnormal or low, the cells in your body will not get enough oxygen.Symptoms of anemia -- like fatigue -- occur because organs aren't getting what they need to function properly.reatment: Procedures. If you have severe anemia, you may need a transfusion of blood that matches your type. When the body's production of red blood cells doesn't work right, anemia may be treated or cured with a transplant |
| Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a main part of red blood cells and binds oxygen. If you have too few or abnormal red blood cells, or your hemoglobin is abnormal or low, the cells in your body will not get enough oxygen.Symptoms of anemia -- like fatigue -- occur because organs aren't getting what they need to function properly.nherited disorders can affect your body's production of red blood cells. Thalassemias cause the body to make fewer healthy red blood cells and less hemoglobin -- and may be treated with blood transfusions. Among people with hemolytic anemia, red blood cells are destroyed and cleaned out of the bloodstream too quickly |
| Iron is used to treat <a href='/iron-deficiency'>iron deficiency anemia</a>. <a href='/anemia'>Anemia</a> may cause problems like tiredness, shortness of breath, or slowed growth in children. Only take iron if your doctor has told you to. Do not treat yourself with iron if you are feeling tired |
| Anemia is the name applied to many different conditions that are all characterized by an abnormally low number of healthy red blood cells. There are many different causes and types of anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is usually treated with dietary changes and iron supplement pills.Other types of anemia, such as those associated with chronic diseases or cancer, may need more aggressive treatment.ost cases of anemia are mild, including those that occur as a result of chronic disease. Nevertheless, even mild anemia can reduce oxygen transport in the blood, causing fatigue and a diminished physical capacity. Moderate-to-severe iron-deficiency anemia is known to reduce endurance |
| Stinging nettle has been used for hundreds of years to treat painful muscles and joints, eczema, arthritis, gout, and anemia. Today, many people use it to treat urinary problems during the early stages of an enlarged prostate (called benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH |
| Vitamin deficiency anemia can occur if you don't eat enough folate, vitamin B-12 or vitamin C. Or vitamin deficiency anemia can occur if your body has trouble absorbing or processing these vitamins. Not all anemias are caused by a vitamin deficiency. Other causes include iron deficiency and certain blood diseases.That's why it's important to have your doctor diagnose and treat your anemia. Vitamin deficiency anemia can usually be corrected with vitamin supplements and changes to your diet.1 Symptoms.ther causes include iron deficiency and certain blood diseases. That's why it's important to have your doctor diagnose and treat your anemia. Vitamin deficiency anemia can usually be corrected with vitamin supplements and changes to your diet. 1 Symptoms |
| The treatment for one type of anemia may be both inappropriate and dangerous for another type of anemia. Anemia Caused by Blood Loss If you suddenly lose a large volume of blood, you may be treated with fluids, a blood transfusion, oxygen, and possibly iron to help your body build new red blood cells |
| All are very different in their causes and treatments. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is very treatable with diet changes and iron supplements. Some forms of anemia -- like the mild anemia that develops during pregnancy -- are even considered normal. However, some types of anemia may present lifelong health problems. What Causes Anemia? There are more than 400 types of anemia, which are divided into three groups: Anemia caused by blood loss; Anemia caused by decreased or faulty red blood cell production; Anemia caused by destruction of red blood cells Anemia Caused by Blood Loss |
| Hyperbaric oxygen therapy increases the amount of oxygen your blood can carry. An increase in blood oxygen temporarily restores normal levels of blood gases and tissue function to promote healing and fight infection.Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is used to treat several medical conditions.And medical institutions use it in different ways. Your doctor may suggest hyperbaric oxygen therapy if you have one of the following conditions: 1 Anemia, severe. 2 Brain abscess. 3 Bubbles of air in your blood vessels (arterial gas embolism).4 Burn.yperbaric oxygen therapy is used to treat several medical conditions. And medical institutions use it in different ways. Your doctor may suggest hyperbaric oxygen therapy if you have one of the following conditions: 1 Anemia, severe. 2 Brain abscess. 3 Bubbles of air in your blood vessels (arterial gas embolism). 4 Burn |
| Low blood count of the red blood cells usually results in anemia. Anemia from multiple myeloma may cause weakness, shortness of breath and dizziness. Decreased red blood cell count is present in approximately 60% of patients at the time of diagnosis. Anemia may be treated with supplements, medications, or transfusions |
| Treating underlying causes of iron deficiency. If iron supplements don't increase your blood-iron levels, it's likely the anemia is due to a source of bleeding or an iron-absorption problem that your doctor will need to investigate and treat.Depending on the cause, iron deficiency anemia treatment may involve:f iron supplements don't increase your blood-iron levels, it's likely the anemia is due to a source of bleeding or an iron-absorption problem that your doctor will need to investigate and treat. Depending on the cause, iron deficiency anemia treatment may involve |
| It can also be made in a laboratory. Vitamin B12 is used for treating and preventing vitamin B12 deficiency, a condition in which vitamin B12 levels in the blood are too low. It is also used to treat pernicious anemia, a serious type of anemia that is due to vitamin B12 deficiency and is found mostly in older people.For this purpose, people use either a supplement that is taken by mouth or a gel that is applied inside the nose. Injecting vitamin B12 as a shot, as well as taking through the nose or by mouth, is effective for treating low red blood cell counts caused by poor absorption of vitamin B12. 2 Vitamin B12 deficiency. 3 Taking vitamin B12 by mouth, through the nose, or as a shot is effective for treating vitamin B12 deficiency |
| It can also be made in a laboratory. Vitamin B12 is used for treating and preventing vitamin B12 deficiency, a condition in which vitamin B12 levels in the blood are too low. It is also used to treat pernicious anemia, a serious type of anemia that is due to vitamin B12 deficiency and is found mostly in older people. Injecting vitamin B12 as a shot, as well as taking through the nose or by mouth, is effective for treating low red blood cell counts caused by poor absorption of vitamin B12. 2 Vitamin B12 deficiency. 3 Taking vitamin B12 by mouth, through the nose, or as a shot is effective for treating vitamin B12 deficiency |
| How is thalassemia treated? The type of treatment a person receives depends on how severe the thalassemia is. The more severe the thalassemia, the less hemoglobin the body has, and the more severe the anemia may be. One way to treat anemia is to provide the body with more red blood cells to carry oxygen |
| Folic acid is a type of B vitamin that is normally found in foods such as dried beans, peas, lentils, oranges, whole-wheat products, liver, asparagus, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, and spinach. Folic acid helps your body produce and maintain new cells, and also helps prevent changes to DNA that may lead to cancer.As a medication, folic acid is used to treat folic acid deficiency and certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells) caused by folic acid deficiency.Folic acid is sometimes used in combination with other medications to treat pernicious anemia.However, folic acid will not treat Vitamin B12 deficiency and will not prevent possible damage to the spinal cord. Take all of your medications as directed.olic acid helps your body produce and maintain new cells, and also helps prevent changes to DNA that may lead to cancer. As a medication, folic acid is used to treat folic acid deficiency and certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells) caused by folic acid deficiency |
| Treatment of anemia due to crohn's disease is focused on treating or managing the underlying cause of anemia and providing supplements to treat the anemia. Severity and cause of your anemia determines the therapy that your doctor will advise. low hemoglobin level may indicate Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) and is quite often seen in crohn's disease. If the CBC results confirm that you have anemia, your doctor may order additional tests to determine the cause, severity, and correct treatment for your condition |
| 1. Fruits. Fruits such as iron-rich apples and tomatoes are great to eat when treating anemia. You can either eat apples or tomatoes or drink 100% pure apple and tomato juice to treat anemia.Also fruits that effectively treat anemia are plums, bananas, lemons, grapes, raisins, oranges, figs, carrots and raisins when eaten in large quantities. 2. Honey. Honey is a potent source of iron, copper and manganese.ou can either eat apples or tomatoes or drink 100% pure apple and tomato juice to treat anemia. Also fruits that effectively treat anemia are plums, bananas, lemons, grapes, raisins, oranges, figs, carrots and raisins when eaten in large quantities. 2. Honey. Honey is a potent source of iron, copper and manganese |
| Vitamin deficiency anemia can occur if you don't eat enough folate, vitamin B-12 or vitamin C. Or vitamin deficiency anemia can occur if your body has trouble absorbing or processing these vitamins. Not all anemias are caused by a vitamin deficiency. Other causes include iron deficiency and certain blood diseases.That's why it's important to have your doctor diagnose and treat your anemia. Vitamin deficiency anemia can usually be corrected with vitamin supplements and changes to your diet.ot all anemias are caused by a vitamin deficiency. Other causes include iron deficiency and certain blood diseases. That's why it's important to have your doctor diagnose and treat your anemia |
| Medications, blood transfusions, and even a bone marrow transplant, may be required to treat aplastic anemia. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia: In people with this condition, an overactive immune system destroys the body's own red blood cells, causing anemia |
| Anabolic steroids are used for several reasons: 1 To help patients gain weight after a severe illness, injury, or continuing infection. 2 To treat certain types of anemia. 3 To treat certain kinds of breast cancer in some women. 4 To treat hereditary angioedema, which causes swelling of the face, arms, legs, throat, windpipe, bowels, or sexual organs |
| Hyperbaric oxygen therapy increases the amount of oxygen your blood can carry. An increase in blood oxygen temporarily restores normal levels of blood gases and tissue function to promote healing and fight infection. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is used to treat several medical conditions. And medical institutions use it in different ways. Your doctor may suggest hyperbaric oxygen therapy if you have one of the following conditions: 1 Anemia, severe. 2 Brain abscess. Bubbles of air in your blood vessels (arterial gas embolism |
| The goals of treating anemia are to provide supportive care while waiting for the bone marrow to kick back in ( in cases of regenerative anemia ) ; to control bleeding and restore blood volume and red blood cell numbers ( in cases of blood loss anemia ) ; to identify and resolve the underlying causes of chronic blood loss ( iron deficiency |
| These cells carry oxygen around the body. If the number of red blood cells is low you may be tired and breathless. Tell your doctor or nurse if you feel like this. If you are very anaemic, you may need a drip to give you extra red blood cells (blood transfusion). clot can cause symptoms such as pain, redness and swelling in a leg, breathlessness and chest pain. Contact your doctor straight away if you have any of these symptoms. A blood clot is serious but your doctor can treat it with drugs that thin the blood. Your doctor or nurse can give you more information |
| If blood tests indicate kidney disease as the most likely cause of anemia, treatment can include injections of a genetically engineered form of EPO. Many people with kidney disease need iron supplements and EPO to raise their red blood cell count to a level that will reduce the need for red blood cell transfusions |
| It can also be made in a laboratory. Vitamin B12 is used for treating and preventing vitamin B12 deficiency, a condition in which vitamin B12 levels in the blood are too low. It is also used to treat pernicious anemia, a serious type of anemia that is due to vitamin B12 deficiency and is found mostly in older people.For this purpose, people use either a supplement that is taken by mouth or a gel that is applied inside the nose.t is also used to treat pernicious anemia, a serious type of anemia that is due to vitamin B12 deficiency and is found mostly in older people. For this purpose, people use either a supplement that is taken by mouth or a gel that is applied inside the nose |
| Treating anemia is a matter of how much food we eat that aid in hemoglobin synthesis. In general, to treat anemia, focus should be placed on foods that are good sources of iron, copper, zinc, folic acid, vitamin B12 and protein. Some of the tips you may try to avoid anemia, that is from food |
| Anemia is the name applied to many different conditions that are all characterized by an abnormally low number of healthy red blood cells. There are many different causes and types of anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is usually treated with dietary changes and iron supplement pills.Other types of anemia, such as those associated with chronic diseases or cancer, may need more aggressive treatment.nemia is the name applied to many different conditions that are all characterized by an abnormally low number of healthy red blood cells. There are many different causes and types of anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is usually treated with dietary changes and iron supplement pills |
| There are many types of anemia. All are very different in their causes and treatments. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is very treatable with diet changes and iron supplements. Some forms of anemia -- like the mild anemia that develops during pregnancy -- are even considered normal. However, some types of anemia may present lifelong health problems |
| Epoetin beta and methoxy polyethylene glycol is a combination medicine used to treat anemia (a lack of red blood cells in the body) in people with chronic kidney disease. This medicine is not for treating anemia caused by cancer chemotherapy |
| Blood transfusions are a simple way of treating anaemia. A blood transfusion involves having blood from carefully screened donors. The transfusion increases the number of red blood cells in your blood, which means that more oxygen can be carried around the body to the tissues and organs |
| Enlarged red blood cells can be caused by a many different factors. The most common are Vitamin B12 and Folic Acid deficiencies. These two vitamins are critical for blood cell production and when the body doesn't have enough of them the cells enlarge. This is treated with vitamin supplementation. Another cause of enlarged blood cells is a hereditary condition called hereditary spherocytosis. This can cause anemia and an enlarged spleen. The treatment for this condition is having your spleen removed |
| Treatment for iron-deficiency anemia will depend on its cause and severity. Treatments may include dietary changes and supplements, medicines, and surgery. Severe iron-deficiency anemia may require a blood transfusion, iron injections, or intravenous (IV) iron therapy. Treatment may need to be done in a hospital. The goals of treating iron-deficiency anemia are to treat its underlying cause and restore normal levels of red blood cells, hemoglobin, and iron |
| Anemia treatment depends on the cause. Iron deficiency anemia. Treatment for this form of anemia usually involves taking iron supplements and making changes to your diet. If the underlying cause of iron deficiency is loss of blood, other than from menstruation, the source of the bleeding must be located and stopped. This may involve surgery |
| Chlorella is a type of freshwater algae that is known for its dense nutrient content. Although it is widely used in Japan for its potential for treating various health conditions, current research does not support the use of chlorella for treating or preventing any diseases in humans.hlorella may have uses for both pregnant and breast-feeding women. The American Cancer Society notes that supplementing with 6 grams of chlorella per day can be effective in preventing anemia, a common symptom of pregnancy |
| A red blood cell transfusion is safe, and a common way to treat anemia in people with cancer. It raises the level of hemoglobin quickly to improve symptoms, help the patient feel better, and make sure that enough oxygen is getting to vital organs. The need for a blood transfusion depends on how bad your symptoms are and your hemoglobin level |
| ABSTRACT: Anemia, common in people with cancer, can be due to the disease itself or to the associated therapy. Fatigue, the most prevalent of all symptoms experienced by cancer patients, is the primary symptom of anemia.Caused by many factors, fatigue, regardless of etiology, has an adverse impact on health-related quality of life.Anemia is among the more treatable of those causes. Prior to the development of recombinant human erythropoietin, red blood cell transfusion was the standard treatment for cancer-related anemia.aused by many factors, fatigue, regardless of etiology, has an adverse impact on health-related quality of life. Anemia is among the more treatable of those causes. Prior to the development of recombinant human erythropoietin, red blood cell transfusion was the standard treatment for cancer-related anemia |
| The goal for treating anemia is rebuilding the supply of red blood cells in the body. This level can typically be achieved by incorporating different dietary supplements and natural remedies into your everyday routine.Blackstrap molasses, chlorophyll, and beetroot are three of the most effective treatment options.he goal for treating anemia is rebuilding the supply of red blood cells in the body. This level can typically be achieved by incorporating different dietary supplements and natural remedies into your everyday routine |
| In some types of hemolytic anemia, such as thalassemias, the bone marrow doesn't make enough healthy red blood cells. The red blood cells it does make may be destroyed before their normal lifespan is over. Blood and marrow stem cell transplants may be used to treat these types of hemolytic anemia.lood transfusions are used to treat severe or life-threatening hemolytic anemia. A blood transfusion is a common procedure in which blood is given to you through an intravenous (IV) line in one of your blood vessels. Transfusions require careful matching of donated blood with the recipient's blood |
| How Is Hemolytic Anemia Treated? Treatments for hemolytic anemia include blood transfusions, medicines, plasmapheresis (PLAZ-meh-feh-RE-sis), surgery, blood and marrow stem cell transplants, and lifestyle changes. People who have mild hemolytic anemia may not need treatment, as long as the condition doesn't worsen |
| Intravenous iron infusion is given to treat iron deficiency anemia. However both blood transfusion and iron infusion can be given in anemia due to blood loss and iron deficiency anemia- decision will depend on how severe the anemia/symptoms & how quickly you want to treat the anemia....Read more |
| Darbepoetin alfa is a man-made form of a protein that helps your body produce red blood cells. The amount of this protein in your body may be reduced when you have kidney failure or use certain medications.When fewer red blood cells are produced, you can develop a condition called anemia.Darbepoetin alfa is used to treat anemia (a lack of red blood cells in the body).Darbepoetin alfa may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.hen fewer red blood cells are produced, you can develop a condition called anemia. Darbepoetin alfa is used to treat anemia (a lack of red blood cells in the body). Darbepoetin alfa may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide |
| Abnormal red blood cells (megaloblastic anemia) : Megaloblastic anemia is sometimes corrected by treatment with vitamin B12. However, this can have very serious side effects. Don't attempt vitamin B12 therapy without close supervision by your healthcare provider. Injecting vitamin B12 as a shot, as well as taking through the nose or by mouth, is effective for treating low red blood cell counts caused by poor absorption of vitamin B12. 2 Vitamin B12 deficiency. 3 Taking vitamin B12 by mouth, through the nose, or as a shot is effective for treating vitamin B12 deficiency |
| Physiologic anemia. Physiologic anemia is the most common cause of anemia in the neonatal period. Normal physiologic processes often cause normocytic-normochromic anemia in term and preterm infants. Physiologic anemias do not generally require extensive evaluation or treatment |
| Blood transfusions to treat anemia. A red blood cell transfusion is safe, and a common way to treat anemia in people with cancer. It raises the level of hemoglobin quickly to improve symptoms, help the patient feel better, and make sure that enough oxygen is getting to vital organs |
| Anemia treatment depends on the cause. Iron deficiency anemia. Treatment for this form of anemia usually involves taking iron supplements and making changes to your diet. If the underlying cause of iron deficiency is loss of blood, other than from menstruation, the source of the bleeding must be located and stopped. This may involve surgery |
| Treatment for anemia depends on the type, cause, and severity of the condition. Treatments may include dietary changes or supplements, medicines, procedures, or surgery to treat blood loss. The goal of treatment is to increase the amount of oxygen that your blood can carry |
| According to the National Institutes of Health, two-thirds of the iron in your body is found in hemoglobin. When iron stores are low, both hemoglobin and red blood cell production slows, causing anemia. Treat iron-deficiency anemia by eating foods rich in iron content. Animal sources of iron, called heme iron, are the most efficiently absorbed by your body |
| Treatment: Procedures. If you have severe anemia, you may need a transfusion of blood that matches your type. When the body's production of red blood cells doesn't work right, anemia caused by serious illnesses such as cancers and aplastic anemia may be treated or cured with a transplant |
| 2 an agent used to treat or to prevent anemia. Whole blood is transfused in the treatment of anemia resulting from acute blood loss, and packed cells are usually administered when the deficiency is caused by chronic blood loss.Transfusions of blood components are used in the treatment of aplastic anemia.hole blood is transfused in the treatment of anemia resulting from acute blood loss, and packed cells are usually administered when the deficiency is caused by chronic blood loss. Transfusions of blood components are used in the treatment of aplastic anemia |
| Treatment for anemia depends on the type, cause, and severity of the condition. Treatments may include dietary changes or supplements, medicines, procedures, or surgery to treat blood loss |
| Treatments For Anemia. To treat anemia, knowing the cause of the problem is essential. If an individual has iron deficiency anemia, an iron supplement is the best treatment. For someone with blood loss, however, iron won't really solve the problem--a transfusion is needed if the blood loss is severe enough |
| Folic acid is a type of B vitamin that is normally found in foods such as dried beans, peas, lentils, oranges, whole-wheat products, liver, asparagus, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, and spinach. Folic acid helps your body produce and maintain new cells, and also helps prevent changes to DNA that may lead to cancer.As a medication, folic acid is used to treat folic acid deficiency and certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells) caused by folic acid deficiency.Folic acid is sometimes used in combination with other medications to treat pernicious anemia.However, folic acid will not treat Vitamin B12 deficiency and will not prevent possible damage to the spinal cord. Take all of your medications as directed.olic acid is sometimes used in combination with other medications to treat pernicious anemia. However, folic acid will not treat Vitamin B12 deficiency and will not prevent possible damage to the spinal cord |
| Drug Type: PROCRIT is a colony stimulating factor. It is a medication for the treatment of anemia. (For more detail, see How PROCRIT Works section below). What PROCRIT Is Used For: 1 PROCRIT is a supportive care medication. 2 It does not treat cancer. 3 It is used to treat anemia caused by chemotherapy cancer treatment |
| A transfusion of red blood cells will treat your anemia right away. The red blood cells also give a source of iron that your body can reuse. However, a blood transfusion is only a short-term treatment. Your doctor will need to find and treat the cause of your anemia.reatment To Stop Bleeding. If blood loss is causing iron-deficiency anemia, treatment will depend on the cause of the bleeding. For example, if you have a bleeding ulcer, your doctor may prescribe antibiotics and other medicines to treat the ulcer |
| Anemia due to excessive blood cell destruction: The specific hemolytic disorder should be treated. Anemia due to decreased blood cell formation: For deficiency states, replacement therapy is used to combat the specific deficiency, e.g., iron, vitamin B12, folic acid, ascorbic acid. For bone marrow disorders, if anemia is due to a toxic state, removal of the toxic agent may result in spontaneous recovery |
| There are many different causes and types of anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is usually treated with dietary changes and iron supplement pills. Other types of anemia, such as those associated with chronic diseases or cancer, may need more aggressive treatment.here are many different causes and types of anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia, the most common type, is usually treated with dietary changes and iron supplement pills. Other types of anemia, such as those associated with chronic diseases or cancer, may need more aggressive treatment |
| Spinach, along with other green, leafy vegetables, contains an appreciable amount of iron attaining 21% of the Daily Value in a amount of raw spinach (table). For example, the United States Department of Agriculture states that a serving of cooked spinach contains of iron, whereas a ground hamburger patty contains. However, spinach contains iron absorption-inhibiting substances, including high levels of oxalate, which can bind to the iron to form ferrous oxalate and render much of the iron in spinach unusable by the body. In addition to preventing absorption and use, high levels of oxalates remove iron from the body. |
| Broccolini is high in vitamin C (containing 100% of daily intake) and also contains vitamin A, calcium, Vitamin E, folate, Iron, and Potassium. It has 35 calories per serving. |
| High-iron vegan foods include soy beans, black-strap molasses, black beans, lentils, chickpeas, spinach, tempeh, tofu, and lima beans. Iron absorption can be enhanced by eating a source of vitamin C at the same time, such as half a cup of cauliflower or five fluid ounces of orange juice. Coffee and some herbal teas can inhibit iron absorption, as can spices that contain tannin s (turmeric, coriander, chillies, and tamarind). |
| Iron is a trace mineral that is important for healthy blood. It helps red blood cells transport oxygen throughout your body, and helps carry carbon dioxide out. A deficiency in iron can lead to the condition known as anemia. Food Sources: Red meat and egg yolks are high in iron |
| While iron is better absorbed from heme (meat) sources, non-heme (plant) iron is better regulated causing less damage to the body. High iron foods include clams, liver, sunflower seeds, nuts, beef, lamb, beans, whole grains, dark leafy greens (spinach), dark chocolate, and tofu. The current daily value (DV) for iron is 18 milligrams (mg). Below is a list of high iron foods. For more high iron foods see the lists of high iron foods by nutrient density, iron rich foods (heme and non-heme), and the list of fruits and vegetables high in iron. #1: Squash and Pumpkin Seeds. Other Seeds High in Iron (%DV per ounce (28g)): Sesame (23%), Sunflower (11%), and Flax (9 |
| Top Foods High in Iron. 1 / 12. Beef. If you're a meat lover, beef is a great way to get some iron. Grill 6 ounces of sirloin steak for a meal that serves up 3.2 grams of this important mineral |
| Lentil beans, kidney beans, dark leafy vegetables like spinach and kale, all contain iron. Red meat, animal liver, dried prunes, dried raisins and egg yolks offer the same benefit. These foods help your body produce more red blood cells, says Squire. VITAMIN B9 and B12 RICH FOODS |
| If a donor's low hemoglobin/hematocrit is due to low iron, he or she can replenish iron levels by eating more high-iron foods or taking supplements.Foods rich in iron include red meat, fish, poultry, and liver.f a donor's low hemoglobin/hematocrit is due to low iron, he or she can replenish iron levels by eating more high-iron foods or taking supplements |
| A American Red Cross answered. If a donor's low hemoglobin/hematocrit is due to low iron, he or she can replenish iron levels by eating more high-iron foods or taking supplements. Foods rich in iron include red meat, fish, poultry, and liver.Other good sources are iron fortified cereals, beans, raisins, and prunes.f a donor's low hemoglobin/hematocrit is due to low iron, he or she can replenish iron levels by eating more high-iron foods or taking supplements |
| Many foods that are high in iron are recommended to be part of the diet for a person with iron deficiency anemia. The following foods are good sources Many foods that are high in iron are recommended to be part of the diet for a person with iron deficiency anemia. The following foods are good sources of iron: red meat, egg yolks, dark leafy greens (spinach, collards), dried fruits (raisins and prunes), mollusks (clams, scallops and oysters), liver, beans, lentils, chick peas, soybeans and artichokes. Adding a variety of these foods is a good way to supplement iron in your diet |
| Most of the body's iron is found in hemoglobin, the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen to tissues all over the body. Where to get it: There are two forms of dietary iron: heme iron (found in animal foods such as red meat, fish, and poultry) and nonheme iron (found in plant sources like lentils and beans). Chicken liver contains the most heme iron of any food, with 11 mg per serving, or 61% of your DV |
| Iron rich foods: Foods such a leafy green vegetables (kale), lean red meats, beans, shellfish, nuts and fortified cereals are high in iron. The iron will be absorbed more readily if eaten with foods that contain Vitamin C such as bell peppers, parsley, broccolli, orange juice, kiwi, cooked tomatoes and strawberries |
| Lessen your intake of foods that have high levels of mineral iron. Iron is commonly found in foods such as red meat, chicken, liver, eggs, beans, and some fish such as tuna, salmon, cod, haddock and some shellfish. Get in the habit of choosing white meat over red, and avoid eating the seafood mentioned above |
| Foods high in iron include: 1 red meat. 2 seafood. 3 organ meats, such as liver. 4 whole grains. 5 dried fruits. 6 nuts. 7 beans, especially lima beans. 8 dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach and broccoli. 9 iron-fortified foods, such as breads and cereals (check the label |
| Read on to find out how each of these nutrients impact hair health, as well as alternative sources that you can incorporate into your diet. Iron: Women of child-bearing ages or those who don't eat a lot of red meat tend to be deficient in iron. Even those who aren't anemic can also have low iron levels. Iron carries oxygen to hair and promotes growth. However, it is very important to discuss with your physician about how much iron (or any mineral) you should take every day. Iron-rich foods include, egg yolks, lentils, spinach and chicken |
| Other foods high in Iron. 1 Dairy products and Eggs high in Iron. 2 Vegetables high in Iron. 3 Cereals, Pasta and Baked products high in Iron. 4 Poultry products high in Iron. 5 Finfish and Shellfish products high in Iron. 6 Beef, Pork, Lamb and meat high in Iron. 7 Fruits and Juices high in Iron. 8 Nuts, Seeds and Spices high in Iron |
| Iron, while technically a mineral and not a vitamin, is another nutrient needed to increase red blood cell production. Iron is an essential component of the hemoglobin molecule in red blood cells, which transports oxygen to cells.You can get more iron by eating protein-rich foods such as chicken, turkey, beef, seafood, shellfish, beans and tofu. Dark green leafy vegetables, fortified breakfast cereals and molasses also contain iron.ark green leafy vegetables provide B vitamins, vitamin E and iron needed to produce red blood cells. Photo Credit Sharon Foelz/iStock/Getty Images. A body that lacks an adequate number of healthy red blood cells experiences a condition called anemia |
| Iron deficiency can be due to a lack of iron-rich foods in the diet, such as red meat, green leafy vegetables and eggs, as well as infection, inflammation or blood loss through hemodialysis, menstruation or other causes. To treat anemia, iron levels must be known.ther ways to manage anemia. Nearly everyone with end stage renal disease (ESRD) has anemia. Before the 1990s, anemia was treated with blood transfusions. Some of the risks of transfusions included allergic reactions, iron overload and infections |
| Red meat is high in iron and vitamin B12, according to the National Anemia Action Council. Organ meats such as liver and kidney are the highest source of iron from animal products. Other meats that contain sufficient amounts of iron for blood health include oysters, chicken, pork, turkey and most breeds of fish.ther Food. eggs are a source of both iron and B12 Photo Credit HandmadePictures/iStock/Getty Images. Iron and vitamin B12 can be found in a variety of common foods. Eggs contain both nutrients. Grains that are high in iron such as breads, pastas and rice often have added vitamin B12 |
| Foods to try first The first foods to start at around six months are foods high in iron including iron-enriched cereals and other iron-fortified or iron-containing foods such as pureed meat, poultry and fish, cooked tofu and legumes.oods to try first The first foods to start at around six months are foods high in iron including iron-enriched cereals and other iron-fortified or iron-containing foods such as pureed meat, poultry and fish, cooked tofu and legumes |
| Eat plenty of dark, leafy greens. They contain high levels of iron. Spinach, kale, and collards are some of the best options for non-heme iron. Spinach, for instance, offers around 3.2 mg of iron in 1/2 cup. Leafy greens also offer a great variety of ways to prepare them from salads to adding them to smoothies |
| Dried beans and dark green leafy vegetables are especially good sources of iron, even better on a per calorie basis than meat. Iron absorption is increased markedly by eating foods containing vitamin C along with foods containing iron. Vegetarians do not have a higher incidence of iron deficiency than do meat eaters.ortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed. Commonly eaten combinations, such as beans and tomato sauce or stir-fried tofu and broccoli, also result in generous levels of iron absorption |
| The following foods are high in iron: 1 Meat. 2 Poultry. 3 Fish. 4 Beans. 5 Tofu. 6 Dried fruits. 7 Dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach and chard. 8 Iron-fortified foods, such as breads and cereals |
| Why it works: For those diagnosed with iron deficiency (a common cause of anemia, also known as low red blood cell count), getting more iron in the diet can help reduce fatigue. Red blood cells use iron to carry oxygen to the body's cells. Low iron levels can cause both physical and mental fatigue, as well as anemia. Symptoms of anemia include tiredness, lack of energy, weakness, trouble concentrating, apathy, insomnia, and loss of appetite. Spinach and other leafy greens offer a high rate of iron for an extremely low caloric intake |
| Red Meat. One of the largest groups of foods that have high amounts of iron for your body is red meats. Red meats include beef, lamb, duck and goose. Virtually every meat contains some iron that the body can use, but red meat has more iron than other meats |
| Iron is found in food in two forms, heme and non-heme iron. Heme iron, which makes up 40 percent of the iron in meat, poultry, and fish, is well absorbed. Non-heme iron, 60 percent of the iron in animal tissue and all the iron in plants (fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts) is less well absorbed.Because vegan diets only contain non-heme iron, vegans should be especially aware of foods that are high in iron and techniques that can promote iron absorption.ortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed. Commonly eaten combinations, such as beans and tomato sauce or stir-fried tofu and broccoli, also result in generous levels of iron absorption |
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| Dried beans and dark green leafy vegetables are especially good sources of iron, even better on a per calorie basis than meat. Iron absorption is increased markedly by eating foods containing vitamin C along with foods containing iron. Vegetarians do not have a higher incidence of iron deficiency than do meat eaters.on-heme iron, 60 percent of the iron in animal tissue and all the iron in plants (fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts) is less well absorbed. Because vegan diets only contain non-heme iron, vegans should be especially aware of foods that are high in iron and techniques that can promote iron absorption |
| Many plant foods, including beans and spinach, contain compounds known as phytates that inhibit absorption from these sources. When you do eat vegetables containing iron, avoiding consuming coffee, tea, cocoa, calcium and high-fiber foods around the same time. These foods also inhibit absorption. Vitamin C, found in citrus fruits, cantaloupe, strawberries, leafy greens, broccoli and bell peppers, increases absorption -- so eat these veggies and fruits together with those containing iron. Iron-Rich Vegetables. Beans and legumes are veggies rich in iron. A cup of canned white beans contains 8 milligrams, 1/2 cup of lentils contains 3 milligrams and 1/2 cup of kidney beans or chickpeas contains 2 milligrams |
| Plant-based foods high in iron include beans such as soybeans, white beans and lentils, dried fruit, whole grains, dark leafy greens such as spinach, kale and collard greens, and iron fortified dried cereals and oatmeal |
| 10 Foods High In Iron. 2. Spinach. Just like Popeye, you could be getting your muscle strength from ample servings of cooked spinach. This dark green, leafy vegetable is packed full of iron that helps protect your organs and keep your muscles in shape thanks to the increased levels of oxygen sent through your blood |
| Eat foods high in iron from the given list including those for vegetarians, vegans and meat and fish lovers. Iron in animal foods such as beef, chicken, clams, mussels, oysters, pork, sardines, shrimp and turkey are also listed.Know what foods are low in fat but high in iron.eme iron is derived from hemoglobin. Heme iron is found in animal foods that originally contained hemoglobin, such as red meats, fish and poultry. Heme iron is absorbed very efficiently by our body. Beef Liver, Clams, Mussels, Oysters, Pork Liver, Sardines, Shrimp, Turkey and Chicken Liver are high heme iron sources |
| Fortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed. Commonly eaten combinations, such as beans and tomato sauce or stir-fried tofu and broccoli, also result in generous levels of iron absorption.ortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed. Commonly eaten combinations, such as beans and tomato sauce or stir-fried tofu and broccoli, also result in generous levels of iron absorption |
| Iron deficiency can be due to a lack of iron-rich foods in the diet, such as red meat, green leafy vegetables and eggs, as well as infection, inflammation or blood loss through hemodialysis, menstruation or other causes. To treat anemia, iron levels must be known |
| According to the National Anemia Action Council, the most common cause of low hemoglobin levels is an iron deficiency. Raise your red blood cell count by adding foods rich in iron to your diet.Include clams, meat, tofu, lentils, peas, spinach, broccoli, zucchini and grains products that have been fortified with iron, such as breakfast cereals.ccording to the National Anemia Action Council, the most common cause of low hemoglobin levels is an iron deficiency. Raise your red blood cell count by adding foods rich in iron to your diet |
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| High iron foods include clams, liver, sunflower seeds, nuts, beef, lamb, beans, whole grains, dark leafy greens (spinach), dark chocolate, and tofu. The current daily value (DV) for iron is 18 milligrams (mg). Below is a list of high iron foods |
| THE RIGHT FOODS. Lentil beans, kidney beans, dark leafy vegetables like spinach and kale, all contain iron. Red meat, animal liver, dried prunes, dried raisins and egg yolks offer the same benefit. These foods help your body produce more red blood cells, says Squire |
| Beef is one of the better sources of heme iron. Eating meat is a good way to increase your iron intake, as it contains heme iron, the type of iron that is more easily absorbed by your body. Plant-based iron sources contain non-heme iron, which is absorbed two to three times less efficiently than heme iron.Foods that are a good source of iron contain at least 10 percent of the daily value for iron, and for a food to be high in iron it should contain at least 20 percent of the DV.ating meat is a good way to increase your iron intake, as it contains heme iron, the type of iron that is more easily absorbed by your body. Plant-based iron sources contain non-heme iron, which is absorbed two to three times less efficiently than heme iron |
| Although iron is widely distributed in foods, some sources are better absorbed than others. The best sources of iron are foods with a high iron content and are easily absorbed by the body. Iron absorption is best (15-18%) from foods that contain haem iron. Red meat, seafood and poultry are the best sources of haem iron.Some substances in food inhibit the absorption of iron. Excessive intakes of tea, coffee and bran have an inhibitory effect.he best sources of iron are foods with a high iron content and are easily absorbed by the body. Iron absorption is best (15-18%) from foods that contain haem iron. Red meat, seafood and poultry are the best sources of haem iron. Some substances in food inhibit the absorption of iron |
| Iron is a component in your blood needed to carry oxygen to your tissues. Without iron, your body cannot maintain or produce healthy red blood cells. Because your body must begin to make new blood cells, eating foods that contain iron after giving blood can give you a good start. Examples of iron-rich foods include spinach, red meat, fish, poultry, beans and raisins |
| While iron is better absorbed from heme (meat) sources, non-heme (plant) iron is better regulated causing less damage to the body. High iron foods include clams, liver, sunflower seeds, nuts, beef, lamb, beans, whole grains, dark leafy greens (spinach), dark chocolate, and tofu. The current daily value (DV) for iron is 18 milligrams (mg). Below is a list of high iron foods. For more high iron foods see the lists of high iron foods by nutrient density, iron rich foods (heme and non-heme), and the list of fruits and vegetables high in iron. #1: Squash and Pumpkin Seeds |
| While iron is better absorbed from heme (meat) sources, non-heme (plant) iron is better regulated causing less damage to the body. High iron foods include clams, liver, sunflower seeds, nuts, beef, lamb, beans, whole grains, dark leafy greens (spinach), dark chocolate, and tofu. The current daily value (DV) for iron is 18 milligrams (mg). Below is a list of high iron foods. For more high iron foods see the lists of high iron foods by nutrient density, iron rich foods (heme and non-heme), and the list of fruits and vegetables high in iron |
| Heme iron comes from hemoglobin in red blood cells; therefore, only animal products contain heme iron. Plant foods supply non-heme iron, which has a different chemical structure. Non-heme is also the type added to iron-fortified foods and beverages. Your body absorbs heme iron more efficiently than non-heme iron. Consuming heme iron sources will improve your levels more quickly. The best sources are chicken liver, oysters and beef liver, which supply 11, 6 and 5 milligrams per serving, respectively. Chuck beef, dark turkey meat, ground beef and top sirloin also provide considerable amounts of iron |
| Because your body must begin to make new blood cells, eating foods that contain iron after giving blood can give you a good start. Examples of iron-rich foods include spinach, red meat, fish, poultry, beans and raisins |
| To normalize the iron saturation in the blood, a person has to eat iron containing food. Meat, fish, eggs, and poultry are rich source of iron. Vegetarians have to depend on foods that contain iron such as green vegetables, spinach, dates, apricot, jaggery, beetroot, grains and beans etc |
| Foods high in iron include: 1 meat, such as lamb, pork, chicken, and beef. 2 beans. 3 pumpkin and squash seeds. 4 leafy greens, such as spinach. 5 raisins and other dried fruit. 6 eggs. 7 seafood, such as clams, sardines, shrimp, and oysters |
| Without iron, your body cannot maintain or produce healthy red blood cells. Because your body must begin to make new blood cells, eating foods that contain iron after giving blood can give you a good start. Examples of iron-rich foods include spinach, red meat, fish, poultry, beans and raisins. Nuts and peanut butter also contain it |
| Foods to try first The first foods to start at around six months are foods high in iron including iron-enriched cereals and other iron-fortified or iron-containing foods such as pureed meat, poultry and fish, cooked tofu and legumes. Other than starting with iron-rich foods there is no particular order that foods should be introduced or the number of |
| Iron is a mineral found in each of your body's cells and is used to make new red blood cells. Including iron-rich foods in your diet will also improve your hemoglobin count. Choose ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, breads, pastas and other grains that are fortified with iron. Foods that are naturally rich in iron include lean red meat, eggs, dried beans, tuna, oysters and dried fruits |
| So-called red meat, which is usually understood to be beef and other game that looks red when raw, is one of the best sources of heme iron. Muscular tissues are generally rich in red blood cells, which contain naturally high iron levels |
| Meat, Poultry and Seafood. shellfish such as mussels are high in iron Photo Credit Jacek Nowak/iStock/Getty Images. Beef, pork, lamb, dark-meat poultry and seafood are all significant sources of iron. Beef livers, chicken livers and other organ meats are especially high in iron |
| If you have low iron levels in your blood, you may have iron-deficiency anemia or borderline anemia, a condition that can ultimately result in a shortage of oxygen in the body. Red meat is often at the top of the list of iron-rich foods but many other foods contain this essential mineral |
| Fortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed.Commonly eaten combinations, such as beans and tomato sauce or stir-fried tofu and broccoli, also result in generous levels of iron absorption.ortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed |
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| Because iron from plant sources is less easily absorbed than the heme-bound iron of animal sources, vegetarian s and vegan s should have a somewhat higher total daily iron intake than those who eat meat, fish or poultry. Legume s and dark-green leafy vegetables like broccoli, kale and oriental greens are especially good sources of iron for vegetarians and vegans. However, spinach and Swiss chard contain oxalates which bind iron, making it almost entirely unavailable for absorption. Iron from non-heme sources is more readily absorbed if consumed with foods that contain either heme-bound iron or vitamin C. This is due to a hypothesised "meat factor" which enhances iron absorption. |
| Iron can be supplemented by the oral route using various pharmacological forms, such as iron(II) sulfate (this is the most common and well studied soluble iron salt, e.g. Feratab, Fer-Iron, Slow-FE,…) and in complex with gluconate, dextran, carbonyl iron, and other salts. Ascorbic acid, vitamin C, significantly increases the absorption of none-heme sources of iron. |
| In nature, iron is usually found in its oxidized form, iron (III) oxide, which is insoluble. Ferrous iron is soluble and its toxicity varies, largely with the integrity of the gastrointestinal lining. Iron supplements are typically used to treat anemia. Modalities include: diet, parasite control, vitamin A, riboflavin (B), vitamin C (for absorption), folate (B), vitamin B and multivitamin-multimineral supplements, with or without iron; potentially avoiding the use of iron only supplements. |
| The recommended iron intake for vegetarians is 1.8 times that of nonvegetarians, because plant s, dairy, and eggs contain only non-heme iron, and this is absorbed less efficiently than heme iron. Although a lower percentage of non-heme iron is absorbed, greater amounts of non-heme iron are concentrated in many non-meat sources of iron (than the amount of iron per serving in meats), and therefore, cereals, eggs, nuts, seeds, and legumes (including soy foods, peas, beans, chickpeas, and lentils ) are significant sources of iron, and a well-planned vegetarian diet should not lead to iron deficiency, but fruitarianism and raw foods diets should not be pursued for infants or children. Meat, fish, and poultry (not dairy or eggs) are the only sources of heme iron; intake of heme iron may be associated with colon cancer. Non-heme iron is more sensitive to both inhibitors and enhancers of iron absorption. Vitamin C is an iron absorption enhancer. The main inhibitors for most people are phytates (e.g. legume s and grains ), but other inhibitors include tannins ( tea, wine ), calcium and polyphenol s. |
| There are ways to increase your iron absorption. 1 When non-heme iron (plant-based) is eaten with a source of heme iron (animals), this improves the absorption rate of the non-heme iron. According to the NIH, this will increase non-heme iron absorption up to three times |
| A National Academy of Sports Medicine answered. Vitamin C enhances the absorption of iron. A typical example of foods that provide optimal iron is chili with lean ground beef. The ground beef contains heme iron, and the tomato sauce contains vitamin C which enhances the non-heme iron in the other ingredients |
| Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) improves iron absorption, and some doctors recommend that you take 250 mg of vitamin C with iron tablets. Possible side effects of iron tablets include abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and dark stools |
| Other Brand Names: Contrin, Foltrin, Trinsicon. Uses: This medication is a multivitamin product used to treat or prevent low blood levels of iron (e.g., for anemia or during pregnancy). Iron is an important mineral the body needs to produce red blood cells and keep you in good health. Vitamin C improves the absorption of iron from the stomach. Vitamin B12 is important for growth, cell production, and nerve function. Intrinsic factor is identical to a substance that is made naturally in the stomach |
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| Icar-C oral Uses This medication is an iron supplement used to treat or prevent low blood levels of iron (e.g., for anemia or during pregnancy). Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) improves the absorption of iron from the stomach |
| Vitamin C helps with repairing your blood vessels, cells, gums, bone and teeth. It can help improve immune function, therefore making you more resistant to infection. Vitamin C is also necessary for the what is x matrix lean absorption of iron |
| B vitamins found in this food group serve a variety of functions in the body. They help the body release energy, play a vital role in the function of the nervous system, aid in the formation of red blood cells, and help build tissues. Iron is used to carry oxygen in the blood. Many teenage girls and women in their child-bearing years have iron-deficiency anemia. They should eat foods high in heme-iron (meats) or eat other non-heme iron containing foods along with a food rich in vitamin C, which can improve absorption of non-heme iron |
| Heme iron is most easily absorbed, whereas non-heme is absorbed less well. Calcium is the only known substance that can impair the absorption of both heme and non-heme iron. Tannin (coffee, tea, chocolate), fiber, eggs and oxalates impair absorption of non-heme iron. Red meat contains the most easily absorbable formof iron called heme iron. Fats (lipids) when in combination with unbound iron can generate free radical activity, which is destructive to cells and can damage DNA. Sugar enhances the absorption of iron. These beverages contain tannins which inhibit the absorption of non-heme iron. Excessive consumption of tannins is not recommended for individuals with liver damage. These foods are high in fiber, which impairs the absorptionof non-heme iron and promote healthy digestion. Shellfish can contain a bacterium called Vibrio vulnificus, which can be fatal to people with high body iron levels. Take care when walking barefoot on beaches where contaminated shells may be present |
| Eating more ascorbic acid, which is common in fruits, vegetables and fortified cereals, can improve iron absorption. Calcium inhibits the absorption of iron by an unknown mechanism. This is probably why studies show a correlation between high milk intake and iron deficiency |
| Iron from the raw foods is absorbed better. Foods that are rich in vitamin C such as tomato and citrus help to increase iron absorption. Combinations of foods such as beans and tomato or tofu and broccoli result in good iron absorption |
| Vitamin C captures non-heme iron and keeps it in a form that makes it more available for absorption. Foods high in vitamin C such as citrus fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, melons, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries improve the absorption of non-heme iron. As with heme iron, foods high in vitamin C must be eaten at the same time as foods high in non-heme iron to increase its absorption |
| In fact, one of the simplest ways to improve the body's absorption of non-heme iron is the addition of Vitamin C: simply adding a squeeze of lemon to your water or taking a vitamin C supplement can help you get the most out of your iron-rich foods or iron supplements |
| The downfall with iron in cereal is that it's nonheme, a type of iron that is difficult for your body to absorb. Just pile a little fruit onto your cereal; the vitamin C improves nonheme iron absorption.Very few foods are natural sources of vitamin D, but you can get it through fortified foods, including cereals.he downfall with iron in cereal is that it's nonheme, a type of iron that is difficult for your body to absorb. Just pile a little fruit onto your cereal; the vitamin C improves nonheme iron absorption |
| Vitamin C is a strong promoter of iron absorption, and when vitamin C rich foods are combined with foods rich in iron, absorption of the iron is substantially increased.Watch the amount of tea you consume as a substance called tannins found in tea is thought to inhibit the absorption of iron.itamin C is a strong promoter of iron absorption, and when vitamin C rich foods are combined with foods rich in iron, absorption of the iron is substantially increased |
| Growing children also need iron found in a variety of beans and green, leafy vegetables. The vitamin C in vegetables and fruits enhances iron absorption, especially when eaten together with an iron-rich food.One example is an iron-rich bean burrito eaten with vitamin C-rich tomato salsa.rowing children also need iron found in a variety of beans and green, leafy vegetables. The vitamin C in vegetables and fruits enhances iron absorption, especially when eaten together with an iron-rich food |
| Iron is vital for your body throughout life. It is a part of the red blood cells, and it carries oxygen to all parts of the body. Iron from some food sources, such as meat, is readily absorbed into the body. When iron supplements are used, the iron is not readily absorbed and can result in constipation. Increasing the amount of vitamin C in your diet can enhance the absorption of iron in your body |
| Nettle s iron content makes it a wonderful blood builder, and the presence of vitamin C aids in the iron absorption. As a hemetic (an herb rich in iron), this is an excellent herb for anemia and fatigue, especially in women.ettle s iron content makes it a wonderful blood builder, and the presence of vitamin C aids in the iron absorption. As a hemetic (an herb rich in iron), this is an excellent herb for anemia and fatigue, especially in women |
| 1 Corn is a good source of thiamin. 2 This B vitamin helps produce energy for carbohydrate foods within all the trillions of cells in your body. 3 Vitamin C is found in corn and works as an antioxidant that slows damage caused by free radicals. Corn can be good choice to eat to increase iron and folate absorption. 2 Eating corn with your spinach, beans and grains can improve your iron absorption from these foods because of the vitamin C. 3 Although vitamin C will not cure a cold, it does play an important role in fighting infections |
| Those who took supplemental iron along with fruit had higher iron stores, some as much as three times. No one is encouraged to consume sugar to improve iron absorption. Too much sugar can lead to other health problems, such as obesity and diabetes. Refined white sugar has no nutritional value except calories |
| Synergistic Foods. When paired together, certain foods can improve nutrient absorption. For example, eat foods with nonheme iron, such as spinach, legumes and fortified cereals, at the same time as foods with vitamin C -- like citrus fruits and bell peppers -- to increase iron absorption |
| Substances that increase iron absorption: Ascorbic acid or vitamin C occurs naturally in vegetables and fruits, especially citrus. Ascorbic acid can also be synthesized for use in supplements. Ascorbic acid enhances the absorption of nutrients such as iron |
| Plant and meat foods can be a good source of iron. Iron from meat (heme iron) is more easily absorbed than iron from plants (nonheme iron). Iron is absorbed in our intestines; absorption is greatly improved by taking vitamin C. Some foods, for example dark leafy greens, contain both iron and vitamin C.Eating meat boosts iron absorption when we eat leaves and vegetables.lant and meat foods can be a good source of iron. Iron from meat (heme iron) is more easily absorbed than iron from plants (nonheme iron). Iron is absorbed in our intestines; absorption is greatly improved by taking vitamin C. Some foods, for example dark leafy greens, contain both iron and vitamin C |
| Choose foods containing vitamin C to enhance iron absorption. You can enhance your body's absorption of iron by drinking citrus juice or eating other foods rich in vitamin C at the same time that you eat high-iron foods. Vitamin C in citrus juices, like orange juice, helps your body to better absorb dietary iron.oods rich in iron include: 1 Red meat. 2 Pork. 3 Poultry. 4 Seafood. 5 Beans. 6 Dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach |
| Iron is found in food in two forms, heme and non-heme iron. Heme iron, which makes up 40 percent of the iron in meat, poultry, and fish, is well absorbed. Non-heme iron, 60 percent of the iron in animal tissue and all the iron in plants (fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts) is less well absorbed.Because vegan diets only contain non-heme iron, vegans should be especially aware of foods that are high in iron and techniques that can promote iron absorption.ortunately, many vegetables, such as broccoli and bok choy, which are high in iron, are also high in vitamin C so that the iron in these foods is very well absorbed. Commonly eaten combinations, such as beans and tomato sauce or stir-fried tofu and broccoli, also result in generous levels of iron absorption |
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| The amount of iron absorbed from heme sources ranges from 15 to 35 percent, but non-heme iron absorbs much less efficiently, with just 2 to 20 percent absorbed. Other foods have very little effect on heme iron absorption. But heme iron itself can improve the absorption of non-heme iron.uman have no way to rid themselves of excess iron, so your body normally absorbs just enough to meet its needs. Iron helps carry oxygen in red blood cells throughout your body, but too much iron is stored in organs such as the liver and can cause damage. When you have low iron stores, you absorb more iron |
| The following factors will increase the iron absorption from non-heme foods: 1 A good source of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) - i.e., oranges, grapefruits, tomatoes, broccoli and strawberries, eaten with a NON-HEME food. 2 A HEME and NON-HEME food eaten together. 3 A NON-HEME food cooked in an iron pot, such as a cast iron skillet.ietary Sources of Iron. P Iron is essential to all body cells. Iron functions primarily as a carrier of oxygen in the body, both as a part of hemoglobin in the blood and of myoglobin in the muscles. Iron deficiency anemia occurs when there is not enough iron in the red blood cells |
| Citrus fruits can aid with absorption of non-heme iron. Your body absorbs iron inefficiently under the best of circumstances, but there's a good reason for this. Human have no way to rid themselves of excess iron, so your body normally absorbs just enough to meet its needs.Iron helps carry oxygen in red blood cells throughout your body, but too much iron is stored in organs such as the liver and can cause damage. When you have low iron stores, you absorb more iron.Some foods, such as foods high in vitamin C, increase iron absorption, while others reduce it.Iron comes in two forms: heme iron, found only in meat and other animal proteins and non-heme iron, found in plants.uman have no way to rid themselves of excess iron, so your body normally absorbs just enough to meet its needs. Iron helps carry oxygen in red blood cells throughout your body, but too much iron is stored in organs such as the liver and can cause damage |
| Vitamin C plays a number of important roles in the body, including enhancing the absorption of iron. Iron helps make hemoglobin, the part of the red blood cell that carries oxygen. Vitamin C also aids in red blood cell production. A vitamin C deficiency can lead to anemia, or low red blood cell count |
| Citrus fruits can aid with absorption of non-heme iron. Your body absorbs iron inefficiently under the best of circumstances, but there's a good reason for this. Human have no way to rid themselves of excess iron, so your body normally absorbs just enough to meet its needs. Iron helps carry oxygen in red blood cells throughout your body, but too much iron is stored in organs such as the liver and can cause damage. When you have low iron stores, you absorb more iron. Some foods, such as foods high in vitamin C, increase iron absorption, while others reduce it |
| Iron is an important mineral that the body needs to produce red blood cells. Vitamin C improves the absorption of iron from the stomach. Vitamin B12 is important for normal blood, cells, and nerves.Folic acid is needed to form healthy cells, especially red blood cells.itamin C improves the absorption of iron from the stomach. Vitamin B12 is important for normal blood, cells, and nerves. Folic acid is needed to form healthy cells, especially red blood cells |
| Vitamin D and calcium are bone-health nutrients. Without vitamin D, calcium from foods would not be absorbed in your intestine. Folic acid helps form red blood cells and prevents certain congenital defects in the fetus. Vitamin C facilitates healthy skin, bones and teeth, and also helps your body absorb iron from foods.Magnesium is a mineral and is involved in functions like digestion, absorption, protein synthesis and nerve health. Selenium is a trace mineral distributed widely in foods and protects cells from damage.itamin C facilitates healthy skin, bones and teeth, and also helps your body absorb iron from foods. Magnesium is a mineral and is involved in functions like digestion, absorption, protein synthesis and nerve health. Selenium is a trace mineral distributed widely in foods and protects cells from damage |
| As such, vegans need almost twice as much dietary iron each day as omnivores because of the lower intestinal absorption of iron from plant foods. Eating the following 10 foods packed with iron, together with sources of vitamin C, such as citrus fruits, will improve your body's absorption of iron. For more information iron in a plant-based diet, read this article. 1. Dark Chocolate and Cocoa Powder. Attention chocolate lovers |
| Iron rich foods of an iron rich diet are listed HERE. The absorption of Non-heme iron can be improved when a source of heme iron is consumed in the same meal. Iron absorption enhancing foods can also increase the absorption of non-heme iron |
| If you mix some lean meat, fish, or poultry with beans or dark leafy greens at a meal, you can improve absorption of vegetable sources of iron up to three times. Foods rich in vitamin C ( such as citrus, strawberries, tomatoes, and potatoes) also increase iron absorption. Cooking foods in a cast-iron skillet can also help to increase the amount of iron provided. Some foods reduce iron absorption |
| If overdose does occur, seek immediate medical attention or call a poison control center. USES: This medication is an iron supplement used to treat or prevent low blood levels of iron (e.g., for anemia or during pregnancy). Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) improves the absorption of iron from the stomach |
| Other Brand Names: Fero-Grad, Folitab. Uses: This medication is an iron supplement used to treat or prevent low blood levels of iron (e.g., for anemia or during pregnancy). Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) improves the absorption of iron from the stomach |
| Enhancers of dietary non-haem iron absorption. Vitamin C found in fruit, fruit juice and vegetables, enhances iron absorption by reducing the ferric iron to the more readily absorbed ferrous form. In addition, it also protects any iron in the ferrous form from being oxidised back to the ferric form |
| Hematite is a mineral form of iron oxide and is not a crystal. It is believed to help it's wearers with the absorption of iron and to improve energy levels. It is one of the few magnetic stones that have metaphysical properties. This is why this stone is considered so valuable to those who use gemstones in meditation |
| Vitamin C. Vitamin C captures non-heme iron and keeps it in a form that makes it more available for absorption. Foods high in vitamin C such as citrus fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, melons, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries improve the absorption of non-heme iron.itamin C. Vitamin C captures non-heme iron and keeps it in a form that makes it more available for absorption. Foods high in vitamin C such as citrus fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, melons, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries improve the absorption of non-heme iron |
| Normal Iron Absorption. Iron comes in two forms: heme iron, found only in meat and other animal proteins and non-heme iron, found in plants. Not all the iron in meat is heme iron; around 40 percent is heme iron and 60 percent non-heme, according to Colorado University Extension.itamin C. Vitamin C captures non-heme iron and keeps it in a form that makes it more available for absorption. Foods high in vitamin C such as citrus fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, melons, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries improve the absorption of non-heme iron |
| To improve your absorption of iron, eat it along with a good source of vitamin C -- such as orange juice, broccoli, or strawberries -- or eat nonheme iron foods with a food from the meat, fish, and poultry group |
| Vitamin C captures non-heme iron and keeps it in a form that makes it more available for absorption. Foods high in vitamin C such as citrus fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, melons, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries improve the absorption of non-heme iron. As with heme iron, foods high in vitamin C must be eaten at the same time as foods high in non-heme iron to increase its absorption. Foods to Avoid Just as certain foods can improve iron absorption, other foods can also interfere with non-heme iron absorption |
| a. Cooking in iron skillets can provide dietary iron. b. Vitamin C enhances the absorption of iron. c. Phytates in cereals can improve iron absorption d. Calcium supplements can decrease iron absorption |
| It is used to treat or prevent a lack of these nutrients which may occur in certain health conditions (e.g., anemia, pregnancy, poor diet, surgery recovery). Iron is an important mineral that the body needs to produce red blood cells. Vitamin C improves the absorption of iron from the stomach |
| Iron plays a major role in the creation of red blood cells, and red blood cells carry oxygen to your hair and other parts of your body. Vitamin C: Viviscal gets its Vitamin C from acerola cherries and it is an antioxidant that facilitates the absorption of Iron in your blood |
| Choose foods containing vitamin C to enhance iron absorption. You can enhance your body's absorption of iron by drinking citrus juice or eating other foods rich in vitamin C at the same time that you eat high-iron foods. Vitamin C in citrus juices, like orange juice, helps your body to better absorb dietary iron.Vitamin C is also found in: 1 Broccoli. 2 Grapefruit. 3 Kiwi.oods rich in iron include: 1 Red meat. 2 Pork. 3 Poultry. 4 Seafood. 5 Beans. 6 Dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach. 7 Dried fruit, such as raisins and apricots |
| Emilia-Romagna's intensive farming economy in the northern region of Italy results in plentiful dairy and meat products, and their commonality in regional cooking – more so than the olive oil found in southern regions of Italy. Pastas from Emilia-Romagna and its capital, Bologna, are almost always served with a ragù, a thick sauce made from ingredients such as onions, carrots, finely ground pork and beef, celery, butter, and tomatoes. |
| Bologna is renowned for its culinary tradition. It has given its name to the well-known Bolognese sauce, a meat based pasta sauce called in Italy ragù alla bolognese but in the city itself just ragù as in Tagliatelle al ragù. Situated in the fertile Po River Valley, the rich local cuisine depends heavily on meats and cheeses. As in all of Emilia-Romagna, the production of cured pork meats such as prosciutto, mortadella and salumi is an important part of the local food industry. Well-regarded nearby vineyards include Pignoletto dei Colli Bolognesi, Lambrusco di Modena and Sangioves e di Romagna. Tagliatelle with ragù, lasagne, tortellini served in broth, and mortadella, the original Bologna sausage, are among the local specialties. Traditional Bolognese desserts are often linked to holidays, such as fave dei morti, multi-coloured almond paste cookies made for All Saints' Day, jam-filled raviole cookies that are served on Saint Joseph's Day, and carnival sweets known as sfrappole, a light and delicate fried pastry topped with powder sugar. Torta di riso, a custard-like cake made of almonds, rice and amaretto, is made throughout the year. |
| Traditional cuisine remains a strong part of Cadelbosco's identity, which takes its influence from Emilia-Romagna's authentic dishes such as tortelli di zucca, erbazzone, gnocco fritto, homemade pasta, zampone and cotechino with beans, pork and rabbit meat. Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese and Lambrusco wine are also a major part of the cuisine. |
| Emilia-Romagna is considered one of the richest regions of Italy with regards to its gastronomic and wine-making tradition. The region is known for its egg and filled pasta made with soft wheat flour. Bologna is notable for pasta dishes like tortellini, lasagne, gramigna and tagliatelle which are found also in many other parts of the region in different declinations. The Romagna subregion is known as well for pasta dishes like, garganelli, strozzapreti, sfoglia lorda and tortelli alla lastra. In the Emilia subregion, except Piacenza which is heavily influenced by the cuisines of Lombardy, rice is eaten to a lesser extent. Polenta, a maize-based dish, is common both in Emilia and Romagna. The celebrated balsamic vinegar is made only in the Emilian cities of Modena and Reggio Emilia, following legally binding traditional procedures. Parmigiano Reggiano (Parmesan Cheese) is produced in Reggio Emilia, Parma, Modena and Bologna and is much used in cooking, while Grana Padano variety is produced in the rest of the region. |
| A vast, wealthy region located in northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna is rich in meats and super-eggy pasta. The craft of curing meat is held in high esteem here. Italy's best known meat product, prosciutto di Parma, is created in Emilia, as is the king of cheeses, Parmigiano Reggiano. Tuscany. Capital city: Florence |
| A vast, wealthy region located in northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna is rich in meats and super-eggy pasta. The craft of curing meat is held in high esteem here. Italy's best known meat product, prosciutto di Parma, is created in Emilia, as is the king of cheeses, Parmigiano Reggiano |
| A regular visitor to Italy since 1983, Johns and her family now live full-time in Tuscany, where she coordinates wine and food workshops in various regions: Tuscany, Emilia-Romagna, Liguria, Campania, Sicily, Veneto, Abruzzo, Apulia, and Piedmont as well as managing an organic olive oil-producing farm and agriturismo (bed & breakfast) in Tuscany. Johns has been featured in Bon Appetit magazine (1996), Food & Wine magazine (Top Ten Cooking Schools in Italy, 2007), and Cooking Light magazine (2009). Wall Street Journal named Pamela one of the top ten culinary guides in Europe, and Poggio Etrusco was in Travel + Leisure July 2011. CNN did a focus on Pamela's Tuscan cooking tours (see CNN.com; search for Tuscan food tour). |
| In 1993 Rosetto Kasper won the James Beard Cookbook of the Year Award for her book The Splendid Table: Recipes from Emilia Romagna, The Heartland of Northern Italian Food. Her radio show has won the prestigious James Beard Award on two occasions: in 1998 for Best National Radio Show and 2008 for Best Radio Food Show |
| The Pandolfini Italian Culinary Academy is an Italian private Professional Culinary Institute, the school is located in Via Livornese 334 in the historic town of Lastra a Signa (Ponte a Signa )in the once upon a time County of San Martino a Gangalandi, a few miles from the city of Florence, Italy The school was founded in 1999 as a school for foreign students with a trade name of Good Tastes Of Tuscany Initially the main kitchen was located in Villa Pandolfini then it expanded to a second professional kitchen in The Medieval construction named “La Torre Pandolfini “. This ancient palace is famous for the summit in 1494 between Pier Capponi chief of the republic of Florence and Charles VIII king of France, who had invaded Italy. The Pandolfini Academy of Italian Cuisine is now a cooking school for aspiring professional chefs. In addition the school offers hands on cooking classes and non professional courses to foreign travellers teenagers and adults,and also organize culinary vacations. |
| In 2004, Slow Food opened a University of Gastronomic Sciences at Pollenzo, in Piedmont, and Colorno, in Emilia-Romagna, Italy. The Colorno branch has since been closed and transferred to Polenzo as well. Carlo Petrini and Massimo Montanari are the leading figures in the creation of the University, whose goal is to promote awareness of good food and nutrition. |
| Cooking classes are conducted by Giovannella Stianti Mascheroni, proprietress of Volpaia. Giovannella frequently works with celebrity chefs. The cooking school, located in the oldest part of the village, was opened in 2000. Facilities include a professional kitchen with ample work space for up to 20 students as well as wine tasting space and indoor/outdoor dining areas. Classes are hands on and given on complete menus from antipasto to dessert or on a single theme such as first courses, main courses, desserts, olive oil, etc. Classes can be conducted in Italian, English or French. Lessons include cooking demonstrations with an emphasis on technique, lessons on food and wine pairing and how to serve Italian menus. Students learn to prepare dishes from all over Italy, with particular attention paid to Tuscan food and relying on local ingredients that are widely available |
| Johns returns to the US once a year to do cooking classes and lectures about Italian artisanal food. Her audiences have included Smithsonian, IACP conferences, Roundtable for Women in Food Service, The American Institute of Wine & Food, Slow Food, and numerous cooking schools countrywide. |
| Bologna is also known for its salami and ham. The cuisine of the Emilia-Romagna region is some of the best in Italy. If you'd like to take a cooking class, Passionate about Pasta includes a market tour, pasta making, and lunch.ologna is the capital of the Emilia-Romagna region in northern Italy. It's less than an hour inland from the east coast and about halfway between Florence and Milan. See Emilia-Romagna Map. Bologna can be visited any time of the year although it may be pretty cold in winter and hot in summer |
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| Although the Adriatic coast is a major fishing area (well known for its eels and clams), the region is more famous for its meat products, especially pork-based, that include: Parma's prosciutto, Culatello culatello and Felino salami, Piacenza's pancetta, coppa and salami, Bologna's mortadella and salame rosa, Modena's zampone, cotechino and cappello del prete and Ferrara 's salama da sugo. Reggio Emilia is famous for its fresh egg-made pasta cappelletti (similar to Bologna's tortellini but differing in size), the typical erbazzone a spinach and Parmigiano Reggiano salted cake and its Gnocco Fritto some kind of mixed flour stripes fried in boiling oil, enjoyed in combination with ham or salami. Crescentina best known as tigella is the typical thin round bread that originates in the Apennines around Modena and it is usually filled in with the typical cunza (a spread made from pork lard and flavoured with garlic and rosemary) or with cold cuts, cheese and salty dressings or sweet spreads. Piacenza and Ferrara are also known for some dishes prepared with horse and donkey meat. Regional desserts include zuppa inglese (custard-based dessert made with sponge cake and Alchermes liqueur) and panpepato (Christmas cake made with pepper, chocolate, spices, and almonds). An exhaustive list of the most important regional wines should include Sangiovese from Romagna, Lambrusco from Reggio Emilia or Modena, Cagnina di Romagna, Gutturnio and Trebbiano from Piacenza. |
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| Emilia-Romagna is known for its egg and filled pasta made with soft wheat flour. The Romagna subregion is known as well for pasta dishes like cappelletti, garganelli, strozzapreti, sfoglia lorda and tortelli alla lastra or very peculiar cheese like squacquerone, piada snacks are famous worldwide. |
| Crescentina is a bread in Italian cuisine from the Emilia-Romagna region of Italy. It is prepared using flour, water and lard as primary ingredients. Cracklings are sometimes used in its preparation. In Emilia-Romagna, it is typically sliced into diamond shapes and then fried, and may be accompanied with cheese and salumi. When it is fried, the bread puffs up. Versions prepared with milk are softer than those prepared with water, and it may include yeast or baking soda to leaven it. It may be served as an appetizer or as a main dish. In Italy, crescentina is sometimes referred to as a kind of gnocchi, although it is not technically gnocchi. In Emilia-Romagna, crescentina is referred to as gnocco fritto. |
| Ricotta tortelli, served with butter and herbs, is a popular dish in Romagna. Other typical dishes include tortelli with pumpkin (common in Mantua, Reggio Emilia, Piacenza, and Cremona ) and tortelli di parma (from Parma ), with ricotta and herbs, spinach, potatoes, or pumpkin. |
| Yet, there is another side of this wine worth exploring. Lambrusco is made in Emilia-Romagna, which is in the central part of Italy lying south of the Veneto and north of Tuscany. Emilia-Romagna is not one of Italy's premier wine regions. It may, however, be the premier food region. This is the home of Parmesan-Reggiano cheese, Balsamic vinegar and Prosciutto ham |
| A vast, wealthy region located in northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna is rich in meats and super-eggy pasta. The craft of curing meat is held in high esteem here. Italy's best known meat product, prosciutto di Parma, is created in Emilia, as is the king of cheeses, Parmigiano Reggiano. Tuscany. Capital city: Florence |
| Zuppa Inglese. One of the most famous Bologna desserts, it's a very old dish also served also in other Emilia Romagna towns and similar to TiramisÃ¹. It is made with liquor (Rosolio or Marsala) soaked sponge cake, custard and cocoa powder. It takes its name from an ancient Elizabethan recipe |
| A vast, wealthy region located in northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna is rich in meats and super-eggy pasta. The craft of curing meat is held in high esteem here. Italy's best known meat product, prosciutto di Parma, is created in Emilia, as is the king of cheeses, Parmigiano Reggiano |
| Balsamic vinegar is an aromatic aged vinegar produced in the Modena and Reggio Emilia provinces of Italy. The original productTraditional Balsamic Vinegaris made from the concentrated juice, or must, of white Trebbiano grapes. It is very dark brown, rich, sweet, and complex, with the finest grades being aged in successive casks made variously of oak, mulberry, chestnut, cherry, juniper, and ash wood. Originally a costly product available to only the Italian upper classes, traditional balsamic vinegar is marked "tradizionale" or "DOC" to denote its Protected designation of origin Protected Designation of Origin status, and is aged for 12 to 25 years. A cheaper non-DOC commercial form described as "aceto balsamico di Modena" (balsamic vinegar of Modena) became widely known and available around the world in the late 20th century, typically made with concentrated grape juice mixed with a strong vinegar, then coloured and slightly sweetened with caramel and sugar. |
| The original, costly, traditional balsamic vinegar (Aceto Balsamico Tradizionale), is made from a reduction of cooked white Trebbiano Juice grape juice, and used as a condiment. It has been produced in Modena and Reggio Emilia since the Middle Ages, being mentioned in a document dated 1046. Appreciated in the House of Este during the Renaissance, it is highly valued by modern chef s and gourmet food lovers. |
| Traditional balsamic vinegar is produced from the juice of just-harvested white grapes (typically, Trebbiano grapes) boiled down to approximately 30% of the original volume to create a concentrate or mosto, which is then fermented with a slow aging process which concentrates the flavours. The flavour intensifies over the years, with the vinegar being stored in wooden casks, becoming sweet, viscous and very concentrated. During this period, a portion evaporates: it is said that this is the " Angels'\_share angels' share ", a term also used in the production of bourbon whiskey, scotch whisky, wine, and other alcoholic beverages. |
| Balsamic vinegar of Modena is a variety of balsamic vinegar and an IGP condiment from Italy. It is produced according to various recipes. The IGP production regulations leaves plenty of leeway, allowing the use of grape must (even if it is not from the provinces of Modena and Reggio Emilia) in percentages between 20 and 90% and wine vinegar between 10 and 80%. The use of caramel is allowed, up to 2%. Reading the tag can provide useful information on the ingredients used and the processing methods. Withdrawals and reinforcements are not expected, that are typical of Traditional Balsamic Vinegar; the ingredients, once mixed, must be kept in wood containers for a duration of at least 60 days. If the product is kept there for 3 years or more it's labeled "invecchiato".The Balsamic vinegar of Modena gained the IGP label on 3 July 2009. |
| Only two consortia produce true traditional balsamic vinegar, Modena and neighboring Reggio Emilia. True balsamic vinegar is made from a reduction of pressed Trebbiano and Lambrusco grapes.The resulting thick syrup, called mosto cotto in Italian, is subsequently aged for a minimum of 12 years in a battery of several barrels of successively smaller sizes. The casks are made of different woods like chestnut, cherry, oak, mulberry, ash and juniper. True balsamic vinegar is rich, glossy, deep brown in color, and has a complex flavour that balances the natural sweet and sour elements of the cooked grape juice with hints of wood from the casks. |
| These are produced by blending a sweet matured vincotto with vinegar produced from the same red grape varieties. The resulting product is allowed to mature for several more months until it becomes "legato," which means "smooth." The result is an Apulian balsamic vinegar that can be used in the same way as a balsamic vinegar of Modena, although it does have some additional properties. Red Apulian grapes and wines exhibit a very high polyphenol count, and these act as antioxidants and as a natural flavour enhancer with other foods. They can enhance other flavours when used in a recipe, while not overpowering them, and as is usually the case with other balsamic vinegars, they can be reduced over heat without any bitter caramelization |
| A comprehensive study about the original making procedure, the aging conditions, and the sensory profile is not available. This and the few and often-confusing documents make the reconstruction of the true history of TBV a challenge.The term balsamico derives from the Latin word “balsamum” and from the Greek word “βάλσαμον”, in the sense of "restorative" or "curative". The art of cooking the must of grapes dates back to the ancient Romans: it was used both as a medicine and in the kitchen as a sweetener and condiment.The first generally accepted document referring to a precious vinegar produced in the area of Modena and Reggio Emilia is the poem written in the 12th century by the monk Donizo of Canossa, although the word "balsamic" is never mentioned. The first testimonies clearly speaking about "balsamic vinegar", as well as of recipes and making procedure appear from the 19th century even if little is known about the original recipes and related making practices. The adjective "balsamic" has been used to designate any kind of generically aromatic vinegar and products not just obtained from the fermentation of grape must alone. As far as the aging method is concerned, it is very similar to the Solera system used in Spain after Napoleonic Wars, spreading abroad after the second half of the 19th century. |
| Traditional balsamic vinegar comes from fermented trebbiano grapes often aged for decades in a series of small barrels. Over time, the vinegar becomes increasingly concentrated into a complex-tasting syrup. The best balsamic vinegar is Aceto Balsamico Tradizionale di Modena |
| The original, costly, traditional balsamic vinegar (Aceto Balsamico Tradizionale), is made from a reduction of cooked white Trebbiano grape juice, and used as a condiment.It has been produced in Modena and Reggio Emilia since the Middle Ages, being mentioned in a document dated 1046.odena uses a different system to indicate the age of its balsamic vinegars (Aceto Balsamico Tradizionale di Modena). A white-coloured cap means the vinegar has aged for at least 12 years and a gold cap bearing the designation extravecchio (extra old) shows the vinegar has aged for 25 years or more |
| Balsamic vinegars range in age from young (three to five years) to middle-aged (six to 12 years) to the noble older versions, which can range from 12 to more than 100 years old. By law a vinegar labeled aceto balsamico tradizionale di Modena must have been wood-aged for a minimum of 12 years.The word stravecchio on the label tells you the balsamic's been aged at least 25 years. Older, high-quality balsamics are sometimes used as an aperitif or digestif after a meal.White balsamic vinegar also comes from Modena, Italy, but is made by an entirely different process than classic balsamic vinegar. The grape undergoes pressurized cooking, which prevents the caramelization of both flavor and color.lder, high-quality balsamics are sometimes used as an aperitif or digestif after a meal. White balsamic vinegar also comes from Modena, Italy, but is made by an entirely different process than classic balsamic vinegar. The grape undergoes pressurized cooking, which prevents the caramelization of both flavor and color |
| 1 In order to bear the name balsamic, the vinegar must be made from the juices of the Trebbiano and Lambrusco grapes. The juice is blended and boiled over a fire. It is then poured into barrels of oak, chestnut, cherry, mulberry, and ash. The juice is allowed to age, ferment, and condense for five years |
| Also from Teramo are the spreadable sausages flavored with nutmeg, liver sausages tasting of garlic and spices. The ventricina from the Vasto area is made with large pieces of fat and lean pork, pressed and seasoned with powdered sweet peppers and fennel and all encased in the dehydrated stomach of the pig itself. Mortadella di Campotosto is another product famous in Abruzzo; is a small mortadella, longish oval-shape. Inside, it is dark red, with a white column of fat. They are generally sold two tied together. Together, they are about as big as two cupped hands put together. Another name for the mortadella in Italian is "coglioni di mulo" (donkey's balls.); using meat from the shoulder and loin and trimmings from making prosciutto, mixed with fat. In all, it is 80% lean meat, of which 25% will be prosciutto (ham), and 20% pancetta. The meat is finely minced, and mixed with seasonings (salt, pepper, white wine.) Some makers will also use cinnamon and cloves and no nitrates are used. |
| Mortadella () is a large Italian sausage or luncheon meat ( salume ) made of finely hashed or ground, heat-cured pork, which incorporates at least 15% small cubes of pork fat (principally the hard fat from the neck of the pig). Mortadella is a product of Bologna, Italy. It is flavoured with spices, including whole or ground black pepper, myrtle berries, and pistachio s. |
| The meat in Mortadella is usually pork. Back meat will be up to 60% of the meat, and cheek lard 40%. But, the sausage can also be made from a mixture of pork and beef, and even pork, beef and horse.he sausages are then cooked in tiled rooms. Some describe the cooking process as baking, some describe it as steaming. They are put in a copper steam kettle called a stufa calda; the people who do the steaming are called stufini.. The moisture for the steaming comes from the product itself |
| Mortadella is a traditional sausage in Bologna, Italy used as a charcuterie meat. It comes already cooked, and has a pronounced taste. It is unsmoked and unfermented. It is pinkish and has a very smooth texture save for the visible chunks of lard mixed in.he sausages are then cooked in tiled rooms. Some describe the cooking process as baking, some describe it as steaming. They are put in a copper steam kettle called a stufa calda; the people who do the steaming are called stufini.. The moisture for the steaming comes from the product itself |
| The bologna sausage (often referred to colloquially as baloney) is named after the city of Bologna in Italy as an adaptation of the more traditional Italian mortadella. Mortadella is made using cured pork, cubed fat, cracked black pepper and sometimes also pistachio nuts |
| Our bologna is not the same as their bologna, though. Italian bologna, called mortadella or mortadella bologna, is typically much spicier-and tastes better-than its mass-produced American counterpart.ike all sausages, bologna is covered in a natural casing made from the gastrointestinal tracts of cattle, sheep and hogs. Or it's put in a synthetic casing, which could be made from collagen, fibrous materials or even plastic |
| Mortadella Bologna IGP from Italy. Mortadella (. [mortadl:a]) is a large Italian sausage or cold cut (salume [salume]) made of finely hashed or ground, heat-cured pork, which incorporates at least 15% small cubes of pork fat (principally the hard fat from the neck of the pig).Mortadella is a product of Bologna, Italy.he mortadella of Amatrice, high in the Apennines of northern Lazio, is unusual in being lightly smoked. Because it originated in Bologna, this contributed to the naming of the American meat Bologna sausage |
| Mortadella Bologna IGP from Italy. Mortadella (. [mortadl:a]) is a large Italian sausage or cold cut (salume [salume]) made of finely hashed or ground, heat-cured pork, which incorporates at least 15% small cubes of pork fat (principally the hard fat from the neck of the pig).Mortadella is a product of Bologna, Italy.ortadella originated in Bologna, the capital of Emilia-Romagna; elsewhere in Italy it may be made either in the Bolognese manner or in a distinctively local style. The mortadella of Prato is a Tuscan speciality flavoured with pounded garlic |
| History of Bologna. Mortadella, the earliest type of the meat, originated in Bologna, Italy and is traceable back to the 15th century. It was commonly a large smoked sausage made from pork and seasoned with visible chunks of peppercorns, pork fat, pistachios and green olives.ologna is made from pure beef or pork, a combination of the two or from a mixture of meat by-products such as tripe, heart, lips and stomachs |
| In Germany, "regular" bologna is sometimes referred to as Mortadella, and is mostly identical and made out of the same meats as its American counterpart, although it often contains pistachio s. The original, larger, and less finely ground Mortadella is then called italienische Mortadella. |
| Bologna sausage, sometimes phonetically spelled baloney (), known in Europe as a Lyoner, is a sausage derived from mortadella : a similar-looking, finely ground pork sausage containing cubes of lard, originally from the Italian city of Bologna (). U.S. Government regulations require American bologna to be finely ground and without visible pieces of lard. Aside from pork, bologna can alternatively be made out of chicken, turkey, beef, venison, combined or soy protein. Unlike the mortadella, bologna is not an Italian product and several differences among process and ingredients are seen. Typical seasoning for bologna includes black pepper, nutmeg, allspice, Uses celery seed, coriander, and like mortadella, myrtle berries give it its distinctive flavor. |
| Bologna comes from Bologna -- Italy, that is. Although if you ask for bologna there, no one will know what you are talking about. What you'll end up with is mortadella, the Italian godfather of American baloney.. Mortadella is a thick Italian sausage, flecked with bits of fat, peppercorns and sometimes pistachios.Mortadella is to bologna as fresh, roasted turkey on Thanksgiving is to sliced turkey lunchmeat.hat you'll end up with is mortadella, the Italian godfather of American baloney.. Mortadella is a thick Italian sausage, flecked with bits of fat, peppercorns and sometimes pistachios. Mortadella is to bologna as fresh, roasted turkey on Thanksgiving is to sliced turkey lunchmeat |
| Bologna sausage, sometimes phonetically spelled as baloney (/bloni/), boloney or polony, is a sausage derived from the Italian mortadella, a similar-looking, finely ground pork sausage containing cubes of lard, originally from the Italian city of Bologna, [boloa]. ).ing bologna is much smaller in diameter than standard bologna. It is a good size for slicing and putting on crackers as a snack or hors d'oeuvre (as opposed to the sandwich-sized slices of typical bologna). It is generally sold as an entire link rather than sliced |
| Our bologna is not the same as their bologna, though. Italian bologna, called mortadella or mortadella bologna, is typically much spicier-and tastes better-than its mass-produced American counterpart.ike all sausages, bologna is covered in a natural casing made from the gastrointestinal tracts of cattle, sheep and hogs. Or it's put in a synthetic casing, which could be made from collagen, fibrous materials or even plastic |
| It's made from beef and/or pork and usually smoked. It's usually sold sliced and ready-to-eat. Substitutes: mortadella. Calabrese sausage Notes: This spicy dry Italian salami is made out of pork and hot chile peppers.ortadella = mortadella bologna Pronunciation: more-tuh-DELL-uh Notes: This exquisite smoked pork sausage is similar to bologna, only it's flavored with garlic and has bits of fat and sometimes pistachios in it. It's a key ingredient in a muffaletta sandwich. Always serve it cold. Substitutes: bologna OR olive loaf |
| Substitutes: p t OR teewurst OR mettwurst (the spreadable kind) OR gelbwurst. mortadella = mortadella bologna Pronunciation: more-tuh-DELL-uh Notes: This exquisite smoked pork sausage is similar to bologna, only it's flavored with garlic and has bits of fat and sometimes pistachios in it.It's a key ingredient in a muffaletta sandwich.Always serve it cold. Substitutes: bologna OR olive loaf.ortadella = mortadella bologna Pronunciation: more-tuh-DELL-uh Notes: This exquisite smoked pork sausage is similar to bologna, only it's flavored with garlic and has bits of fat and sometimes pistachios in it. It's a key ingredient in a muffaletta sandwich. Always serve it cold. Substitutes: bologna OR olive loaf |
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| Bologna is a cooked, smoked sausage made of cured beef, cured pork or a mixture of the two. The bologna might include choice cuts, depending on who's making it, but usually contains afterthoughts of the meat industry-organs, trimmings, end pieces and so on.ur bologna is not the same as their bologna, though. Italian bologna, called mortadella or mortadella bologna, is typically much spicier-and tastes better-than its mass-produced American counterpart |
| Bologna comes from Bologna -- Italy, that is. Although if you ask for bologna there, no one will know what you are talking about. What you'll end up with is mortadella, the Italian godfather of American baloney.. Mortadella is a thick Italian sausage, flecked with bits of fat, peppercorns and sometimes pistachios.Mortadella is to bologna as fresh, roasted turkey on Thanksgiving is to sliced turkey lunchmeat.lthough if you ask for bologna there, no one will know what you are talking about. What you'll end up with is mortadella, the Italian godfather of American baloney.. Mortadella is a thick Italian sausage, flecked with bits of fat, peppercorns and sometimes pistachios |
| In 1475 the writer Bartolomeo Platina said that the Etruscan marzolino was as good as Parmesan cheese: "In Italy there are two types of cheese that compete for the first place: marzolino, so called by the Etruscans because it is made in Etruria in March, and Parmesan cheese, from the Cisalpine region, that is also known as maggengo, because it is produced in May (maggio in Italian |
| There are many misconceptions about the word Parmesan, but there is no doubt whatsoever about Parmesan cheese's origin! Parmesan refers to the famous cheese made in and around the Italian province of Parma for the past eight centuries and more. Historically speaking, it is an earlier term for what we now call Parmigiano ReggianoÂ® cheese |
| In 2008, European courts decreed that Parmigiano Reggiano is the only hard cheese that can legally be called Parmesan. In so doing, they acknowledged the historical fact that the word can be traced to Parma and that consumers associate the cheese with its origin in the Parma-Reggio region of Italy |
| Yet, there is another side of this wine worth exploring. Lambrusco is made in Emilia-Romagna, which is in the central part of Italy lying south of the Veneto and north of Tuscany. Emilia-Romagna is not one of Italy's premier wine regions. It may, however, be the premier food region. This is the home of Parmesan-Reggiano cheese, Balsamic vinegar and Prosciutto ham |
| Parmigiano-Reggiano, or Parmesan cheese, is a hard, granular cheese. The name Parmesan is often used generically for various simulations of this cheese, although this is prohibited in trading in the European Economic Area under European law. It is named after the producing areas, which comprise the provinces of Parma, Reggio Emilia, Bologna, Modena, and Mantua, Italy. Under Italian law, only cheese produced in these provinces may be labelled Parmigiano-Reggiano, and European law classifies t |
| The term parmesan is used in English language, while the original term for the cheese is Parmigiano-Reggiano. It is named after the producing areas of Parma, Modena, Bologna, Reggio Emilia, in Emilia-Romagna, and Mantova, in Lombardy, Italy.Parmesan is used as a common term for cheeses, duplicating true Parmesan cheese, especially outside Europe.In Europe, the name parmesan has been graded as a protected designation of origin. Parmesan Cheese is made from raw cow's milk. Parmesan cheese is used in grated form over pastas, tomato sauces, salads and warm, crusty French and Italian breads. 2 The cheese is also stirred into soup and risotto, to enhance their flavor. 3 Parmesan type can also be eaten in chunks, along with balsamic vinegar |
| In most of Europe, Parmesan cheese is referred to by its Italian name: Parmigiano-Reggiano, a reference to the regions in which the cheese is produced. To bear the Parmigiano label, the cheese must be made from cow's milk between May and November in Modena, Parma, Reggio Emilia, or parts of Bologna and Mantova.ome of these cheeses rival true Parmigiano-Reggiano for flavor and texture, while others are of a somewhat lesser quality. If possible, cooks should buy this cheese in a whole wedge, rather than pre-grated, as the wedge will hold flavor and texture better, and the cheese will not be as dry when it is used |
| In most of Europe, Parmesan cheese is referred to by its Italian name: Parmigiano-Reggiano, a reference to the regions in which the cheese is produced. To bear the Parmigiano label, the cheese must be made from cow's milk between May and November in Modena, Parma, Reggio Emilia, or parts of Bologna and Mantova |
| You'll also find very good food in Modena. Modena Location: Modena is in the heart of northern Italy's Emilia Romagna region, a region known for its quality food production that includes Parmesan cheese, prosciutto, and balsamic vinegar. It's about 60 kilometers northwest of Bologna and 60 kilometers southeast of Parma.See our Emilia Romagna region map to find its location.n the rail line between Parma and Bologna, Modena is easy to reach by train and it's a short walk to the historic center or the Enzo Ferrari Museum from the station. To arrive by car, take the A1 Autostrada. The closest airport is at Bologna (see Italy Airports Map |
| (Italian) (parma). a city in N Italy, in Emilia-Romagna: capital of the duchy of Parma and Piacenza from 1545 until it became part of Italy in 1860; important food industry (esp Parmesan cheese). Pop: 163 457 (2001 |
| By the early 14th century, Parmesan cheese had traveled from its place of origin in the Parma-Reggio region over the mountains to Tuscany, where ships departing from Pisa and Livorno carried it to other Mediterranean ports |
| Whey contains little protein. This means ricotta production is a low-yield process, considering the amount of whey required to produce it. The whey is heated, sometimes with additional acid such as vinegar or lemon juice to catalyze the coagulation through heat of albumin and globulin in the whey. The whey is heated to a near-boiling temperature, much hotter than during the production of the original cheese, of which the whey is a remnant. |
| Whey cheese is a dairy product made of whey, the by-product of cheesemaking. After the production of most cheeses, about 50% of milk solids remain in the whey, including most of the lactose and lactalbumin. The production of whey cheese allows cheesemakers to use the remaining whey more efficiently instead of discarding it as a waste product. |
| The whey used is usually a by-product in the production process of other harder cheeses, commonly that of halloumi or kefalotyri cheese. The whey is gradually heated to in a large cooking bowl. A small amount of goat or sheep milk (5–10%) can be added at this temperature to improve the end product quality. The temperature is then increased to boiling point, whilst mixing. At small crumbly curds of anari start forming and are skimmed off the surface using a slotted spoon or a colander. They are placed in a container that allows further drainage and then cut into cubes of roughly 10 cm sides.Excluding the drainage, the above process takes roughly 1 hour. |
| Whey cheese s are fresh cheeses made from whey, a by-product from the process of producing other cheeses which would otherwise be discarded. Corsican brocciu, Italian ricotta, Romanian urda, Greek mizithra, Cypriot anari cheese and Norwegian Brunost are examples. Brocciu is mostly eaten fresh, and is as such a major ingredient in Corsican cuisine, but it can also be found in an aged form. |
| Whey is the liquid remaining after milk has been curd led and strained. It is a byproduct of the manufacture of cheese or casein and has several commercial uses. Sweet whey is manufactured during the making of rennet types of hard cheese like Cheddar or Swiss cheese. Acid whey (also known as "sour whey") is a byproduct produced during the making of acid types of dairy products such as cottage cheese or strained yogurt. |
| A whey protein isolate (often whey isolate) is a dietary supplement and food ingredient created by separating components from milk. Whey is a by-product of the cheese-making process. Whey can be processed to yield whey protein in three forms: whey isolate, whey concentrate, or whey hydrolysate. The difference between the whey protein forms is the composition of the product, particularly the protein content. Whey isolates contain the higher percentage of pure protein and can be pure enough to be virtually lactose free, carbohydrate free, fat free, and cholesterol free. |
| Cheesemaking may have originated from nomadic herdsmen who stored milk in vessels made from the sheep 's and goats ' stomachs. Because their stomach linings contains a mix of lactic acid, wild bacteria as milk contaminants and rennet, the milk would ferment and coagulate. A product reminiscent of yogurt would have been produced, which, through gentle agitation and the separation of curd s from whey would have resulted in the production of cheese; the cheese being essentially a concentration of the major milk protein, casein, and milk fat. The whey protein s, other minor milk proteins, and the lactose are all removed in the cheese whey. |
| Ricotta ( in Italian ) is an Italian whey cheese made from sheep, cow, goat, or Italian water buffalo milk whey left over from the production of cheese. Like other whey cheeses, it is made by coagulating the proteins that remain after the casein has been used to make cheese, notably albumin and globulin. |
| Whey is used to produce whey cheese s such as ricotta, Whey butter whey butter, so-called brunost (brown cheeses—technically not cheeses at all), and many other products for human consumption. The fat content of whey is low; for example 1,000 kg of whey are required to make typically 1 kg of whey butter. It is also an additive in many processed foods, including breads, crackers, and commercial pastry, and in Fodder animal feed. Whey proteins consist primarily of α-lactalbumin and β-lactoglobulin. Depending on the method of manufacture, whey may also contain glycomacropeptides (GMP). |
| Cheese was far more important as a foodstuff, especially for common people, and it has been suggested that it was, during many periods, the chief supplier of animal protein among the lower classes. Many varieties of cheese eaten today, like Dutch Edam, Northern French Brie and Italian Parmesan, were available and well known in late medieval times. There were also whey cheese s, like ricotta, made from by-products of the production of harder cheeses. Cheese was used in cooking for pies and soups, the latter being common fare in German-speaking areas. Butter, another important dairy product, was in popular use in the regions of Northern Europe that specialized in cattle production in the latter half of the Middle Ages, the Low Countries and Southern Scandinavia. While most other regions used oil or lard as cooking fats, butter was the dominant cooking medium in these areas. Its production also allowed for a lucrative butter export from the 12th century onward. |
| Most of the Austrian and CEE varieties contain less whey and are therefore drier and more solid than the German and Scandinavian ones. Typical sorts usually contain 65-80% water out of the total mass. To make the curd firmer, a small amount of rennet may also be added. Some or most of the whey is removed to standardize the quark to the desired thickness. Traditionally, this is done by hanging the cheese in loosely woven cotton gauze called cheesecloth and letting the whey drip off, which gives quark its distinctive shape of a wedge with rounded edges. In industrial production, however, cheese is separated from whey in a centrifuge and later formed into blocks. |
| Granular cheese, also known as stirred curd cheese and hard cheese, is a type of cheese produced by repeatedly stirring and draining a mixture of curd and whey. It can refer to a wide variety of cheeses, including the grana cheeses such as Parmigiano-Reggiano (at right) and various others. Many types are commonly used in the production of processed cheese, especially American cheese, which by law must consist of Cheddar cheese, Colby cheese, cheese curd, or granular cheese. |
| During cheese making, casein coagulates into curd and settles to the bottom, while whey remains in liquid form. When this liquid is drained off, dried and processed, we get whey protein powder. Contrary to what you may think, raw whey does not just contain protein only |
| Quick Answer. Whey is a component of dairy products and is found in the highest concentration in non-fat dairy. It is used in the production of some cheeses, including ricotta. Dried whey is an additive in a number of processed foods, including crackers, pastries and breads. It is also used as a dietary supplement |
| Whey protein is the liquid by-product of cheese production; casein is located in the curds that separate from the whey in the process. Cottage cheese is, simply, casein and whey. A half cup serving of fat free cottage cheese provides 80 calories and 16 grams of highly beneficial protein. 2. You can't beat canned tuna for quick and easy when it come to high-protein foods. However, its benefits to bodybuilders go beyond convenience |
| Hard Cheese-Firm-These are cheeses which have been pressed to remove as much of the whey and moisture from the curds as possible to ensure a long keeping product. Cheeses may be matured from anything between 12 weeks in the case of mild Cheddar, up to 2 years or more in the case of vintage Cheddar, Parmesan or Manchego |
| The manufacturing process of Parmesan cheese wheels in an Italian factory. If you're wondering...The remaining whey in the vat is traditionally used to feed the pigs from which Prosciutto di Parma (cured Parma ham) is produced. 1 Howto & Style. 2 Standard YouTube License |
| Whey Starts the Cheese Making. The milk is gently warmed in large cauldrons and some naturally fermented whey from the previous day's production is stirred in. The whey, a thin but highly nutritious byproduct of Parmesan cheese making, starts the acidification of the milk |
| Ricotta cheese contains the most whey of any whole food because it is made from whey protein. During the cheese-making process, the curds separate from the whey. For years whey protein was a waste product of this process and was simply thrown away |
| Like ricotta, mascarpone is made by coagulating cream with lemon juice or vinegar, but the similarities stop there. Instead of having a lumpy texture like ricotta, it's smooth and creamy, and mascarpone is also made from the curd, whereas ricotta is made from the whey.ike ricotta, mascarpone is made by coagulating cream with lemon juice or vinegar, but the similarities stop there. Instead of having a lumpy texture like ricotta, it's smooth and creamy, and mascarpone is also made from the curd, whereas ricotta is made from the whey |
| Whey protein is a liquid byproduct of cheese production that is sold as a dietary supplement in protein powders and shakes. Whey protein used to be discarded by cheese manufacturers as a waste product.Pouring curds and whey into a sieve. The whey is the yellow translucent liquid.hen a source of protein has all 9 essential amino acids, which are amino acids your body needs to get from food, that food is said to be a complete protein. Foods like meats, dairy, eggs and rare vegetable proteins such as quinoa are complete proteins |
| Source of Whey Protein. Twenty percent of the protein in milk is in the form of whey protein, while the remaining 80 percent is from casein. When whey protein is manufactured, the first step is to change milk into curds and whey.Once that happens, the whey is separated from the curds, after which it is processed into whey protein concentrate, whey protein isolate or hydrolyzed whey protein.hen whey protein is manufactured, the first step is to change milk into curds and whey. Once that happens, the whey is separated from the curds, after which it is processed into whey protein concentrate, whey protein isolate or hydrolyzed whey protein |
| Most of the whey used in different food products is obtained as sweet whey from rennet types of hard cheeses. For acid whey, lactic acid mother cultures are grown on media and then bulk culture are propagated and added to skim milk to make cottage cheese (cottage cheese is also made with the use of rennet).here are two types of whey. Sweet Whey: Sweet whey is manufactured during making of rennet type hard cheese like cheddar or Swiss cheese. Acid Whey: Acid whey (also known as sour whey) is obtained during making of acid type of cheese such as cottage cheese |
| Aged cheese contains some, but not all cultures produce probiotics. Fermented cheeses include cheddar, Swiss, parmesan, Gouda and many others. Most cheeses like these start with lactic acid bacteria which form lactic acid which causes the milk to form curds and whey |
| Whey is the liquid remaining after milk has been curdled and strained. It is a by-product of the manufacture of cheese or casein and has several commercial uses. Sweet whey is manufactured during the making of rennet types of hard cheese like cheddar or Swiss cheese.Acid whey (also known as sour whey) is a by-product produced during the making of acid types of dairy products such as cottage cheese or strained yogurt.his makes the milk coagulate or curdle, separating the milk solids (curds) from the liquid whey. Sweet whey is the byproduct of rennet-coagulated cheese and acid whey (also called sour whey) is the byproduct of acid-coagulated cheese |
| Whey or milk plasma is the liquid remaining after milk has been curdled and strained; it is a by-product of the manufacture of cheese or casein and has several commercial uses. Whey is used to produce ricotta and gjetost cheeses and many other products for human consumption |
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| Maltagliati () are a type of pasta typical product to the Emilia-Romagna region of Italy. |
| Emilia-Romagna's intensive farming economy in the northern region of Italy results in plentiful dairy and meat products, and their commonality in regional cooking – more so than the olive oil found in southern regions of Italy. Pastas from Emilia-Romagna and its capital, Bologna, are almost always served with a ragù, a thick sauce made from ingredients such as onions, carrots, finely ground pork and beef, celery, butter, and tomatoes. |
| Although the Adriatic coast is a major fishing area (well known for its eels and clams), the region is more famous for its meat products, especially pork-based, that include: Parma's prosciutto, Culatello culatello and Felino salami, Piacenza's pancetta, coppa and salami, Bologna's mortadella and salame rosa, Modena's zampone, cotechino and cappello del prete and Ferrara 's salama da sugo. Reggio Emilia is famous for its fresh egg-made pasta cappelletti (similar to Bologna's tortellini but differing in size), the typical erbazzone a spinach and Parmigiano Reggiano salted cake and its Gnocco Fritto some kind of mixed flour stripes fried in boiling oil, enjoyed in combination with ham or salami. Crescentina best known as tigella is the typical thin round bread that originates in the Apennines around Modena and it is usually filled in with the typical cunza (a spread made from pork lard and flavoured with garlic and rosemary) or with cold cuts, cheese and salty dressings or sweet spreads. Piacenza and Ferrara are also known for some dishes prepared with horse and donkey meat. Regional desserts include zuppa inglese (custard-based dessert made with sponge cake and Alchermes liqueur) and panpepato (Christmas cake made with pepper, chocolate, spices, and almonds). An exhaustive list of the most important regional wines should include Sangiovese from Romagna, Lambrusco from Reggio Emilia or Modena, Cagnina di Romagna, Gutturnio and Trebbiano from Piacenza. |
| Farfalle () are a type of pasta commonly known as bow-tie pasta. The name is derived from the Italian word farfalla ( butterfly ). The 'e' at the end of the word is the Italian feminine plural ending, making the meaning of the word "butterflies". In the Italian city of Modena, farfalle are known as strichetti. A larger variation of farfalle is known as farfallone, while the miniature version is called farfalline. Farfalle date back to the 16th century in the Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna regions of Northern Italy. |
| Strozzapreti (; "priest-choker" or "priest-strangler" in Italian ) are an elongated form of cavatelli, or hand-rolled pasta typical of the Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Marche and Umbria regions of Italy as well as in the state of San Marino. The name is also used for a baked cheese and vegetable dumpling, prepared in some regions of Italy and in the French island of Corsica. |
| Traditional cuisine remains a strong part of Cadelbosco's identity, which takes its influence from Emilia-Romagna's authentic dishes such as tortelli di zucca, erbazzone, gnocco fritto, homemade pasta, zampone and cotechino with beans, pork and rabbit meat. Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese and Lambrusco wine are also a major part of the cuisine. |
| Emilia-Romagna is considered one of the richest regions of Italy with regards to its gastronomic and wine-making tradition. The region is known for its egg and filled pasta made with soft wheat flour. Bologna is notable for pasta dishes like tortellini, lasagne, gramigna and tagliatelle which are found also in many other parts of the region in different declinations. The Romagna subregion is known as well for pasta dishes like, garganelli, strozzapreti, sfoglia lorda and tortelli alla lastra. In the Emilia subregion, except Piacenza which is heavily influenced by the cuisines of Lombardy, rice is eaten to a lesser extent. Polenta, a maize-based dish, is common both in Emilia and Romagna. The celebrated balsamic vinegar is made only in the Emilian cities of Modena and Reggio Emilia, following legally binding traditional procedures. Parmigiano Reggiano (Parmesan Cheese) is produced in Reggio Emilia, Parma, Modena and Bologna and is much used in cooking, while Grana Padano variety is produced in the rest of the region. |
| Emilia-Romagna is known for its egg and filled pasta made with soft wheat flour. The Romagna subregion is known as well for pasta dishes like cappelletti, garganelli, strozzapreti, sfoglia lorda and tortelli alla lastra or very peculiar cheese like squacquerone, piada snacks are famous worldwide. |
| Bologna and Modena are notable for pasta dishes like tortellini, lasagne, 901 gramigna and tagliatelle which are found also in many other parts of the region in different declinations. The celebrated balsamic vinegar is made only in the Emilian cities of Modena and Reggio Emilia, following legally binding traditional procedures. Parmigiano Reggiano cheese is produced in Reggio Emilia, Parma, Modena and Bologna and is much used in cooking, while Grana Padano variety is produced in Piacenza. |
| Pasta is generally served with some type of sauce; the sauce and the type of pasta are usually matched based on consistency and ease of eating. Northern Italian cooking uses less tomato sauce, garlic and herbs. In Northern Italy white sauce is more common. However Italian cuisine is best identified by individual regions. Pasta dishes with lighter use of tomato are found in Trentino-Alto Adige and Emilia Romagna. In Bologna, the meat-based Bolognese sauce incorporates a small amount of tomato concentrate and a green sauce called pesto originates from Genoa. In Central Italy, there are sauces such as tomato sauce, amatriciana, arrabbiata and the egg-based carbonara.Tomato sauces are also present in Southern Italian cuisine, where they originated. In Southern Italy more complex variations include pasta paired with fresh vegetables, olives, capers or seafood. Varieties include puttanesca, pasta alla norma (tomatoes, eggplant and fresh or baked cheese), pasta con le sarde (fresh sardines, pine nuts, fennel and olive oil), spaghetti aglio, olio e peperoncino (literally with garlic, [olive] oil and hot chili peppers). |
| Tortelli is a type of pasta traditionally made in the Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, and Tuscany regions of Italy. It can be found in several shapes, including square (similar to ravioli ), semi-circular (similar to anellini ), or twisted into a rounded, hat-like form (similar to cappelletti). It can be served with melted butter, bolognese sauce, broth, or other sauces. The same word is also used to describe small, fried pastries filled with jam or cream. |
| Tagliatelle (. [taatlle]) and tagliolini (from the Italian tagliare, meaning to cut) is a traditional type of pasta from Emilia-Romagna and Marche, regions of Italy.agliolini is another variety of tagliatelle that is long and cylindrical in shape, not long and flat. Both tagliolini and tagliatelle are made with egg pasta. The traditional ratio is one egg to one hundred grams of flour |
| Tagliatelle. Tagliatelle and tagliolini is a traditional type of pasta from Emilia-Romagna and Marche, regions of Italy. Individual pieces of tagliatelle are long, flat ribbons that are similar in shape to fettuccine and are typically about 6.5 mm to 10 mm wide.Tagliatelle can be served with a variety of sauces, though the classic is a meat sauce or Bolognese sauce.Tagliolini is another variety of tagliatelle that is long and cylindrical in shape, not long and flat.ndividual pieces of tagliatelle are long, flat ribbons that are similar in shape to fettuccine and are typically about 6.5 mm to 10 mm wide. Tagliatelle can be served with a variety of sauces, though the classic is a meat sauce or Bolognese sauce |
| A popular Christmas food in Emilia-Romagna and the north: filled pasta. After you've (ahem) refrained from indulging on Christmas Eve, you're allowed to really tuck in on Christmas Day. Lunch is the main meal. Pasta in brodo (pasta in broth) is a common kickoff to the meal across Italy, but particularly in the north. In Bologna, it's all about meat-filled tortellini in capon (eel) broth; in Ferrara, the pasta's stuffed with pumpkin filling |
| Tortellini. Tortellini are ring-shaped pasta, sometimes also described as navel shaped, hence their alternative name of belly button. They are typically stuffed with a mix of meat or cheese. Originally from the Italian region of Emilia, they are usually served in broth, either of beef, chicken, or both |
| Italy >. The typical pasta recipe of Bologna (in Emilia Romagna). This meat-based pasta recipe is prepared with tomatoes, fried garlic, olives all prepared with ground meat, usually a mix of beef (or veal) and pork. When served top it with Parmigiano cheese and peperoncino. See also: Matching each sauce with the right type of pasta Types of pasta Italian cuisine |
| Cappelletti are a type of stuffed fresh pasta originating from the northern Italian region of Emilia-Romagna, particularly around the towns of Modena and Bologna. They date back at least to the Middle Ages, when they were a luxury food for aristocrats' tables. The name means little hats, which is what their rounded shape resembles |
| The earliest documented recipe of an Italian meat-based sauce (ragù) served with pasta comes from late 18th century Imola, near Bologna. A recipe for a meat sauce for pasta that is specifically described as being "bolognese" appeared in Pellegrino Artusi 's cookbook of 1891. The ragù alla bolognese that is now traditionally associated with tagliatelle and lasagne is somewhat different from Artusi's recipe. Many traditional variations currently exist. In 1982 the Italian Academy of Cuisine registered a recipe for authentic ragù alla bolognese with the Bologna Chamber of Commerce (incorporating some fresh pancetta and a little milk). In Italy, ragù alla bolognese is often referred to simply as ragù; and in Bologna, tagliatella. |
| The earliest documented recipe for a meat-based sauce ( ragù ) served with pasta comes from late 18th century Imola, near Bologna. Pellegrino Artusi published a recipe for a meat sauce characterized as being bolognese in his cookbook published in 1891. Artusi's recipe, which he called Maccheroni alla bolognese, is thought to derive from the mid 19th century when he spent considerable time in Bologna ( maccheroni being a generic term for pasta, both dried and fresh). The recipe only partially resembles the ragù alla bolognese that is traditionally associated with tagliatelle. The sauce called for predominantly lean veal filet along with pancetta, butter, onion, and carrot. The meats and vegetables were to be finely minced, cooked with butter until the meats browned, then covered and cooked with broth. Artusi commented that the taste could be made even more pleasant by adding small pieces of dried mushroom, a few slices of truffle, or chicken liver cooked with the meat and diced. As a final touch, he also suggested adding half a glass of cream to the sauce when it was completely done to make it taste even smoother. Artusi recommended serving this sauce with a medium size pasta ("horse teeth") made from durum wheat. The pasta was to be made fresh, cooked until it was firm, and then flavored with the sauce and Parmigiano cheese. |
| In the century-plus since Artusi recorded and subsequently published his recipe for Maccheroni alla bolognese, what is now ragù alla bolognese has evolved with the cuisine of the region. Most notable is the preferred choice of pasta, which today is widely recognized as fresh tagliatelle. Another reflection of the evolution of the cuisine over the past 150 years is the addition of tomato, either as a puree or as a concentrated paste, to the common mix of ingredients. Similarly, both wine and milk appear today in the list of ingredients in many of the contemporary recipes, and beef has mostly displaced veal as the dominant meat. |
| Gruppo Virtuale Cuochi Italiani (GVCI), an international organization and network of culinary professionals dedicated to authentic Italian cuisine, annually organizes and promotes an "International Day of Italian Cuisines" (IDIC). In 2010 tagliatelle al ragu alla bolognese was the official dish for IDIC. The event, held on 17 January 2010, included participation by 450 professional chefs in 50 countries who prepared the signature dish according to "an authentic" recipe provided by chef Mario Caramella. Media coverage was broad internationally, but reports often incorrectly identified the recipe followed as that of l'Accademia Italiana della Cucina, and some included stock photographs of spaghetti Bolognese |
| Legend has it that tagliatelle was created by a talented court chef, who was inspired by Lucrezia d'Este's hairdo on the occasion of her marriage to Annibale II Bentivoglio, in 1487. In reality, this was a joke invented by humourist Augusto Majani in 1931. |
| The recipe was called tagliolini di pasta e sugo, alla maniera di Zafiran (tagliolini of pasta and sauce in the manner of Zafiran) and it was served on silver plates. Over the years, tagliatelle has become considered a more common food |
| In Bologna ragù alla bolognese is customarily paired and served with tagliatelle, made with eggs and northern Italy’s soft wheat flour. Acceptable alternatives to fresh tagliatelle include other broad flat pasta shapes, such as pappardelle or fettuccine, and tube shapes, such as rigatoni and penne. While the main complaint of traditionalists is against the use of spaghetti rather than fresh tagliatelle for the pasta, native Bolognese Piero Valdiserra has argued that "spaghetti could be considered traditional in Bologna", even though tagliatelle is the "most suitable" pasta. |
| Ragu alla Barese is prepared using horse meat; Ragu alla Napoletana has a lot of tomatoes and uses red wine; Ragu alla Bolognese uses white wine and less tomatoes. Ragu alla Bolognese or Bolognese sauce is the most popular version of ragu. Bolognese sauce originated in Bologna, Italy and dates back to the 15th century. It is a pasta sauce that is meat based and contains a small amount of tomato sauce |
| A recipe for a meat sauce for pasta that is specifically described as being bolognese appeared in Pellegrino Artusi's cookbook of 1891. The ragÃ¹ alla bolognese that is now traditionally associated with tagliatelle and lasagne is somewhat different from Artusi's recipe |
| The earliest documented recipe of an Italian meat-based sauce (ragu) ragÃ¹ served with pasta comes from late 18th Century, imola Near. Bologna a recipe for a meat sauce for pasta that is specifically described as being bolognese appeared In Pellegrino 'artusi s cookbook of. 1891n 1982 the Italian Academy of Cuisine registered a recipe for authentic ragu ragÃ¹ alla bolognese with The Bologna chamber Of (commerce incorporating some fresh pancetta and a little). Milk In, italy ragu ragÃ¹ alla bolognese is often referred to simply; as ragu RagÃ¹, and. in bologna tagliatella |
| 1 vote Vote for this answer. While many believe that spaghetti (or even pasta in some accounts) originated in China (where long thin noodles have a lengthy history), some now assert that the reading of a lost Marco Polo manuscript which led to this belief, was in fact an inaccurate Latin translation.egend has it that Cicero, the famous Roman orator was fond of laganum, an ancient tagliatelle. The Saracens, originally from North Africa, invaded southern Italy in the 9th century and occupied Sicily for 200 hundred years. Pasta is now associated with Italians as a whole |
| Follow Business Insider: When Americans think of Italian food, they tend to think of pepperoni pizza, garlic bread, and chicken Parmesan. But all of those dishes are actually Italian-American hybrid foods created by Italian immigrants who were cooking with U.S. ingredients.In other words, what we think of as classic Italian is not actually from Italy at all.Sunday Gravy was something many Italian-American children grew up with. Families would throw all kinds of meat into a pot and and let it simmer with tomato sauce, onions, garlic, and bit of olive oil. The resulting meat sauce is very similar to both Neapolitan ragu ragÃ¹ and bolognese. sauce |
| The earliest documented recipe for a meat-based sauce ( ragù ) served with pasta comes from late 18th century Imola, near Bologna. Pellegrino Artusi published a recipe for a meat sauce characterized as being bolognese in his cookbook published in 1891. Artusi's recipe, which he called Maccheroni alla bolognese, is thought to derive from the mid 19th century when he spent considerable time in Bologna ( maccheroni being a generic term for pasta, both dried and fresh). The recipe only partially resembles the ragù alla bolognese that is traditionally associated with tagliatelle. The sauce called for predominantly lean veal filet along with pancetta, butter, onion, and carrot. The meats and vegetables were to be finely minced, cooked with butter until the meats browned, then covered and cooked with broth. Artusi commented that the taste could be made even more pleasant by adding small pieces of dried mushroom, a few slices of truffle, or chicken liver cooked with the meat and diced. As a final touch, he also suggested adding half a glass of cream to the sauce when it was completely done to make it taste even smoother. Artusi recommended serving this sauce with a medium size pasta ("horse teeth") made from durum wheat. The pasta was to be made fresh, cooked until it was firm, and then flavored with the sauce and Parmigiano cheese. |
| In the century-plus since Artusi recorded and subsequently published his recipe for Maccheroni alla bolognese, what is now ragù alla bolognese has evolved with the cuisine of the region. Most notable is the preferred choice of pasta, which today is widely recognized as fresh tagliatelle. Another reflection of the evolution of the cuisine over the past 150 years is the addition of tomato, either as a puree or as a concentrated paste, to the common mix of ingredients. Similarly, both wine and milk appear today in the list of ingredients in many of the contemporary recipes, and beef has mostly displaced veal as the dominant meat. |
| Since tagliatelle are generally made as fresh pasta, the texture is porous and rough, making it ideal for thick sauces, generally made with beef, veal, or pork, and occasionally with rabbit, as well as several other less rich (and more vegetarian) options, such as briciole e noci (with breadcrumbs and nut s), uovo e formaggio (with eggs and cheese—a less rich carbonara ), or simply pomodoro e basilico (with tomatoes and basil). |
| The traditional main course is pasta, which includes regular pasta, pasta in broth and baked pasta, prepared in many different shapes. Almost all of pasta dishes require a base of “sfoglia”, a dough of eggs and flour, handmade with a rolling pin. First courses include cappelletti, passatelli in broth, lasagne, cannelloni, nidi di rondine, ravioli, tagliatelle, garganelli, maltagliati, gnocchi and strozzapreti, seasoned with bolognese sauce or a dressing of butter and sage. |
| The Neapolitan type is made from three main parts: a soffritto, meat, and tomato sauce. However, a major difference is how the meat is used, as well as the amount of tomato in the sauce. Bolognese versions use very finely chopped meat, while Neapolitan versions use whole meat, taking it from the casserole when cooked and serving it as a second course or with pasta. Also, the Neapolitan soffritto contains much more onion compared to the Bolognese. Preferences for ingredients also differ. In Naples, white wine is replaced by red wine, butter by lard or olive oil, and lots of basil leaves are used where Bolognese ragù has no herbs. In the Neapolitan recipe, the content may well be enriched by adding raisin s, pine nut s, and involtini with different fillings. Milk or cream is not used, and a relative abundance of tomato sauce in flavour, in contrast to Bolognese use of a minimal amount, is preferred. The tomato season is, of course, much longer in more southern Naples than in more northern Bologna. Like the Bolognese, Neapolitan ragù also has quite a wide range of variants, the best known of which is ragù guardaporta (doorman's ragù). |
| In Bologna ragù alla bolognese is customarily paired and served with tagliatelle, made with eggs and northern Italy’s soft wheat flour. Acceptable alternatives to fresh tagliatelle include other broad flat pasta shapes, such as pappardelle or fettuccine, and tube shapes, such as rigatoni and penne. While the main complaint of traditionalists is against the use of spaghetti rather than fresh tagliatelle for the pasta, native Bolognese Piero Valdiserra has argued that "spaghetti could be considered traditional in Bologna", even though tagliatelle is the "most suitable" pasta. |
| Pasta is generally served with some type of sauce; the sauce and the type of pasta are usually matched based on consistency and ease of eating. Northern Italian cooking uses less tomato sauce, garlic and herbs. In Northern Italy white sauce is more common. However Italian cuisine is best identified by individual regions. Pasta dishes with lighter use of tomato are found in Trentino-Alto Adige and Emilia Romagna. In Bologna, the meat-based Bolognese sauce incorporates a small amount of tomato concentrate and a green sauce called pesto originates from Genoa. In Central Italy, there are sauces such as tomato sauce, amatriciana, arrabbiata and the egg-based carbonara.Tomato sauces are also present in Southern Italian cuisine, where they originated. In Southern Italy more complex variations include pasta paired with fresh vegetables, olives, capers or seafood. Varieties include puttanesca, pasta alla norma (tomatoes, eggplant and fresh or baked cheese), pasta con le sarde (fresh sardines, pine nuts, fennel and olive oil), spaghetti aglio, olio e peperoncino (literally with garlic, [olive] oil and hot chili peppers). |
| Tortelli is a type of pasta traditionally made in the Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, and Tuscany regions of Italy. It can be found in several shapes, including square (similar to ravioli ), semi-circular (similar to anellini ), or twisted into a rounded, hat-like form (similar to cappelletti). It can be served with melted butter, bolognese sauce, broth, or other sauces. The same word is also used to describe small, fried pastries filled with jam or cream. |
| Ragu alla Barese is prepared using horse meat; Ragu alla Napoletana has a lot of tomatoes and uses red wine; Ragu alla Bolognese uses white wine and less tomatoes. Ragu alla Bolognese or Bolognese sauce is the most popular version of ragu. Bolognese sauce originated in Bologna, Italy and dates back to the 15th century. It is a pasta sauce that is meat based and contains a small amount of tomato sauce |
| Melatonin is known to aid in reducing the effects of jet lag, especially in eastward travel, by promoting the necessary reset of the body's sleep-wake phase. If the timing is not correct, however, it can instead delay adaption. |
| Often, treatment is ignored for persons with the jet lag type because people eventually return to their regular time zone and normal sleep-wake cycle and no longer exhibit symptoms. For people who travel often, it is preferable to adjust to the new time zone by sleeping at times appropriate to that zone if they intend to be there for one week or longer. Diets that target jet lag are also effective for some people, and light therapy, which involves exposure to a lighted device to simulate daytime, may be helpful to some people to adjust to new time zones |
| Light therapy has been tested for individuals with shift work sleep disorder, and for jet lag. |
| Travelling by 10 hours or more is usually best managed by assuming it is a 14-hour westward transition and delaying the body clock. A customised jet lag program can be obtained from an online jet lag calculator. These programs consider the sleep pattern of the user, the number of time zones crossed, and the direction of travel. The efficacy of these jet lag calculators has not been documented |
| Hypnotics are often used to treat the symptoms of insomnia, or other sleep disorders. Benzodiazepines are still among the most widely prescribed sedative-hypnotics in the United States today. Certain non-benzodiazepine drugs are used as hypnotics as well. Although they lack the chemical structure of the benzodiazepines, their sedative effect is similarly through action on the GABAA receptor. They also have a reputation of being less addictive than benzodiazepines. Melatonin, a naturally-occurring hormone, is often used over the counter (OTC) to treat insomnia and jet lag. This hormone appears to be excreted by the pineal gland early during the sleep cycle and may contribute to human circadian rhythms. Because OTC melatonin supplements are not subject to careful and consistent manufacturing, more specific melatonin agonists are sometimes preferred. They are used for their action on melatonin receptors in the suprachiasmatic nucleus, responsible for sleep-wake cycles. Many barbiturates have or had an FDA-approved indication for use as sedative-hypnotics, but have become less widely used because of their limited safety margin in overdose, their potential for dependence, and the degree of central nervous system depression they induce. The amino-acid L-tryptophan is also available OTC, and seems to be free of dependence or abuse liability. However, it is not as powerful as the traditional hypnotics. Because of the possible role of serotonin in sleep patterns, a new generation of 5-HT antagonists are in current development as hypnotics. |
| Timing of exercise and food consumption have also been suggested as remedies, though their applicability in humans and practicality for most travellers are not certain, and no firm guidelines exist. There are very little data supporting the use of diet to adjust to jet lag. While there are data supporting the use of exercise, the intensity of exercise that may be required is significant, and possibly difficult to maintain for non-athletes. These strategies may be used both before departure and after landing. Individuals may differ in their susceptibility to jet lag and in how quickly they can adjust to new sleep-wake schedules |
| Jet lag - jet lag and late night schedules disrupt circadian cycle of melatonin. Non-addictive, safely resets circadian rhythms and natural sleep patterns, improving overall sleep quality. No Hangover, unlike other types of sleep aids, melatonin does not produce a hang-over feeling in the morning |
| Common Uses. Sleep disorders (including insomnia, jet lag and circadian rhythm disorders) Action. Melatonin is a hormone secreted from the pineal gland in a 24-hour circadian rhythm, regulating the normal sleep/wake cycle. As a supplement, melatonin has both phase-shifting and sleep-promoting properties. In addition to promoting sleep, physiologic roles of melatonin include regulation of the secretion of growth hormone and gonadotropic hormones |
| If you sleep on your right side, you should choose a seat that is on the right side of the plane, and vice versa if you are a left side sleeper. This will mimic your natural sleep position and help you get to sleep on the plane. 1 Avoid a seat in the bulkhead area of the plane or in the exit rows.2 Some exit row seats do not recline and some bulkhead seats have armrests that cannot be raised.ow to Sleep on a Plane. Two Parts: Preparing to Fly Sleeping on the Plane. Being able to sleep on a plane can be the best way to pass the time on a long flight. When taking a night flight during your normal sleeping hours, sleeping on the plane can also help prevent jet lag after reaching your destination |
| Set an alarm 30 minutes before your flight lands. Once you get to sleep on your flight, you may not want to ever wake up. Rather than be jolted awake by bright lights or a captain's announcement, set an alarm on your phone so you have time to wake up and get organized before the plane lands.ow to Sleep on a Plane. Two Parts: Preparing to Fly Sleeping on the Plane. Being able to sleep on a plane can be the best way to pass the time on a long flight. When taking a night flight during your normal sleeping hours, sleeping on the plane can also help prevent jet lag after reaching your destination |
| When you travel, you can take melatonin to help with jet lag, which is daytime fatigue that occurs when changing time zones. The first night you arrive at your destination, you can take 0.5 to 5 mg of melatonin. Taking it can help you sleep and reset your sleeping patterns to match the new time zone you traveled to |
| That way you don't have to worry about adjusting your body clock to the new time zone. According to researchers at Harvard Medical School, fasting before a long flight may help prevent jet lag. Our body's circadian clock in the brain dictates when to wake, eat and sleep, all in response to light |
| Get over jet lag. When you travel, you can take melatonin to help with jet lag, which is daytime fatigue that occurs when changing time zones. The first night you arrive at your destination, you can take 0.5 to 5 mg of melatonin. Taking it can help you sleep and reset your sleeping patterns to match the new time zone you traveled to |
| Although it's common to have the occasional sleepless night, insomnia is the inability to sleep or excessive wakening in the night that impairs daily functioning. Of natural remedies, three have been shown to be useful, and others have some preliminary but inconclusive evidence. Since chronic lack of sleep may be linked to a number of health problems (such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and depression), it's important to consult your physician and avoid self-treating with alternative medicine. 1 Here are 14 natural remedies to consider: Melatonin. Melatonin supplements are widely recommended for various sleep conditions, but the best evidence is for help with sleep problems caused by shift work or jet lag. Melatonin is a naturally-occurring hormone that regulates the sleep-wake cycle in the brain |
| Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland, a small gland in the brain. Melatonin helps control your sleep and wake cycles. Very small amounts of it are found in foods such as meats, grains, fruits, and vegetables.You can also buy it as a supplement.elatonin supplements are sometimes used to treat jet lag or sleep problems (insomnia). Scientists are also looking at other good uses for melatonin, such as: 1 Treating seasonal affective disorder (SAD |
| Only have large meals at the local time so you adjust better to the new time zone. Make sure you have a lot of water as part of your meals. Dehydration can make your jet lag worse. Avoid alcohol and caffeine once you land as they can negatively affect your sleep |
| A: Melatonin is a hormone that helps to regulate the sleep-wake cycle. Levels of the hormone drop during the day and rise at night. Studies suggest that melatonin helps restore sleep when the body's internal clock is disrupted like when people work at night and sleep during the day or as a result of jet lag.elatonin overdose can lead to severe drowsiness and affect your sleep-wake cycle. Symptoms of a melatonin overdose may include headache, drowsiness, and upset stomach. If you suspect an overdose, you should contact a poison-control center or emergency room immediately |
| A different brain chemical, though, melatonin, can get from our gut to our brain. Melatonin is a hormone secreted at night by the pineal gland in the center of our brain to help regulate our circadian rhythm.Supplements of the stuff are used to prevent and reduce jet lag, and about 20 years ago MIT got the patent to use melatonin to help people sleep. different brain chemical, though, melatonin, can get from our gut to our brain. Melatonin is a hormone secreted at night by the pineal gland in the center of our brain to help regulate our circadian rhythm |
| Sleep problems tend to be more common when people travel eastward because it's harder to advance your sleep time than to delay it. But no matter where you fly, you can take a few steps to avoid jet lag. How to Fight Jet Lag. Your best bet is to adapt yourself to the routine of your destination's time zone as soon as possible |
| As a precaution to prevent jet lag during an international flight what does sleep smart mean? Sleep smart means sleep during the evening hours in the destination city, even if it is still daylight outside of the airplane |
| Learn when to take melatonin. Melatonin can been used for circadian rhythm sleep disorders such as delayed sleep-wake phase disorder, which results in the inability to fall asleep before 2:00 am or later. It can also be used to help with sleep problems related to working night shifts, general insomnia, and jet lag |
| Preflight: 1 If you are over-tired, excited, stressed, nervous, or hung-over before the flight, you are setting yourself up for a good dose of jet lag. 2 Sleep is one of the best ways to minimise jet lag. Just getting a good night's rest the night before a long trip can help you feel better upon arrival |
| Preflight: 1 If you are over-tired, excited, stressed, nervous, or hung-over before the flight, you are setting yourself up for a good dose of jet lag. 2 Sleep is one of the best ways to minimise jet lag. 3 Before departing, make sure you have all your affairs, business and personal, in order |
| Melatonin is considered an effective treatment for jet lag and can aid sleep during times when you would not normally be awake. Effective starting doses for jet lag range from 0.3 to 0.5 mg. One milligram tablets can be cut in half to achieve a 0.5 mg dose if smaller doses are not available for purchase |
| I decided to take some Nytol to help me with a period of bad jet lag. I opted for the Nytol original over the herbal which I understand to be half the strength of Nytol One a Night. After using it three alternate nights (so over six days) they do allow me several hours sleep.o although the Nytol seemed to give me a good night's sleep, it didn't quite leave me feeling 100% the next morning. I was still able to go about my day and work productively, but those symptoms were annoying. So the second night I tried exactly the same routine |
| Not Just for Kids. The brains at Olly must have heard my pleas for grown-up gummy vitamins that improve hair, skin, and nails, because this spring the brand debuted just that. The Undeniable Beauty supplement includes my personal hair growth favorite, biotin, and has an amazing grapefruit flavor. Lately, I've also added the brand Restful Sleep gummy to my in-flight routine to prevent jet lag. Getting my beauty sleep has never been tastier |
| The traveller experiences fatigue, disorientation, sleep difficulties, impaired concentration and physical performance, anxiety, loss of appetite and constipation. 1 Jet lag will usually disappear within about three days after arrival. 2 Start the journey in as relaxed a state as possible |
| The traveller experiences fatigue, disorientation, sleep difficulties, impaired concentration and physical performance, anxiety, loss of appetite and constipation. Jet lag will usually disappear within about three days after arrival. There are, however a number of ways to minimise the impact: Start the journey in as relaxed a state as possible. Ensure a good sleep the night before flying, allow plenty of time to get to the airport |
| Melatonin is known to aid in reducing the effects of jet lag, especially in eastward travel, by promoting the necessary reset of the body's sleep-wake phase. If the timing is not correct, however, it can instead delay adaption. |
| Evidence for use of melatonin as a treatment for insomnia is, as of 2015, insufficient; low-quality evidence indicates it may speed the onset of sleep by 6 minutes. A 2004 review found "no evidence that melatonin had an effect on sleep onset latency or sleep efficiency" in shift work or jet lag, while it did decrease sleep onset latency in people with a primary sleep disorder and it increased sleep efficiency in people with a secondary sleep disorder. A later review found minimal evidence for efficacy in shift work. |
| Timed melatonin administration may be effective in reducing jet lag symptoms. The benefit of using melatonin is likely to be greater for eastward flights than for westward ones because for most people it is easier to delay than to advance the circadian rhythm. There remain issues regarding the appropriate timing of melatonin use in addition to the legality of the substance in certain countries. How effective it may actually be is also questionable. For athletes, anti-doping agencies may prohibit or limit its use. |
| Jet lag - jet lag and late night schedules disrupt circadian cycle of melatonin. Non-addictive, safely resets circadian rhythms and natural sleep patterns, improving overall sleep quality. No Hangover, unlike other types of sleep aids, melatonin does not produce a hang-over feeling in the morning |
| Eight of the subjects took 5 mg of melatonin, while nine subjects took a placebo. Those who took melatonin had almost no symptoms of jet lag. Six out of nine placebo subjects scored above 50 on the jet lag scale, and all of the melatonin subjects scored below |
| Melatonin has also been found to reduce the effects of jet lag when traveling across multiple time zones. And children suffering with eczema, a condition that oftentimes prevents good sleep, may also get more shut-eye with melatonin supplementation, according to recent research |
| A: Melatonin is a hormone that helps to regulate the sleep-wake cycle. Levels of the hormone drop during the day and rise at night. Studies suggest that melatonin helps restore sleep when the body's internal clock is disrupted like when people work at night and sleep during the day or as a result of jet lag |
| Eating foods containing melatonin is a natural way to help increase the amount of the hormone in your body. Melatonin also is said to help with jet lag and slowing the aging process |
| 1 Jet lag. 2 Most research shows that melatonin can improve certain symptoms of jet lag such as alertness and movement coordination. 3 Melatonin also seems to slightly improve other jet lag symptoms such as daytime sleepiness and tiredness |
| Melatonin Overdose. Melatonin is a hormone that naturally occurs inside the body and helps regulate the sleep-wake cycle of a person. Melatonin is available in supplement form and is used to treat sleep related disorders like insomnia and jet lag |
| Melatonin supplements are sometimes used to treat jet lag or sleep problems (insomnia). Scientists are also looking at other good uses for melatonin, such as: 1 Treating seasonal affective disorder (SAD). 2 Helping to control sleep patterns for people who work night shifts |
| When you travel, you can take melatonin to help with jet lag, which is daytime fatigue that occurs when changing time zones. The first night you arrive at your destination, you can take 0.5 to 5 mg of melatonin. Taking it can help you sleep and reset your sleeping patterns to match the new time zone you traveled to |
| Melatonin is a natural hormone produced in the pineal gland. It is believed that melatonin helps to regulate the internal clock in your body, the circadian rhythum. It is most helpful for those suffering sleep problems related to jet lag or shift-work disorder.ell before menopause is on the horizon, melatonin (the natural chemical that regulates our internal clocks to help us fall asleep at night) is already starting to decline and dip with your menstrual cycle. As you grow older it continues to slow production, making it harder and harder to fall asleep |
| Melatonin is known to aid in reducing the effects of jet lag, especially in eastward travel, by promoting the necessary re-set of the body's sleep-wake phase. If the timing is not correct, however, it can instead delay adaption |
| It's important to understand that melatonin can help induce sleep, but it will not maintain sleep, says Dr. Kothare. Melatonin supplements can also be a great way to break the cycle of insomnia, deal with jet lag, or adjust to life as a shift worker, says Dr. Kothare |
| There is some scientific evidence that melatonin might improve alertness in people with jet lag. But it doesn't seem to be as useful for other jet lag symptoms such as daytime sleepiness. Melatonin might also be helpful for insomnia for some people. There is also some evidence that melatonin might improve the effectiveness of cancer drugs used to fight tumors in the breast, lung, kidney, liver, pancreas, stomach and colon. But it should only be used for this purpose with the help of a healthcare professional |
| Get over jet lag. When you travel, you can take melatonin to help with jet lag, which is daytime fatigue that occurs when changing time zones. The first night you arrive at your destination, you can take 0.5 to 5 mg of melatonin. Taking it can help you sleep and reset your sleeping patterns to match the new time zone you traveled to |
| Although it's common to have the occasional sleepless night, insomnia is the inability to sleep or excessive wakening in the night that impairs daily functioning. Of natural remedies, three have been shown to be useful, and others have some preliminary but inconclusive evidence. Since chronic lack of sleep may be linked to a number of health problems (such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and depression), it's important to consult your physician and avoid self-treating with alternative medicine. 1 Here are 14 natural remedies to consider: Melatonin. Melatonin supplements are widely recommended for various sleep conditions, but the best evidence is for help with sleep problems caused by shift work or jet lag. Melatonin is a naturally-occurring hormone that regulates the sleep-wake cycle in the brain |
| Here are 14 natural remedies to consider: Melatonin Melatonin supplements are widely recommended for various sleep conditions, but the best evidence is for help with sleep problems caused by shift work or jet lag |
| Some research suggests that melatonin supplements taken at the right time might be helpful in treating jet lag or other sleep disorders that involve poor alignment of your natural biological clock with the night-day pattern around you |
| Melatonin has been used successfully for sleep enhancement in healthy individuals, as well as to reduce feelings of jet lag during global travels. This natural hormone is also being tested as a sleep aid with the elderly and other populations |
| If you've ever suffered from jet lag, worked night shifts, or had trouble sleeping, you may have used melatonin supplements to help you sleep. However, you may not know that melatonin, the sleep hormone produced by your pineal gland, is one of the most powerful antioxidant and anti-aging substance known. much cheaper way to increase your HGH levels is to supplement with melatonin. Increasing your HGH levels can lead to improved energy levels, sexual performance, fat loss, muscle gain, skin appearance, and brain function (Klatz, 1998 |
| Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland, a small gland in the brain. Melatonin helps control your sleep and wake cycles. Very small amounts of it are found in foods such as meats, grains, fruits, and vegetables.You can also buy it as a supplement.elatonin supplements are sometimes used to treat jet lag or sleep problems (insomnia). Scientists are also looking at other good uses for melatonin, such as: 1 Treating seasonal affective disorder (SAD |
| Also, melatonin supplements can be effective in treating certain sleep disorders, including jet lag, says Avidan. But studies suggest you must time the melatonin you take carefully to help with jet lag. On the day you depart, take melatonin when it is bedtime at your destination. Continue taking it for several days |
| When choosing an over the counter sleeping pill, the first decision is whether to take one containing melatonin, an anti-histamine or a herbal remedy. A basic rule of thumb to understand the difference is as follows: 1 Anti-histamines generally have the strongest sedative effect. 2 Melatonin helps regulate sleep after disruption due to events like jet-lag or shift work. 3 Herbal pills usually have a lighter effect |
| Melatonin Dosage for Adults. The following Melatonin dosage chart for adults is recommended by WebMD.com. Melatonin dose for Sleep or Insomnia: Adults may take doses of 0.3 to 3 milligrams at least 1 hours prior to bedtime. If 3mg does not produce desired effect after 3 days, increase dose to 5 or 6 mg. Melatonin dosage for Jet Lag: Adults may take nightly doses between 0.5 to 5mg at least 1 hour prior to bedtime after arriving at the final destination. An alternative method involves taking doses 1 to 5mg at least one hour prior to bedtime for up to 2 days before departure and for 2 to 3 days after arriving at the final destination |
| Studies suggest that melatonin helps restore sleep when the body's internal clock is disrupted like when people work at night and sleep during the day or as a result of jet lag. Melatonin as a supplement can cause fatigue, dizziness, headache, irritability, and sleepiness |
| The Right Way to Take Melatonin Supplements, According to a Sleep Doctor. Many people swear by melatonin supplements to help them fall asleep faster, combat insomnia, and deal with jet lag |
| 1 Jet lag: 0.5 to 5 mg of melatonin 1 hour prior to bedtime at final destination has been used in several studies. 2 Another approach that has been used is 1 to 5 mg 1 hour before bedtime for 2 days prior to departure and for 2 to 3 days upon arrival at final destination. Insomnia: 1 to 3 mg 1 hour before bedtime is usually effective, although doses as low as 0.1 to 0.3 mg may improve sleep for some people. 2 If 3 mg per night does not work after 3 days, try 5 to 6 mg 1 hour before bedtime |
| While I do not recommend ever taking melatonin to induce sleep, I think using a melatonin supplement for jet lag is a grey area. Jet lag is an extremely stressful situation from a physiological perspective, and should be minimized or avoided whenever possible |
| A: Melatonin is a hormone that helps to regulate the sleep-wake cycle. Levels of the hormone drop during the day and rise at night. Studies suggest that melatonin helps restore sleep when the body's internal clock is disrupted like when people work at night and sleep during the day or as a result of jet lag.elatonin overdose can lead to severe drowsiness and affect your sleep-wake cycle. Symptoms of a melatonin overdose may include headache, drowsiness, and upset stomach. If you suspect an overdose, you should contact a poison-control center or emergency room immediately |
| Melatonin is a hormone found naturally in the body. Melatonin used as medicine is usually made synthetically in a laboratory. It is most commonly available in pill form, but melatonin is also available in forms that can be placed in the cheek or under the tongue. Jet lag. 2 Most research shows that melatonin can improve certain symptoms of jet lag such as alertness and movement coordination. 3 Melatonin also seems to slightly improve other jet lag symptoms such as daytime sleepiness and tiredness |
| Use the lowest dose when you first start taking this supplement. Take melatonin at bedtime or when you are ready to sleep. If you're using the supplement to treat jet lag, take the dose at bedtime on the day you arrive at your destination and keep using it for two to five days.elatonin overdose can lead to severe drowsiness and affect your sleep-wake cycle. Symptoms of a melatonin overdose may include headache, drowsiness, and upset stomach. If you suspect an overdose, you should contact a poison-control center or emergency room immediately |
| Melatonin has been used safely for up to 2 years in some people. However, it can cause some side effects including headache, short-term feelings of depression, daytime sleepiness, dizziness, stomach cramps, and irritability. Do not drive or use machinery for four to five hours after taking melatonin. Jet lag. 2 Most research shows that melatonin can improve certain symptoms of jet lag such as alertness and movement coordination. 3 Melatonin also seems to slightly improve other jet lag symptoms such as daytime sleepiness and tiredness |
| Eating foods containing melatonin is a natural way to help increase the amount of the hormone in your body. Melatonin also is said to help with jet lag and slowing the aging process.atural melatonin in foods can be found in small amounts and best source of natural melatonin are some vegetables, fruits, meat and grains |
| Learn when to take melatonin. Melatonin can been used for circadian rhythm sleep disorders such as delayed sleep-wake phase disorder, which results in the inability to fall asleep before 2:00 am or later. It can also be used to help with sleep problems related to working night shifts, general insomnia, and jet lag |
| Melatonin is considered an effective treatment for jet lag and can aid sleep during times when you would not normally be awake. Effective starting doses for jet lag range from 0.3 to 0.5 mg. One milligram tablets can be cut in half to achieve a 0.5 mg dose if smaller doses are not available for purchase |
| What are the potential side effects of melatonin use? Melatonin is a naturally occurring hormone that may be effective in treating some sleep problems including jet lag, insomnia, and circadian-rhythm sleep disorders. Learn about this sleep aid and whether it is right for you |
| In 1995, Reppert cloned and characterized the Mel melatonin receptor. He and colleagues found that the receptor was predominantly expressed in the retina, where it is believed to modify light-dependent retinal functions. They identified outbred populations of Siberian hamsters that lacked functional Mel but maintained circadian and reproductive responses to melatonin; these data indicate that Mel is not necessary for the circadian and reproductive actions of melatonin, which instead depend on Mel. |
| At the turn of the century it was discovered that human eye s contain a non- imaging photosensor that is the primary regulator of the human circadian rhythm. This photosensor is particularly affected by blue light, and when it observes light the pineal gland stops the secretion of melatonin. The presence of light at night in human dwellings (or for shift workers) makes going to sleep more difficult and reduces the overall level of melatonin in the bloodstream, and exposure to a low-level incandescent bulb for 39 minutes is sufficient to suppress melatonin levels to 50%. Because melatonin is a powerful anti-oxidant, it is hypothesized that this reduction can result in an increased risk of breast and prostate cancer. |
| Melatonin receptor agonists are analogues of melatonin that bind to and activate the melatonin receptor. Agonist s of the melatonin receptor have a number of therapeutic applications including treatment of sleep disorders and depression. The discovery and development of melatonin receptor agonists was motivated by the need for more potent analogues than melatonin, with better pharmacokinetics and longer half-life. Melatonin receptor agonists were developed with the melatonin structure as a model. |
| In 1917 McCord and Allen discovered melatonin itself. In 1958, Aaron B. Lerner and his colleagues isolated the substance N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine and named it melatonin. High-affinity melatonin binding sites were pharmacologically characterized in the bovine brain in 1979. The first melatonergic receptor was cloned from melanophores of Xenopus laevis in the 1990s. In 1994 the melatonin receptors were characterized and cloned in the human being. |
| In 1974, I.M. Kvetnoy, with his scientific supervisor N.T. Reichlin, opened extra pineal product melatonin. During the long research, he found that intestinal cells have the ability to synthesize melatonin. Then, it was found that melatonin is produced in other parts of gastrointestinal tract, as well as in cells of many organs - for example, in the liver, kidney, adrenals, gall bladder, ovary, endometrium, placenta, thymus, leukocytes, platelets and vascular endothelium. |
| In 1958, dermatology professor Aaron B. Lerner and colleagues at Yale University, in the hope that a substance from the pineal might be useful in treating skin diseases, isolated the hormone from bovine pineal gland extracts and named it melatonin. In the mid-70s Lynch et al. demonstrated that the production of melatonin exhibits a circadian rhythm in human pineal glands. |
| Melatonin was first discovered in connection to the mechanism by which some amphibians and reptiles change the color of their skin. As early as 1917, Carey Pratt McCord and Floyd P. Allen discovered that feeding extract of the pineal glands of cows lightened tadpole skin by contracting the dark epidermal melanophores. |
| The discovery that melatonin is an antioxidant was made in 1993. The first patent for its use as a low dose sleep aid was granted to Richard Wurtman at MIT in 1995. Around the same time, the hormone got a lot of press as a possible treatment for many illnesses |
| Melatonin is one of the hormones produced by the pineal gland in all vertebrates. It is also produced in extrapineal organs, such as the eye, GI tract, bone, skin, lymphocytes, platelets, and thymus. 1 Early animal studies in the mid-1960s revealed its ability to affect sexual function, skin color, and other mammalian functions |
| When foods with a high glycemic index are consumed, the carbohydrates in the food are more easily digested than low glycemic index foods. Hence, more glucose is available for absorption. It should not be misunderstood that glucose is absorbed more rapidly because, once formed, glucose is absorbed at the same rate. It is only available in higher amounts due to the ease of digestion of high glycemic index foods. In individuals with normal carbohydrate metabolism, insulin levels rise concordantly to drive glucose into the body's tissues and maintain blood glucose levels in the normal range. Insulin stimulates the uptake of valine, leucine, and isoleucine into skeletal muscle, but not uptake of tryptophan. This lowers the ratio of these branched-chain amino acids in the bloodstream relative to tryptophan (an aromatic amino acid ), making tryptophan preferentially available to the large neutral amino acid transporter at the blood–brain barrier. Uptake of tryptophan by the brain thus increases. In the brain, tryptophan is converted to serotonin, which is then converted to melatonin. Increased brain serotonin and melatonin levels result in sleepiness. |
| Melatonin has been reported in foods including cherries to about 0.17–13.46 ng/g, bananas and grapes, rice and cereals, herbs, plums, olive oil, wine and beer. When birds ingest melatonin-rich plant feed, such as rice, the melatonin binds to melatonin receptors in their brains. When humans consume foods rich in melatonin such as banana, pineapple and orange, the blood levels of melatonin increase significantly. |
| Cherries are one of the few food sources that contain melatonin, an antioxidant that helps regulate heart rhythms and the body's sleep cycles |
| Walnuts are also a natural dietary source of melatonin. Walnuts contain 3.5 ng of melatonin per gram, according to research by scientists at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio and published in Nutrition in September 2005 |
| Melatonin is a hormone produced by your brain that helps control your sleep and wake cycles. It can be found in any number of foods, such as fish, fruit, grains, meat, and vegetables. Ruelle suggested you try fish for dinner, especially salmon and tuna |
| Walnuts appear to have the highest amount of melatonin after tart cherries; great additional nutritional benefit of this nut which is on our List of Superfoods. Foods with melatonin precursors, tryptophan and serotonin, were not included in our overview of foods with melatonin. Read about glutathione content in foods on our page Glutathione Foods. The following studies were reviewed to determine foods with melatonin and melatonin concentrations in them |
| Food sources: the best sources are most berries-blueberry, cranberry, tart and sweet cherry, bilberry, red raspberry, black raspberry, blackberry, black currant, red currant, mulberry, elderberry, chokeberry, acai berry; also, red and purple grapes, eggplant skins, red cabbage, blood orange, red and purple olives.t can be used as is or reconstituted in 6-8 ounces of water and taken as an excellent source of antioxidants, to help ease pain, or right before bedtime as a natural sleep aid-tart cherries are the only food source of melatonin in such high concentrations that it is able to positively affect health |
| Tryptophan occurs naturally in nearly all foods that contain protein, but in small amounts compared to the other essential amino acids. The following foods contain tryptophan in significant quantities: red meat, dairy products, nuts, seeds, bananas, soybeans and soy products, tuna, shellfish, and turkey.airy produce is a good source of tryptophan, which your body converts to melatonin and serotonin (both of which are thought to induce sleep). Some other foods which contain tryptophan include bananas, oats, poultry and peanuts. A light bedtime snack should consist of mostly carbohydrates with a small amount of protein |
| Tryptophan is a normal constituent of most protein-based foods or dietary proteins. It is particularly plentiful in chocolate, oats, bananas, durians, mangoes, dried dates, milk, yogurt, cottage cheese, red meat, eggs, fish, poultry, sesame, chickpeas, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, spirulina, and peanuts.airy produce is a good source of tryptophan, which your body converts to melatonin and serotonin (both of which are thought to induce sleep). Some other foods which contain tryptophan include bananas, oats, poultry and peanuts. A light bedtime snack should consist of mostly carbohydrates with a small amount of protein |
| bowl of walnuts Photo Credit zkruger/iStock/Getty Images. Melatonin is a hormone produced in the body by the pineal gland and also produced in the gastrointestinal tract. This hormone plays a key role in synchronizing circadian rhythms and helps regulate the sleep-wake cycle in mammals.ources. couple holding wine glasses Photo Credit Luca Francesco Giovanni Bertolli/iStock/Getty Images. Common foods such as olive oil, wine and even beer are rich sources of the hormone. Melatonin is also found in many common fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, grape skins, tart cherries and walnuts |
| Sources. couple holding wine glasses Photo Credit Luca Francesco Giovanni Bertolli/iStock/Getty Images. Common foods such as olive oil, wine and even beer are rich sources of the hormone. Melatonin is also found in many common fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, grape skins, tart cherries and walnuts.ources. couple holding wine glasses Photo Credit Luca Francesco Giovanni Bertolli/iStock/Getty Images. Common foods such as olive oil, wine and even beer are rich sources of the hormone. Melatonin is also found in many common fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, grape skins, tart cherries and walnuts |
| 3. Foods containing melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone made by a small gland in the brain. Melatonin helps control your sleep and wake cycles. Very small amounts of it are found in foods such as banana, corn, rice, tomatoes, almonds, seeds and oats.You can also buy it as a supplement.. Foods containing melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone made by a small gland in the brain. Melatonin helps control your sleep and wake cycles. Very small amounts of it are found in foods such as banana, corn, rice, tomatoes, almonds, seeds and oats |
| Eat The Right Foods. Researchers with Thailand's Khon Kaen University found that some tropical fruits have significant effects on melatonin production. Those include bananas, pineapple and oranges, just to name a few. These foods support good nutrition, too, making them healthy choices for a balanced diet as well |
| It may be possible to increase melatonin levels by adding certain foods to the diet that contain this hormone. One study explains that all plant foods include Melatonin at differing levels. Some plant foods that include more Melatonin than others are rice, tomatoes, walnuts, barley and olives |
| Foods that Contain Melatonin : Other lucid-friendly foods include milk, yogurt, eggs, fish (especially cod and tuna), broccoli, sweet potatoes, mushrooms and lentils. These foods not only contain vitamin B5 (a coenzyme acid that is essential for the synthesis of melatonin), they also contain tryptophan |
| Common foods such as olive oil, wine and even beer are rich sources of the hormone. Melatonin is also found in many common fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, grape skins, tart cherries and walnuts.owl of walnuts Photo Credit zkruger/iStock/Getty Images. Melatonin is a hormone produced in the body by the pineal gland and also produced in the gastrointestinal tract. This hormone plays a key role in synchronizing circadian rhythms and helps regulate the sleep-wake cycle in mammals |
| As a matter of fact, eating dairy foods before bed can improve your sleep. Dairy produce is a good source of tryptophan, which your body converts to melatonin and serotonin (both of which are thought to induce sleep).Some other foods which contain tryptophan include bananas, oats, poultry and peanuts. A light bedtime snack should consist of mostly carbohydrates with a small amount of protein.s a matter of fact, eating dairy foods before bed can improve your sleep. Dairy produce is a good source of tryptophan, which your body converts to melatonin and serotonin (both of which are thought to induce sleep |
| Walnuts are a good source of tryptophan, a sleep-enhancing amino acid that helps make serotonin and melatonin, the aÃ¢ body clocka clockÃ¢ hormone that sets-your sleep. Wake, Cycles additionally University of texas researchers found that walnuts contain their own source, of melatonin which may help you fall. asleep fasteralnuts are a good source of tryptophan, a sleep-enhancing amino acid that helps make serotonin and melatonin, the aÃ¢ body clocka clockÃ¢ hormone that sets-your sleep. Wake, Cycles additionally University of texas researchers found that walnuts contain their own source, of melatonin which may help you fall. asleep faster |
| Certain hormone s or biochemical s likely affect the pathways associated with motion sickness in general and the sopite syndrome in particular. Studies have investigated the role of cortisol and melatonin (a hormone associated with the maintenance of circadian rhythm s) in motion-induced drowsiness. Subjects were exposed to Vection\_illusion vection -producing environments (virtual reality, for example) and symptoms were evaluated using a Stimulator Sickness Questionnaire. Sopite symptoms were also measured using a developed scale. The levels of endogenous cortisol and melatonin were then compared with levels before the subjects were tested in the vection environments. Most subjects showed increased levels of endogenous cortisol and melatonin post-vection. Melatonin may therefore be involved in the drowsy state associated with the sopite syndrome. |
| Melatonin can cause drowsiness if taken during the day. If you are drowsy the morning after taking melatonin, try taking a lower dose. Additional side effects include stomach cramps, dizziness, headache, irritability, decreased libido, breast enlargement in men (called gynecomastia), and reduced sperm count |
| Melatonin is POSSIBLY SAFE when used by mouth appropriately, long-term. Melatonin has been used safely for up to 2 years in some people. However, it can cause some side effects including headache, short-term feelings of depression, daytime sleepiness, dizziness, stomach cramps, and irritability.Do not drive or use machinery for four to five hours after taking melatonin. Sleeping problems in people with sleep-wake cycle disturbances. 2 Taking melatonin by mouth is helpful for disturbed sleep-wake cycles in children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities, autism, and other central nervous system disorders |
| Studies suggest that melatonin helps restore sleep when the body's internal clock is disrupted like when people work at night and sleep during the day or as a result of jet lag. Melatonin as a supplement can cause fatigue, dizziness, headache, irritability, and sleepiness |
| Melatonin has been used safely for up to 2 years in some people. However, it can cause some side effects including headache, short-term feelings of depression, daytime sleepiness, dizziness, stomach cramps, and irritability. Do not drive or use machinery for four to five hours after taking melatonin. Jet lag. 2 Most research shows that melatonin can improve certain symptoms of jet lag such as alertness and movement coordination. 3 Melatonin also seems to slightly improve other jet lag symptoms such as daytime sleepiness and tiredness |
| Melatonin is generally safe for short-term use. Unlike with many sleep medications, with melatonin you are unlikely to become dependent, have a diminished response after repeated use (habituation), or experience a hangover effect. The most common melatonin side effects include: Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. In addition, melatonin supplements can interact with various medications, including: Blood-thinning medications (anticoagulants |
| Melatonin can lower follicle-stimulating hormone levels. Effects of melatonin on human reproduction remain unclear, although it was with some effect tried as a contraceptive in the 1990s. |
| Melatonin appears to cause very few side effects as tested in the short term, up to three months, at low doses. Two systematic reviews found no adverse effects of exogenous melatonin in several clinical trials and comparative trials found the adverse effects headaches, dizziness, nausea, and drowsiness were reported about equally for both melatonin and placebo. Prolonged-release melatonin is safe with long-term use of up to 12 months. |
| Circadian rhythm disruption is primarily caused by the wrong timing of light in reference to the circadian phase. It can also be affected by too much light, too little light, or incorrect spectral composition of light. This effect is driven by stimulus (or lack of stimulus) to photosensitive ganglion cells in the retina. The "time of day", the circadian phase, is signalled to the pineal gland, the body’s photometer, by the suprachiasmatic nucleus. Bright light in the evening or in the early morning shifts the phase of the production of melatonin (see phase response curve ). An out-of-sync melatonin rhythm can worsen cardiac arrhythmia s and increase oxidized lipid s in the ischemic heart. Melatonin also reduces superoxide production and myeloperoxide (an enzyme in neutrophils which produces hypochlorous acid ) during ischemia-reperfusion. |
| While it is known that melatonin interacts with the immune system, the details of those interactions are unclear. Antiinflammatory effect seems to be the most relevant and most documented in the literature. There have been few trials designed to judge the effectiveness of melatonin in disease treatment. Most existing data are based on small, incomplete clinical trials. Any positive immunological effect is thought to be the result of melatonin acting on high-affinity receptors (MT1 and MT2) expressed in immunocompetent cells. In preclinical studies, melatonin may enhance cytokine production, and by doing this, counteract acquired acquired immunodeficiences. Some studies also suggest that melatonin might be useful fighting infectious disease including viral, such as HIV, and bacterial infections, and potentially in the treatment of cancer. |
| Melatonin supplements can be beneficial in numerous ways, but there are also side effects of melatonin which should be considered. Melatonin is a hormone naturally produced in the pituitary gland, located in the brain.Some fruits, vegetables, meats, and other foods contain traces of melatonin.hile not as common, there are other side effects of melatonin supplementation. For instance, in one medical study among men it was found that melatonin causes sperm concentrations to be decreased, and the motility rate also declines significantly |
| Other reported side effects with melatonin include: disorientation; confusion; sleepwalking; vivid dreams; nightmares; headache; walking and balance disturbances; nausea; vomiting; stomach cramping; mood changes, such as giddiness and sadness; and psychotic symptoms, such as hallucinations and paranoia |
| These products, such as melatonin, are not required to be tested for effectiveness, purity, or safety. Common side effects associated with melatonin are drowsiness, headache, and dizziness. Less common side effects are mild tremor, anxiety, abdominal cramps, irritability, confusion, nausea, vomiting, and low blood pressure |
| Melatonin is POSSIBLY SAFE when used by mouth appropriately, long-term. Melatonin has been used safely for up to 2 years in some people. However, it can cause some side effects including headache, short-term feelings of depression, daytime sleepiness, dizziness, stomach cramps, and irritability.Do not drive or use machinery for four to five hours after taking melatonin. Sleeping problems in people with sleep-wake cycle disturbances. 2 Taking melatonin by mouth is helpful for disturbed sleep-wake cycles in children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities, autism, and other central nervous system disorders |
| The most common melatonin side effects include: Headache; Dizziness; Nausea; Drowsiness; Other, less common melatonin side effects might include short-lasting feelings of depression, mild tremor, mild anxiety, abdominal cramps, irritability, reduced alertness, confusion or disorientation, and abnormally low blood pressure (hypotension |
| The most common side effects of melatonin reported in clinical studies include fatigue, dizziness, headache, irritability, and sleepiness. Other reported side effects that may cause problems the next morning include disorientation, confusion, sleepwalking, vivid dreams and nightmares |
| During health exams, tell your doctor if you are taking melatonin. And tell your doctor if you are having trouble sleeping (insomnia), because it may be related to a medical problem. In adults, melatonin is taken in doses from 0.2 mg to 20.0 mg, based on the reason for its use.elatonin does have side effects. But they will go away when you stop taking the supplement. Side effects may include: 1 Sleepiness. 2 Lower body temperature. 3 Vivid dreams. 4 Morning grogginess. 5 Small changes in blood pressure |
| Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland, a small gland in the brain. Melatonin helps control your sleep and wake cycles. Very small amounts of it are found in foods such as meats, grains, fruits, and vegetables. You can also buy it as a supplement.elatonin does have side effects. But they will go away when you stop taking the supplement. Side effects may include: 1 Sleepiness. 2 Lower body temperature. 3 Vivid dreams. 4 Morning grogginess. 5 Small changes in blood pressure |
| Children and pregnant or nursing women should not take melatonin without talking to a doctor first. Melatonin does have side effects. But they will go away when you stop taking the supplement. Side effects may include: 1 Sleepiness. 2 Lower body temperature. 3 Vivid dreams. 4 Morning grogginess.5 Small changes in blood pressure.elatonin does have side effects. But they will go away when you stop taking the supplement. Side effects may include: 1 Sleepiness. 2 Lower body temperature. 3 Vivid dreams. 4 Morning grogginess. 5 Small changes in blood pressure |
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| Melatonin Side Effects. The most common Melatonin side-effect is headache and/or an altered sleep pattern. Mental or mood changes may also occur as well as itching, fast heartbeat or heavy headedness. Melatonin may cause lowering of the body temperature |
| Melatonin is generally safe for short-term use. Unlike with many sleep medications, with melatonin you are unlikely to become dependent, have a diminished response after repeated use (habituation), or experience a hangover effect. The most common melatonin side effects include: Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. In addition, melatonin supplements can interact with various medications, including: Blood-thinning medications (anticoagulants |
| MELATONIN Side Effects & Safety Melatonin is LIKELY SAFE for most adults when taken by mouth or injected into the body in the short-term, or when applied to the skin. Melatonin is POSSIBLY SAFE when used by mouth appropriately, long-term. Melatonin has been used safely for up to 2 years in some people. However, it can cause some side effects including headache, short-term feelings of depression, daytime sleepiness, dizziness, stomach cramps, and irritability. Do not drive or use machinery for four to five hours after taking melatonin |
| Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. In addition, melatonin supplements can interact with various medications, including: Blood-thinning medications (anticoagulants |
| Seek medical attention right away if any of these SEVERE side effects occur while taking melatonin: Severe allergic reactions (rash; hives; difficulty breathing; tightness in the chest; swelling of the mouth, face, lips, or tongue); confusion; depression; fast heartbeat; hypothermia (fast breathing, shivering |
| Doses of melatonin (2-3 mg or higher) have reported side effects of: 1 Headaches. 2 Nausea. 3 Next-day grogginess. Hormone 1 fluctuations. Vivid dreams and nightmares |
| Melatonin Side Effects. Change in sleep pattern; headache. Severe allergic reactions (rash; hives; difficulty breathing; tightness in the chest; swelling of the mouth, face, lips, or tongue); confusion; depression; fast heartbeat; hypothermia (fast breathing, shivering). Not all side effects for melatonin may be reported |
| Some people can have side effects from melatonin that may include: 1 daytime drowsiness, dizziness, weakness, or confusion. 2 vivid dreams, nightmares. 3 feeling depressed, anxious, irritable. 4 headache. loss of appetite, diarrhea, nausea, stomach pain. blood pressure 1 changes. joint or back 2 pain. elevated risk for seizures |
| Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. If you're considering taking melatonin supplements, check with your doctor first, especially if you have any health conditions |
| How to take Melatonin. Melatonin is taken as one tablet 1 to 2 hours before bedtime and with food. Melatonin is licensed in the UK for up to 13 weeks but The Online Clinic will not prescribe it for this length of time.If you have been suffering from insomnia, we recommend that you see a doctor face to face.ow to take Melatonin. Melatonin is taken as one tablet 1 to 2 hours before bedtime and with food. Melatonin is licensed in the UK for up to 13 weeks but The Online Clinic will not prescribe it for this length of time |
| Melatonin was available from health-food shops in the UK before 1995, but it was banned from general sale on the grounds that it was a medicinal product (previously, it was considered a nutritional supplement). It is not available from pharmacies because it does not have a licence for sale as a medicine.any of my friends and colleagues, when on holiday, buy over the counter medicines not available in the UK-mainly Tylenol and melatonin |
| (1 mg = 1,000 mcg)Synthetic melatonin supplement is not a natural sleep aid-it is a man-made hormone designed to mimic melatonin produced by the brain.Since melatonin is a hormone, long-term (more than 3 months) use of synthetic melatonin supplements may have a negative impact on your health. a natural sleep aid-it is a man-made hormone designed to mimic melatonin produced by the brain. 2 Since melatonin is a hormone, long-term (more than 3 months) use of synthetic melatonin supplements may have a negative impact on your health. 3 For this reason, in Europe melatonin is available only with prescription |
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| Melatonin has been reported in foods including cherries to about 0.17–13.46 ng/g, bananas and grapes, rice and cereals, herbs, plums, olive oil, wine and beer. When birds ingest melatonin-rich plant feed, such as rice, the melatonin binds to melatonin receptors in their brains. When humans consume foods rich in melatonin such as banana, pineapple and orange, the blood levels of melatonin increase significantly. |
| And soon, the morning sun comes up for a new day. Insomnia is a terrifying health problem. Some even feel scared when night time approaches. Without good sleep, there's no energy to work in day time.And long term deprivation of good sleep causes all sorts of sicknesses including Alzheimer's disease.t secretes melatonin hormone that put us to sleep. Due to various factors such as stress and unhealthy diet, the melatonin level becomes lower. And this causes insomnia and poor immune system. However, researches showed that a natural substance called polysaccharides can naturally strengthen pineal gland function |
| Melatonin production is dependent on adequate levels of serotonin. Research studies indicate that a darker nighttime environment promotes the synthesis of greater amounts of melatonin, as do longer winter nights. Taking a supplement that boosts serotonin will also lead to increased melatonin levels.The complex synthesis of these two essential compounds is delicately regulated with even slight variations in their production or release producing a significant impact on one's energy, mood, and sleep.his is a natural chemical precursor of serotonin and melatonin. 5-HTP is a dietary supplement made from the extract of a medicinal shrub, Griffonia simplicifolia, a perennial plant native to Mexico and Central America |
| It may be possible to increase melatonin levels by adding certain foods to the diet that contain this hormone. One study explains that all plant foods include Melatonin at differing levels. Some plant foods that include more Melatonin than others are rice, tomatoes, walnuts, barley and olives |
| The evidence for melatonin in treating insomnia is generally poor. There is low quality evidence that it may speed the onset of sleep by 6 minutes. Ramelteon, a melatonin receptor agonist, does not appear to speed the onset of sleep or the amount of sleep a person gets. |
| Nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic drugs, similar to benzodiazepines, causes impairments in body balance and standing steadiness in individuals who wake up during the night or the next morning; falls and hip fractures are frequently reported. The combination with alcohol increases these impairments. Partial, but incomplete tolerance develops to these impairments. In general, nonbenzodiazepines are not recommended for older patients due to the increased risk of falls and fractures. An extensive review of the medical literature regarding the management of insomnia and the elderly found that there is considerable evidence of the effectiveness and lasting benefits of non-drug treatments for insomnia in adults of all age groups and that these interventions are underused. Compared with the benzodiazepines, the nonbenzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics offer little if any advantages in efficacy or tolerability in elderly persons. It was found that newer agents such as the melatonin agonists may be more suitable and effective for the management of chronic insomnia in elderly people. Long-term use of sedative-hypnotics for insomnia lacks an evidence base and is discouraged for reasons that include concerns about such potential adverse drug effects as cognitive impairment ( anterograde amnesia ), daytime sedation, motor incoordination, and increased risk of motor vehicle accidents and falls. In addition, the effectiveness and safety of long-term use of these agents remain to be determined. It was concluded that further research is needed to evaluate the long-term effects of treatment and the most appropriate management strategy for elderly persons with chronic insomnia. |
| Sedative hypnotic drugs including eszopiclone are more commonly prescribed to the elderly than to younger patients despite benefits of medication being generally unimpressive. Care should be taken in choosing an appropriate hypnotic drug and if drug therapy is initiated it should be initiated at the lowest possible dose to minimise side effects. An extensive review of the medical literature regarding the management of insomnia and the elderly found that there is considerable evidence of the effectiveness and durability of non-drug treatments for insomnia in adults of all ages and that these interventions are underutilized. Compared with the benzodiazepines, the nonbenzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics, including eszopiclone appeared to offer few, if any, significant clinical advantages in efficacy or tolerability in elderly persons. It was found that newer agents with novel mechanisms of action and improved safety profiles, such as the melatonin agonists, hold promise for the management of chronic insomnia in elderly people. Long-term use of sedative-hypnotics for insomnia lacks an evidence base and has traditionally been discouraged for reasons that include concerns about such potential adverse drug effects as cognitive impairment ( anterograde amnesia ), daytime sedation, motor incoordination, and increased risk of motor vehicle accidents and falls. In addition, the effectiveness and safety of long-term use of these agents remain to be determined. It was concluded that more research is needed to evaluate the long-term effects of treatment and the most appropriate management strategy for elderly persons with chronic insomnia. |
| Melatonin is sometimes used to manage sleep problems in developmental disorders. Adverse effects are generally reported to be mild, including drowsiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; however, an increase in seizure frequency is reported among susceptible children. Several small RCTs have indicated that melatonin is effective in treating insomnia in autistic children, but further large studies are needed. A 2013 literature review found 20 studies that reported improvements in sleep parameters as a result of melatonin supplementation, and concluded that "the administration of exogenous melatonin for abnormal sleep parameters in ASD is evidence-based." |
| Evidence for use of melatonin as a treatment for insomnia is, as of 2015, insufficient; low-quality evidence indicates it may speed the onset of sleep by 6 minutes. A 2004 review found "no evidence that melatonin had an effect on sleep onset latency or sleep efficiency" in shift work or jet lag, while it did decrease sleep onset latency in people with a primary sleep disorder and it increased sleep efficiency in people with a secondary sleep disorder. A later review found minimal evidence for efficacy in shift work. |
| DSPD was first formally described in 1981 by Elliot D. Weitzman and others at Montefiore Medical Center. It is responsible for 7–10% of patient complaints of chronic insomnia. However, since many doctors are unfamiliar with the condition, it often goes untreated or is treated inappropriately; DSPD is often misdiagnosed as primary insomnia or as a psychiatric condition. DSPD can be treated or helped in some cases by careful daily sleep practices, light therapy, dark therapy, and medications such as melatonin and modafinil (Provigil); the former is a natural neurohormone partly responsible for the human body clock. At its most severe and inflexible, DSPD is a disability. A chief difficulty of treating DSPD is in maintaining an earlier schedule after it has been established, as the patient's body has a strong tendency to reset the sleeping schedule to its intrinsic late times. People with DSPD may improve their quality of life by choosing careers that allow late sleeping times, rather than forcing themselves to follow a conventional 9-to-5 work schedule. |
| An extensive review of the medical literature regarding the management of insomnia and the elderly found that there is considerable evidence of the effectiveness and durability of non-drug treatments for insomnia in adults of all ages and that these interventions are underutilized. Compared with the benzodiazepines including estazolam, the nonbenzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics appeared to offer few, if any, significant clinical advantages in efficacy or tolerability in elderly persons. It was found that newer agents with novel mechanisms of action and improved safety profiles, such as the melatonin agonists, hold promise for the management of chronic insomnia in elderly people. Long-term use of sedative-hypnotics for insomnia lacks an evidence base and has traditionally been discouraged for reasons that include concerns about such potential adverse drug effects as cognitive impairment ( anterograde amnesia ), daytime sedation, motor incoordination, and increased risk of motor vehicle accidents and falls. In addition, the effectiveness and safety of long-term use of these agents remain to be determined. It was concluded that more research is needed to evaluate the long-term effects of treatment and the most appropriate management strategy for elderly persons with chronic insomnia. |
| Flurazepam, similar to other benzodiazepines and nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic drugs causes impairments in body balance and standing steadiness in individuals who wake up at night or the next morning. Falls and hip fractures are frequently reported. The combination with alcohol increases these impairments. Partial, but incomplete tolerance develops to these impairments. An extensive review of the medical literature regarding the management of insomnia and the elderly found that there is considerable evidence of the effectiveness and durability of non-drug treatments for insomnia in adults of all ages and that these interventions are underutilized. Compared with the benzodiazepines including flurazepam, the nonbenzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics appeared to offer few, if any, significant clinical advantages in efficacy in elderly persons. Tolerability in elderly patients, however, is improved marginally in that benzodiazepines have moderately higher risks of falls, memory problems, and disinhibition ("paradoxical agitation") when compared to non-benzodiazepine sedatives. It was found that newer agents with novel mechanisms of action and improved safety profiles, such as the melatonin agonists, hold promise for the management of chronic insomnia in elderly people. Chronic use of sedative-hypnotic drugs for the management of insomnia does not have an evidence base and has been discouraged due to concerns including potential adverse drug effects as cognitive impairment ( anterograde amnesia ), daytime sedation, motor incoordination, and increased risk of motor vehicle accidents and falls. In addition, the effectiveness and safety of long-term use of sedative hypnotics has been determined to be no better than placebo after 3 months of therapy and worse than placebo after 6 months of therapy. (NEJM, 1983, 1994, et seq.) |
| Quazepam is more tolerable for elderly patients compared to flurazepam due to its reduced next day impairments. However, another study showed marked next day impairments after repeated administration due to accumulation of quazepam and its long-acting metabolites. Thus the medical literature shows conflicts on quazepam's side effect profile. A further study showed significant balance impairments combined with an unstable posture after administration of quazepam in test subjects.An extensive review of the medical literature regarding the management of insomnia and the elderly found that there is considerable evidence of the effectiveness and durability of non-drug treatments for insomnia in adults of all ages and that these interventions are underutilized. Compared with the benzodiazepines including quazepam, the nonbenzodiazepine sedative/hypnotics appeared to offer few, if any, significant clinical advantages in efficacy or tolerability in elderly persons. It was found that newer agents with novel mechanisms of action and improved safety profiles, such as the melatonin agonists, hold promise for the management of chronic insomnia in elderly people. Long-term use of sedative/hypnotics for insomnia lacks an evidence base and has traditionally been discouraged for reasons that include concerns about such potential adverse drug effects as cognitive impairment ( anterograde amnesia ), daytime sedation, motor incoordination, and increased risk of motor vehicle accidents and falls. In addition, the effectiveness and safety of long-term use of these agents remain to be determined. It was concluded that more research is needed to evaluate the long-term effects of treatment and the most appropriate management strategy for elderly persons with chronic insomnia. |
| While the packaging of melatonin often warns against use in people under 18 years of age, available studies suggest that melatonin is an efficacious and safe treatment for insomnia in people with ADHD. However, larger and longer studies are needed to establish long-term safety and optimal dosing |
| Melatonin has been studied for insomnia in the elderly. Prolonged-release melatonin has shown good results in treating insomnia in older adults. Short-term treatment (up to three months) of prolonged-release melatonin was found to be effective and safe in improving sleep latency, sleep quality, and daytime alertness. |
| Common Uses. Sleep disorders (including insomnia, jet lag and circadian rhythm disorders) Action. Melatonin is a hormone secreted from the pineal gland in a 24-hour circadian rhythm, regulating the normal sleep/wake cycle. As a supplement, melatonin has both phase-shifting and sleep-promoting properties. In addition to promoting sleep, physiologic roles of melatonin include regulation of the secretion of growth hormone and gonadotropic hormones |
| Melatonin is not considered an effective treatment for insomnia. Melatonin in pill form does not function like your body's naturally produced melatonin: It affects the brain in bursts and rapidly leaves the system, instead of the slow build-up and slow wash-out that your body's naturally produced melatonin experiences |
| Melatonin is a chemical that your own brain releases to put you to sleep. Melatonin that you can purchase is very effective. It is one of the best remedies that I have seen to help with insomnia.I do not see a problem with you buying any over the internet.If it has been deemed illegal for you to 'own' it in your country, then there would be a problem.elatonin is a chemical that your own brain releases to put you to sleep. Melatonin that you can purchase is very effective. It is one of the best remedies that I have seen to help with insomnia |
| Melatonin is not considered an effective treatment for insomnia. Melatonin in pill form does not function like your body's naturally produced melatonin; it effects the brain in bursts and rapidly leaves the system, instead of the slow build-up and slow wash-out that your body's naturally produced melatonin experiences. The correct dosage of melatonin can be a problem. According to research conducted at M.I.T., the correct dosage of melatonin for it to be effective is 0.3-1.0 mg. Many commercially available forms of melatonin are in three to 10 times the amount your body would need. In fact, there is some evidence that higher doses may be less effective |
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| Melatonin is produced by the pineal gland and sends a signal to regulate the sleep-wake cycle in the sleep center of the brain. Interestingly, melatonin is also produced in the retina, the skin, and the GI tract, but this is not the melatonin what affects your biological sleep clock.This is the really important thing you should understand about melatonin: melatonin is a sleep and body clock regulator NOT a sleep initiator.Melatonin works with your biological clock by telling your brain when it is time to sleep. Melatonin does not increase your sleep drive or need for sleep.elatonin is not considered an effective treatment for insomnia. Melatonin in pill form does not function like your body's naturally produced melatonin: it affects the brain in bursts and rapidly leaves the system, instead of the slow build up and slow wash-out that your body's naturally produced melatonin experiences |
| As add-on to antihypertensive therapy, prolonged-release melatonin has improved blood pressure control in people with nocturnal hypertension. People with circadian rhythm sleep disorders may use oral melatonin to help entrain (biologically synchronize in the correct phase) to the environmental light-dark cycle. Melatonin reduces sleep onset latency to a greater extent in people with delayed sleep phase disorder than in people with insomnia. Melatonin has been studied for insomnia in the elderly. Prolonged-release melatonin has shown good results in treating insomnia in older adults |
| Your body likely produces enough melatonin for its general needs. However, evidence suggests that melatonin promotes sleep and is safe for short-term use. Melatonin can be used to treat delayed sleep phase and circadian rhythm sleep disorders in the blind and provide some insomnia relief. Treat melatonin as you would any sleeping pill and use it under your doctor's supervision |
| Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. In addition, melatonin supplements can interact with various medications, including:elatonin might also reduce the time it takes to fall asleep although this effect is typically mild. Melatonin might be more effective for other types of sleep issues, such as delayed sleep disorder or other sleep disorders affecting circadian rhythm. The most common melatonin side effects include: 1 Daytime sleepiness |
| There is currently no recommended dose for melatonin supplements. Different people will have different responses to its effects. Lower doses appear to work better in people who are especially sensitive. Higher doses may cause anxiety and irritability. The best approach for any condition is to begin with very low doses of melatonin |
| These products, such as melatonin, are not required to be tested for effectiveness, purity, or safety. Common side effects associated with melatonin are drowsiness, headache, and dizziness. Less common side effects are mild tremor, anxiety, abdominal cramps, irritability, confusion, nausea, vomiting, and low blood pressure |
| The most common melatonin side effects include: Headache; Dizziness; Nausea; Drowsiness; Other, less common melatonin side effects might include short-lasting feelings of depression, mild tremor, mild anxiety, abdominal cramps, irritability, reduced alertness, confusion or disorientation, and abnormally low blood pressure (hypotension |
| For example, xylitol, an artificial sweetener that is toxic to dogs, can be found in some OTC melatonin products. Melatonin supplements are available in several forms including tablet, powder, capsule, and liquid that can be administered directly or incorporated into pet food. The regular tablet form is recommended for dogs. It can be administered on a regular basis or whenever your dog exhibits signs of fear, anxiety, or panic. While effects can vary from dog to dog, melatonin typically takes effect within 10 to 15 minutes for dogs |
| Melatonin is generally safe for short-term use. Unlike with many sleep medications, with melatonin you are unlikely to become dependent, have a diminished response after repeated use (habituation), or experience a hangover effect. The most common melatonin side effects include: Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. In addition, melatonin supplements can interact with various medications, including: Blood-thinning medications (anticoagulants |
| The body naturally produces melatonin in the brain during sleep, but when melatonin levels are too low it can cause anxiety disorders, panic disorders and even depression, as many people usually experience both anxiety and depression |
| Melatonin may be the best remedy for people suffering from anxiety disorders. Melatonin may be the best remedy for people suffering from anxiety disorders. Also, you don't have to suffer from an anxiety disorder to use melatonin. All of us experience anxiety occasionally when faced with or stressing over a challenging situation and melatonin can be used for that as well |
| Many melatonin supplements contain potentially harmful substances. Xylitol is, for example, a toxic artificial sweetener often found in melatonin products. Otherwise, this natural drug can be given to your dog in low doses. Melatonin works well for canines with mild sleep problems as well as separation anxiety issues |
| Can melatonin help my dog sleep through the night and go to sleep at the proper time? What dose rate should I use? Melatonin can also help with separation anxiety in dogs and other phobias such as fireworks etc. It also can act as a sedative and is increasing used in treating Cushing's Syndrome in the dog |
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| Other, less common melatonin side effects might include abdominal discomfort, mild anxiety, irritability, confusion and short-lasting feelings of depression. If you're considering taking melatonin supplements, check with your doctor first especially if you have any health conditions |
| The wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) is an upland ground bird native to North America and is the heaviest member of the diverse Galliformes. It is the same species as the domestic turkey, which was originally derived from a southern Mexican subspecies of wild turkey (not the related ocellated turkey ). Although native to North America, the turkey probably got its name from the domesticated variety being imported to Britain in ships coming from the Levant via Spain. The British at the time therefore associated the wild turkey with the country Turkey and the name prevails. |
| There are two theories for the derivation of the name "turkey" for this bird, according to Columbia University professor of Romance language s Mario Pei. One theory is that when Europeans first encountered turkeys in America, they incorrectly identified the birds as a type of guineafowl, which were already being imported into Europe by Turkey merchant s via Constantinople and were therefore nickname d Turkey coqs. The name of the North American bird thus became "turkey fowl" or "Indian turkeys," which was then shortened to just "turkeys". |
| The fact that the word turkey refers to both a country (Turkey) and a bird (turkey) in English is completely incidental. Turkey was not named after turkeys or vice versa. Turkey is just the English version of the Turkish name Tuerkiye, tÃ¼rkiye literally: Meaning land of The tuerk. TÃ¼rk People. regina murphyhe country is called Turkey because it's home to the Turks. When European settlers arrived in America, they encountered turkeys, which they mistook for being a guineaufowl |
| But the name of the country is Tuerkiye tÃ¼rkiye In.Turkish you can find many turkeys in turkey but they are not From. Turkey The french call them dinde which translates as From. India The turks also thought they came From india and (therefor as noted) above called Them (hindi From). indiahe country is called Turkey because it's home to the Turks. When European settlers arrived in America, they encountered turkeys, which they mistook for being a guineaufowl |
| This was a major reason why the name turkey-cock stuck to Meleagris rather than to the guinea fowl (Numida meleagris): the Ottoman Empire represented the exotic East. By the way Turks also mistakenly viewed this bird an animal of exotic east and named it Hindi, a reference to India.est Answer: The English name for Turkey is derived from the Medieval Latin Turchia (c.1369). The word Tuerk tÃ¼rk in Old turkish means. strong |
| Although the wild turkey, as a species, had nothing to do with the country of Turkey, it is certain that the word turkey derives from that land. In the Middle Ages and thereafter, Turkey, in the broad sense, was a source of all things exotic-- spices, dyes, rare linens, and strange animals.lthough the wild turkey, as a species, had nothing to do with the country of Turkey, it is certain that the word turkey derives from that land. In the Middle Ages and thereafter, Turkey, in the broad sense, was a source of all things exotic-- spices, dyes, rare linens, and strange animals |
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| Turkey (bird) The turkey is a large bird in the genus Meleagris, which is native to the Americas. One species, Meleagris gallopavo (commonly known as the domestic turkey or wild turkey), is native to the forests of North America, from Mexico, throughout the midwest and eastern United States, and into southeastern Canada |
| (Redirected from Wild Turkey) The wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) is an upland ground bird native to North America and is the heaviest member of the diverse Galliformes. It is the same species as the domestic turkey, which was originally derived from a southern Mexican subspecies of wild turkey (not the related ocellated turkey |
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| The wild turkey was a very important food animal to Native Americans, but it was eliminated from much of its range by the early 20th century. Large groups of these birds can be observed on or near LA-Forestry rds 430 (Marlow Road) and 431 (Drakes Fork Road) that is off LA 10 just west of Cravens. |
| Eagle, hawk and turkey were buried in graves, covered with slabs of stone like human burials, suggesting an important role in the people's culture and beliefs. For instance, below ground of Room 12, a dual-hearth room believed to be used for ceremonial purposes, contained a bird burial near human burials. |
| Native American cuisine includes all food practices of the indigenous peoples of the Americas. Modern-day native peoples retain a rich culture of traditional foods, some of which have become iconic of present-day Native American social gatherings (for example, frybread ). Foods like cornbread, turkey, cranberry, blueberry, hominy and mush are known to have been adopted into the cuisine of the United States from Native American groups. In other cases, documents from the early periods of contact with European, African, and Asian peoples allow the recovery of food practices which passed out of popularity. |
| The wild turkey, throughout its range, plays a significant role in the cultures of many Native American tribe s all over North America. Outside of the Thanksgiving feast, it is a favorite meal in eastern tribes. Eastern Native American tribes consumed both the eggs and meat, sometimes turning the latter into a type of jerky to preserve it and make it last through cold weather. They provided habitat by burning down portions of forests to create meadows which would attract mating birds, and thus give a clear shot to hunters. The feathers of turkeys also often made their way into the rituals and headgear of many tribes. Many leaders, such as Catawba chiefs, traditionally wore turkey feather headdresses. Significant peoples of several tribes, including Muscogee Creek and Wampanoag, wore turkey feather cloaks. The turkey clan is one of the three Lenape clans. Movements of wild turkeys inspired the Caddo tribe's turkey dance.The Navajo people of Southeastern Arizona, New Mexico and Utah call the turkey Tązhii and relate the bird to the corn and seeds which The Turkey in Navajo folklore brought from the Third Navajo World. It is one of the Navajos' sacred birds, with the Navajo people using the feathers and parts in multiple traditional ceremonies. |
| The south Mexican wild turkey is considered the Nominotypical subspecies and subspecies autonyms nominate subspecies, and the only one that is not found in the United States or Canada. In central Mexico, archaeological M. gallopavo bones have been identified at sites dating to 800–100 BC [10], [11]. It is unclear whether these early specimens represent wild or domestic individuals, but domestic turkeys were likely established in central Mexico by the first half of the Classic Period (c. AD 200–1000). Late Preclassic (300 BC–AD 100) turkey remains identified at the archaeological site of El Mirador (Petén, Guatemala) represent the earliest evidence of the export of the Mexican turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) to the ancient Maya world. The Mexican subspecies, M. g. gallopavo, was domesticated, either in Mexico or by Preclassic peoples in Mesoamerica, giving rise to the domestic turkey. The Spaniards brought this tamed subspecies back to Europe with them in the mid-16th century; from Spain it spread to France and later Britain as a farmyard animal, usually becoming the centerpiece of a feast for the well-to-do. By 1620 it was common enough so that Pilgrim settlers of Massachusetts could bring turkeys with them from England, unaware that it had a larger close relative already occupying the forests of Massachusetts. It is one of the smallest subspecies and is best known in Spanish from its Aztec-derived name, guajolote. This wild turkey subspecies is thought to be critically endangered, as of 2010. |
| The species Meleagris gallopavo is used by humans for their meat. However, they were first domesticated by the indigenous people of Mexico from at least 800 BC onwards. These domesticates were then either introduced into what is now the Southwest US or independently domesticated a second time by the indigenous people of that region by 200 BC, at first for their feathers, which were used in ceremonies and to make robes and blankets. Turkeys were first used for meat by Native Americans by about AD 1100. Compared to wild turkeys, domestic turkeys are selectively bred to grow larger in size for their meat. Humans normally eat turkeys on special occasions such as at Thanksgiving or Christmas. |
| The modern domesticated turkey is descended from one of six subspecies of wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) found in the present Mexican states of Jalisco, Guerrero and Veracruz. Pre-Aztec tribes in south-central Mexico first domesticated the bird around 800 BC, and Pueblo Indians inhabiting the Colorado Plateau in the United States did likewise around 200 BC. They used the feathers for robes, blankets, and ceremonial purposes. More than 1,000 years later, they became an important food source. The first Europeans to encounter the bird misidentified it as a guineafowl, a bird known as a "turkey fowl" at that time because it had been introduced into Europe via Turkey. |
| In the late 1770's, Benjamin Franklin suggested that the turkey should be the symbol for the fledgling United States. He argued that the bald eagle was no better than a pirate and a fish-eater (mostly true). The American turkey lost to the bald eagle by a single congressional vote. Native Americans in the Southwest and Mexico kept turkeys for feathers and food, and the birds, with their alarm calls, probably were good watch dogs as well. The Indians used the feathers in ceremonies, and they twisted and plaited the feathers with twine to form blankets |
| Wild Turkey. Meleagris gallopavo. Wild turkeys, with their distinctive feathers and gobbling call, were Benjamin Franklin's choice for the national bird of the United States. Photograph courtesy Gary M. Stolz/U.S.ild Turkey Range. The turkey was Benjamin Franklin's choice for the United States's national bird. The noble fowl was a favored food of Native Americans. When Europeans arrived, they made it one of only two domestic birds native to the Americas, the Muscovy duck shares the distinction |
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| Turkeys have long been important to humans in North America. Native Americans hunted them for food, and some natives even domesticated the big birds. Later, the wild turkey became a steady food source for settlers. It earned a symbolic role as the main course of the Thanksgiving meal, which epitomized the successful harvest |
| Best Answer: Turkeys have been a symbol of thanksgiving and abundance long before the Piligrim's first meal in 1621 with the Native Americans. Native American Indians view the turkey as a both a symbol of abundance and fertility.The turkey was the guest of honor (sacrificial, that is) in various fertility and gratitude ceremonies.o the Lenape, the turkey is called the giving bird. It was used for food, as well as it's feathers. Here in the East, before the Europeans came, eagles weren't seen as often as the turkey. And the eagle was seen as a scavenger. The feathers were used to make capes |
| The domesticated turkey ( Meleagris gallopavo ) is a large poultry bird, one of the two species in the genus Meleagris and the same as the wild turkey. Although turkey domestication was thought to have occurred in central Mesoamerica at least 2,000 years ago, recent research suggests a possible second domestication event in the Southwestern United States between 200 BC - AD 500. However, all of the commercial domesticated turkey varieties today descend from the domesticated turkey raised in central Mexico that was subsequently imported into Europe by the Spanish in the 16th century. |
| Mesoamerica lacked animals suitable for domestication, most notably domesticated large ungulate s – the lack of draft animals to assist in transportation is one notable difference between Mesoamerica and the cultures of the South American Andes. Other animals, including the duck, dog s, and turkey, were domesticated. Turkey was the first, occurring around 3500 BC. Dogs were the primary source of animal protein in ancient Mesoamerica, and dog bones are common in midden deposits throughout the region. |
| The wild turkey, throughout its range, plays a significant role in the cultures of many Native American tribe s all over North America. Outside of the Thanksgiving feast, it is a favorite meal in eastern tribes. Eastern Native American tribes consumed both the eggs and meat, sometimes turning the latter into a type of jerky to preserve it and make it last through cold weather. They provided habitat by burning down portions of forests to create meadows which would attract mating birds, and thus give a clear shot to hunters. The feathers of turkeys also often made their way into the rituals and headgear of many tribes. Many leaders, such as Catawba chiefs, traditionally wore turkey feather headdresses. Significant peoples of several tribes, including Muscogee Creek and Wampanoag, wore turkey feather cloaks. The turkey clan is one of the three Lenape clans. Movements of wild turkeys inspired the Caddo tribe's turkey dance.The Navajo people of Southeastern Arizona, New Mexico and Utah call the turkey Tązhii and relate the bird to the corn and seeds which The Turkey in Navajo folklore brought from the Third Navajo World. It is one of the Navajos' sacred birds, with the Navajo people using the feathers and parts in multiple traditional ceremonies. |
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| Although turkey domestication was thought to have occurred in central Mesoamerica at least 2,000 years ago, recent research indicates a distinct domestication event in the Southwestern United States between 200 BC - AD 500 |
| Despite their weight, wild turkeys, unlike their domesticated counterparts, are agile fliers. In ideal habitat of open woodland or wooded grasslands, they may fly beneath the canopy top and find perches. They usually fly close to the ground for no more than 400 m (a quarter mile). |
| Turkeys spend most of the time on the ground and often prefer to run to escape danger through the day rather than fly, though they can fly swiftly and powerfully for short distances as the majority of birds in this order do in necessity. Roosting is usually high in trees away from night-hunting predators such as jaguar s and usually in a family group. |
| Turkeys are large birds, their nearest relatives being the pheasant and the guineafowl. Males are larger than females and have spreading, fan-shaped tails and distinctive, fleshy wattle s, called a snood, that hang from the top of the beak and are used in courtship display. Wild turkeys can fly, but seldom do so, preferring to run with a long, stratling gait. They roost in trees and forage on the ground, feeding on seeds, nuts, berries, grass,foliage, invertebrates, lizards, and small snakes. |
| Turkeys don't fly a lot. They can fly short distances, and they fly down and up from their roosting trees, but they do fly. 1 person found this useful |
| A: Wild turkeys can fly at speeds of 55 miles per hour. Though the birds are very fast in the air, they can only fly at these speeds for a very short amount o... Full Answer > Filed Under: Birds |
| In a turkey the active muscles such as the legs store a lot of oxygen and become dark, while less active muscles like the breast remain white. Turkeys can fly short distances -- typically from ground to perch -- but they are not known for their sustained flighing abilities. They rely on their legs to get them around |
| The bald eagle has inspired millions of Americans across the nation since June 20, 1782. The American Eagle Day was celebrated ideally for the recovery and restoration of this exclusive bird. On June 28, 2007, the Department of the Interior has taken the bald eagle off the endangered and threatened species list. In addition, these birds have become a national symbol. The second Constitutional congress decided upon using American bald eagles as the great seal of the United States. There were many disagreements with the choice of national symbol. For example, one of the founding fathers, Benjamin Franklin quoted, "I wish that the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country, he is a bird of bad moral character...Besides he is a rank coward..." He thought that the national bird should have been a wild turkey, because it is "A bird of courage". In contrast, John F. Kennedy stated, "The Founding Fathers made an appropriate choice when they selected the bald eagle as the emblem of the nation. The fierce beauty and proud independence of this great bird aptly symbolizes the strength and freedom of America." |
| Mint Director Nellie Tayloe Ross had long been an admirer of Benjamin Franklin, and wished to see him on a coin. In 1933, Sinnock had designed a medal featuring Franklin, which may have given her the idea. Franklin had opposed putting portraits on coins; he advocated proverbs about which the holder could profit through reflection. In a 1948 interview, Ross noted that Franklin only knew of living royalty on coins, and presumably would feel differently about a republic honoring a deceased founder. Indeed, Franklin might have been more upset at the reverse design: as numismatic writer Jonathan Tepper noted, "Had Benjamin Franklin known that he would be appearing on a half dollar with an eagle, he most likely would have been quite upset. He detested the eagle, and numismatic lore has it that he often referred to it as a scavenger. Given the practical man that he was, Franklin proposed the wild turkey as our national bird." |
| The wild turkey is a native bird of North America. As a result, Benjamin Franklin claimed this made the turkey a more suitable national bird for the United States than the bald eagle. Not everyone agreed with Franklin, however, and the bald eagle became the national emblem for the United States in 1782.he wild turkey is a native bird of North America. As a result, Benjamin Franklin claimed this made the turkey a more suitable national bird for the United States than the bald eagle. Not everyone agreed with Franklin, however, and the bald eagle became the national emblem for the United States in 1782 |
| In the late 1770's, Benjamin Franklin suggested that the turkey should be the symbol for the fledgling United States. He argued that the bald eagle was no better than a pirate and a fish-eater (mostly true). The American turkey lost to the bald eagle by a single congressional vote. Native Americans in the Southwest and Mexico kept turkeys for feathers and food, and the birds, with their alarm calls, probably were good watch dogs as well. The Indians used the feathers in ceremonies, and they twisted and plaited the feathers with twine to form blankets |
| The eagle on the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati Medal looked more like a turkey, which prompted Franklin to compare the two birds as a symbol for the United States. For my own part I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen the Representative of our Country. He is a Bird of bad moral Character |
| Wild Turkey. Meleagris gallopavo. Wild turkeys, with their distinctive feathers and gobbling call, were Benjamin Franklin's choice for the national bird of the United States. Photograph courtesy Gary M. Stolz/U.S.eleagris gallopavo. Wild turkeys, with their distinctive feathers and gobbling call, were Benjamin Franklin's choice for the national bird of the United States. Photograph courtesy Gary M. Stolz/U.S |
| Wild Turkey. Meleagris gallopavo. Wild turkeys, with their distinctive feathers and gobbling call, were Benjamin Franklin's choice for the national bird of the United States. Photograph courtesy Gary M. Stolz/U.S.ild Turkey Range. The turkey was Benjamin Franklin's choice for the United States's national bird. The noble fowl was a favored food of Native Americans. When Europeans arrived, they made it one of only two domestic birds native to the Americas, the Muscovy duck shares the distinction |
| Wild turkeys, with their distinctive feathers and gobbling call, were Benjamin Franklin's choice for the national bird of the United States.ild Turkey Range. The turkey was Benjamin Franklin's choice for the United States's national bird. The noble fowl was a favored food of Native Americans. When Europeans arrived, they made it one of only two domestic birds native to the Americas, the Muscovy duck shares the distinction |
| The head of the bird is white, the body of the bird is black, and the tail is white. The feet are a dull orange and its beak is yellow. The Bald Eagle is a large fierce looking bird. It's name in Latin means the sea eagle with a white head. It is the national symbol of the United States of America. Benjamin Franklin had suggested that the national symbol be the Wild Turkey, because the Bald Eagle was a bird of bad moral character, but he was outvoted. Today it is seen on many things in the United States, such as money, seals, and other patriotic symbols. The Bald Eagle generally lives forty-five to fifty years in captivity and twenty-five years in the wild. It is one of the largest flying birds seen in the United States. It stands between 30.4 and 36.4 inches tall, or about as high as an average office desk. It has a five and a half to eight foot wing span. That's about as long as a big dining room table |
| Ben Franklin was not in favor of having the Bald Eagle as the national symbol, and would have opted for the wild turkey. As a naturalist, Ben Franklin realized that bald eagles were prone to scavengers and piracy. Eagles steal the spoils of its lesser cousin the Osprey |
| The use of the turkey in the USA for Thanksgiving precedes Lincoln's nationalization of the holiday in 1863. Alexander Hamilton proclaimed that no "Citizen of the United States should refrain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day," and many of the Founding Fathers (particularly Benjamin Franklin ) had high regard for the wild turkey as an American icon, but turkey was uncommon as Thanksgiving fare until after 1800. By 1857, turkey had become part of the traditional dinner in New England. |
| Turkeys are eaten on Thanksgiving because the early colonists who had the first Thanksgiving mentioned eating turkey. The colonists celebrated the first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag Indians. Answers.comÂ® is making the world better one answer at a time |
| Turkeys are eaten on Thanksgiving because the early colonists who had the first Thanksgiving mentioned eating turkey. The colonists celebrated the first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag Indians. Answered by The WikiAnswersÂ® Community. Answers.comÂ® is making the world better one answer at a time |
| The Turkey, a symbol of abundance. The Turkey has traditionally been associated with the spirit of giving and abundance, especially in North America. In the modern American culture, the Turkey is an important part of Thanksgiving Day. Originally, this day commemorates the pilgrim's first harvest during which four turkeys were eaten |
| Turkeys have long been important to humans in North America. Native Americans hunted them for food, and some natives even domesticated the big birds. Later, the wild turkey became a steady food source for settlers. It earned a symbolic role as the main course of the Thanksgiving meal, which epitomized the successful harvest |
| Soups are similar to stew s, and in some cases there may not be a clear distinction between the two; however, soups generally have more liquid than stews. |
| Stews are similar to soup s, and in some cases there may not be a clear distinction between the two. Generally, stews have less liquid than soups, are much thicker and require longer cooking over low heat. While soups are almost always served in a bowl, stews may be thick enough to be served on a plate with the gravy as a sauce over the solid ingredients. |
| Summary: 1.Soup is a liquid food preparation which contains small amounts of solid ingredients and more liquid while stew is a food preparation which contains less liquid and more solid ingredients. 2.Soup is served before a meal or as a dessert while stew is a main course |
| Stews use more solid ingredients such as tough meat than liquid. It is thickened by adding flour or cornstarch to the soup or by coating ingredients with it. While soups require little time to cook, stews are cooked slowly over low heat and for a longer period of time |
| The Difference Between Soup and Stew. Both soup and stew are a combination of vegetables, meat, or fish cooked in liquid. What sets these two warm and hearty dishes apart is the amount of liquid that's used for each, with stews generally containing less liquid than soup |
| Stews are similar to soups, and in some cases there may not be a clear distinction between the two. Generally, stews have less liquid than soups, are much thicker and require longer cooking over low heat.tews are similar to soups, and in some cases there may not be a clear distinction between the two. Generally, stews have less liquid than soups, are much thicker and require longer cooking over low heat |
| Stews prepared in a karahi include chicken karahi, beef karahi, mutton karahi (usually made with goat meat, reflecting South Asian usage of the word mutton) and dumba karahi (made with lamb meat) and also karahi paneer (a vegetarian version). Prepared in a reduced tomato and green-chilli base, a karahi is a popular late-night meal in Pakistani cuisine, usually ordered by the kilogram and consumed with naan. |
| 1. a usually chile plural chilÂ·es: a hot pepper of any of a group of cultivars (Capsicum annuum annuum group longum) noted for their pungency called also chili pepper b usually chilli plural chillies also chilÂ·lis chiefly British: a pepper whether hot or sweet. 2.a: a thick sauce of meat and chiles. usually chile plural chilÂ·es: a hot pepper of any of a group of cultivars (Capsicum annuum annuum group longum) noted for their pungency, called also chili pepper b usually chilli plural chillies also chilÂ·lis chiefly British: a pepper whether hot or sweet. 2 |
| Chili is a stew with meat and beans. Chile is a vegetable (technically a fruit, but you know what we mean). Chile can be turned into chili, but not vice versa. Shredded iceberg lettuce and tomato are compulsory garnishes |
| Some food items may be subject to restrictions. This includes liquids and any foods that are mashed, purÃ©ed or mixed in a sauce (e.g. mashed potatoes, smoothies, chilli or stews). In order for a food to be considered a solid, it must be solid at room temperature. If you plan to prep your food on the go, keep in mind that small kitchen appliances with blades (e.g. personal/hand-held blenders, coffee grinders, cheese slicers) are not permitted in carry-on baggage. Examples of solid food items you can take on the plane |
| Anyways, enjoy this one with fish or prawns, as a side dish to your chips, in tuna salad or this fabulous boozy chipotle fish tacos, or as a dip at your next party, either way it is very tasty. Chipotle chilies start life as jalapeÃ±o peppers that had been dried and smoked. They are such a wonderful chili: deliciously smoky and sweet in flavour with a good kick, they are an incredibly fragrant and flavoursome ingredient for any stew, chilli con carne or picadillo |
| In Hungarian cuisine, traditional "Gulyásleves" (literally "goulash soup"), "bográcsgulyás", pörkölt, and paprikás were thick stews made by cattle herders and stockmen. Garlic, caraway seed, bell pepper, and wine are optional. These dishes can be made as soups rather than stews. Excepting paprikás, the Hungarian stews do not rely on a flour or roux for thickening. Tomato is a modern addition, totally unknown in the original recipe and in the whole Central European food culture until the first half of the twentieth century. |
| Goulash ( ) is a soup or stew of meat and vegetables, seasoned with paprika and other spices. Originating from the medieval Kingdom of Hungary, goulash is also a popular meal in Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Scandinavia and Southern Europe. |
| What does Goulash mean? Goulash is a soup or stew made with meat, (mostly beef is used, then pork) onions and the most defining ingredient; paprika. You can also add, potatoes, root vegetables, and for seasoning sometimes. wine, bay leaf, caraway or thyme |
| Â· Goulash is made with Noodles & NO Potatoes. Â· Stew is made with Potatoes & NO Noodles. Â· Goulash is a type of stew, Hungarian is origin. It is seasoned with paprika, peppers, onions, and caraway and is made with beef.n English gulyas gulyÃ¡s became goulash and in some parts of the world stews and casseroles are called goulash. Too now we can understood bout difference between goulash and, Â· stew stew can be any kind of, stew hungarian is a specific. 1 kind oulash has pasta in. it |
| Czech beef goulash being cooked. Goulash (Hungarian: gulyas) gulyÃ¡s is a soup or stew of meat and, vegetables seasoned with paprika and other. Spices originating from the Medieval kingdom Of, hungary goulash is also a popular meal In Central, Europe scandinavia And Southern. europeaprika is added, along with water or stock, and the goulash is left to simmer. After cooking a while, garlic, whole or ground caraway seed, or soup vegetables like carrot, parsley root, peppers (green or bell pepper) and celery may be added |
| Actually the goulash type of the stew because goulash coming from stew. Traditional stew of Hungary. Originating in Hungary, goulash is a dish that is prepared with a combination of different types of meat and an assortment of vegetables.n English gulyas gulyÃ¡s became goulash and in some parts of the world stews and casseroles are called goulash. Too now we can understood bout difference between goulash and, Â· stew stew can be any kind of, stew hungarian is a specific. 1 kind oulash has pasta in. it |
| 1 Stew is more of a meat and vegetables dish -- usually with potatoes. 2 stew ALWAYS has some liquid in it. 3 Like a soup with not enough liquid. 4 Goulash has virtually no liquid in it, after it's prepared.n English gulyas gulyÃ¡s became goulash and in some parts of the world stews and casseroles are called goulash. Too now we can understood bout difference between goulash and, Â· stew stew can be any kind of, stew hungarian is a specific. 1 kind oulash has pasta in. it |
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| 1. goulash-a rich meat stew highly seasoned with paprika. gulyas, Hungarian goulash. stew-food prepared by stewing especially meat or fish with vegetables. beef goulash-meat is browned before stewing. pork-and-veal goulash-made with sauerkraut and caraway seeds and served with sour cream. porkholt-made of lamb or pork |
| goulash. n. 1. (Cookery) Also called: Hungarian goulash a rich stew, originating in Hungary, made of beef, lamb, or veal highly seasoned with paprika. 2. (Bridge) bridge a method of dealing in threes and fours without first shuffling the cards, to produce freak hands |
| Goulash is a rustic stew or soup made with beef and vegetables, and usually seasoned with paprika. Goulash originates in Hungary and in many variations it remains a popular recipe throughout Eastern Europe. Goulash can also be made with veal, pork or lamb in addition to beef |
| Goulash is a rustic stew or soup made made with beef and vegetables, and usually seasoned with paprika. Goulash originates in Hungary and in many variations remains a popular recipe throughout Eastern Europe. Goulash can also be made with veal, pork or lamb in addition to beef. But no matter what kind of meat is used, goulash is best prepared with tougher cuts of meat which become tender when cooked with slow, moist heat, a technique known as braising |
| An alicot is a stew or ragout made with poultry giblet s and possibly the head, feet and wing tips, traditionally linked to the Béarn and Languedoc regions of southern France. |
| In France, pork rinds are known as grattons, and are an essential ingredient to some slow-cooked stews, such as cassoulet. |
| Pot-au-feu ( "pot on the fire") is a French beef stew. According to the chef Raymond Blanc, pot-au-feu is "the quintessence of French family cuisine, it is the most celebrated dish in France. It honours the tables of the rich and poor alike." |
| Navarin is a French ragoût ( stew ) of lamb or mutton. If made with lamb and vegetable s available fresh in the spring, it is called navarin printanier (spring stew). While the name "navarin" has been suggested to honor the 1827 Battle of Navarino, more probably it refers to the stew's traditional inclusion of turnip s – navet, in French. |
| Garbure is a thick French soup or stew of ham with cabbage and other vegetables, usually with cheese and stale bread added. The name derives from the use of the term garb to describe sheaves of grain depicted on a heraldic shield or coat of arms. Thus the name of garbure, which is eaten with a fork, is a reference to the use of pitchfork s to pick up sheaves of grain. It originated in Gascony in south-west France. It is similar to potée. |
| Definition: a vegetable stew of Provence, typically consisting of eggplant, zucchini, onions, green peppers, tomatoes, and garlic, served hot or cold. Ratatouille hails from (present day) Nice, France, created by Provencal peasants; it was initially a dish made by poor farmers |
| Cookbook | Ingredients | Recipes | France | Meat | Stews. Boeuf bourguignon (French for Burgundy beef) is a well known, traditional French stew prepared with beef braised in red wine (originally Burgundy wine) and beef broth, flavored with garlic, onions, carrots, a bouquet garni and garnished with mushrooms |
| Cookbook:Boeuf Bourguignon. Boeuf bourguignon (French for Burgundy beef) is a well known, traditional French stew prepared with beef braised in red wine (originally Burgundy wine) and beef broth, flavored with garlic, onions, carrots, a bouquet garni and garnished with mushrooms |
| Origin of Bouillabaisse. The most famous fish stew of the Mediterranean is bouillabaisse, and its home is considered to be Marseilles, although it is made in every little port throughout the coastal regions of Provence.n the other hand, the most distinguishing characteristic of a bouillabaisse is not the fish, because all fish stews and soups have fish, but the unique flavoring derived from saffron, fennel seeds, and orange zest |
| Bouillabaisse is a traditional fish stew originating from the port city of Marseille.This dish is made by boiling several species of fish with herbs and vegetables. The broth is then served as a soup poured over bread seasoned with rouille (a spicy French mayonnaise) with the fish and vegetables served separately.ouillabaisse is a traditional fish stew originating from the port city of Marseille |
| The difference between soup and stew is stew has potatoes, and tomatoesm, and such inm it soup has just juice in it. And as for bisque, I have no idea. Therese Â· 2 years ago |
| Rate & Review. Email. Print. A traditional French stew prepared with beef that is slowly braised in red wine for several hours in a covered dish used to cook the stew, which is also referred to as a daube by the French. Vegetables, herbs, and spices are added into the stew as it cooks.ate & Review. Email. Print. A traditional French stew prepared with beef that is slowly braised in red wine for several hours in a covered dish used to cook the stew, which is also referred to as a daube by the French. Vegetables, herbs, and spices are added into the stew as it cooks |
| Beef Daube ProvenÃ§al. This classic French braised beef, red wine, and vegetable stew is simple and delicious. This recipe ran in a Thanksgiving weekend package. The stew was perfect for that Wednesday night before Thanksgiving when you have guests arriving, but still need to focus on prepping food for the next day |
| Pot-au-feu. Pot-au-feu is a French beef stew. According to chef Raymond Blanc, pot-au-feu is the quintessence of French family cuisine, it is the most celebrated dish in France.It honours the tables of the rich and poor alike..ccording to chef Raymond Blanc, pot-au-feu is the quintessence of French family cuisine, it is the most celebrated dish in France. It honours the tables of the rich and poor alike |
| The region once known as the province of Languedoc is the traditional homeland of cassoulet, especially the towns of Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Castelnaudary, the town which claims to be where the dish originated. All are made with White beans white bean s (haricots blancs or lingots), duck or goose confit, sausages, and additional meat. In the cassoulet of Toulouse, the meats are pork and mutton, the latter frequently a cold roast shoulder. The Carcassonne version is similar but doubles the portion of mutton and sometimes replaces the duck with partridge. The cassoulet of Castelnaudary uses a duck confit instead of mutton. |
| Cassoulet (, from Occitan caçolet ) is a rich, slow-cooked casserole originating in the south of France, containing meat (typically pork sausage s, goose, duck and sometimes mutton ), pork skin (couennes) and White beans white bean s (haricots blancs). |
| Haute cuisine versions require mixing pre-cooked roasted meats with beans that have been simmered separately with aromatic vegetables, but this runs counter to cassoulet's peasant origins. In the process of preparing the dish it is traditional to deglaze the pot from the previous cassoulet in order to give a base for the next one. This has led to stories, such as the one given by Elizabeth David, citing Anatole France, of a single original cassoulet being extended for years or even decades. |
| Toulouse-style sausages are the classic ingredient in cassoulet, that hearty bean, confit and pork extravaganza that is a hallmark of any self-respecting French cook's repertoire.Traditional Toulouse sausages are all pork, and are minced by hand rather than ground, a fine option I do myself from time to time.oulouse-style sausages are the classic ingredient in cassoulet, that hearty bean, confit and pork extravaganza that is a hallmark of any self-respecting French cook's repertoire |
| The recipe for Toulouse cassoulet. A typical dish of the pink city, Toulouse cassoulet consists of some essential ingredients and some ingredients that vary according to the cook. Of course, there is pork (loin, hock, fresh sausage), but there is also duck confit, bacon, local sausage, and neck of mutton.There are also variants with goose fat confit.he recipe for Toulouse cassoulet. A typical dish of the pink city, Toulouse cassoulet consists of some essential ingredients and some ingredients that vary according to the cook. Of course, there is pork (loin, hock, fresh sausage), but there is also duck confit, bacon, local sausage, and neck of mutton |
| Cassoulet. Cassoulet is a rich, slow-cooked casserole originating in the south of France, containing meat, pork skin and white haricot beans. The dish is named after its traditional cooking vessel, the cassole, a deep, round, earthenware pot with slanting sides |
| In the cassoulet of Toulouse, the meats are pork and mutton, the latter frequently a cold roast shoulder. The Carcassonne version is similar but doubles the portion of mutton and sometimes replaces the duck with partridge. The cassoulet of Castelnaudary uses a duck confit instead of mutton. In France, cassoulets of varying price and quality are also sold in cans and jars in supermarkets, grocery stores and charcuteries. The cheapest ones contain only beans, tomato sauce, sausages, and bacon. More expensive versions are likely to be cooked with goose fat and to include Toulouse sausages, lamb, goose, or duck confit. Haute cuisine versions require mixing pre-cooked roasted meats with beans that have been simmered separately with aromatic vegetables, but this runs counter to cassoulet's peasant origins |
| As a celebratory dish, Feijoada is traditionally served on Saturday afternoons or Sunday lunch and intended to be a leisurely midday meal. It is meant to be enjoyed throughout the day and not eaten under rushed circumstances. The meal is usually eaten among extended family and paired with an event like watching a soccer game or other social event. Because of the dish's heavy ingredients and rich flavors, feijoada is viewed as Brazilian soul food. In the city of São Paulo, Feijoada is a common dish on restaurants on Wednesdays, mainly on the commercial area. The dish is served with ingredients separated for clients choose what they want, with more meat, pork, bacon or just the beans. The variation of vegetarian feijoada is also found. Another variation is a lighter version of Feijoada, made with meat cuts and sausages that contain less fat than the original recipes. The dish is frequently compared to American Southern Soul Food which share many similarities in terms of ingredients and taste. |
| According to legend, the origins of Brazil’s national dish, feijoada, stem from the country’s history with slavery. Slaves would supposedly craft this hearty dish out of black beans and pork leftovers given to them from their households. These leftovers included pig feet, ears, tail, and other portions seen as unfit for the master and his family. However, this theory has recently been contested and considered more of a modern advertising technique for the dish rather than a basis for its origins. Instead, scholars argue that the history of feijoada traces back to Brazil’s cultivation of beans. Because of the crop’s relatively low cost of production and the simplicity of its maintenance, beans became a staple food among European settlers in Brazil. Although black beans were eaten by both the upper-classes and the poor, the upper-classes particularly enjoyed them with an assortment of meat and vegetables, similar to feijoada, while the poor and enslaved usually ate a mixture of black beans and manioc flour. |
| Feijoada is a stew of beans with beef and pork, which is a typical dish in Portugal and former Portuguese colonies, such as Brazil, Macau, Angola, Mozambique and Goa. Modern variants of the dish are based on ancient Feijoada recipes from the Portuguese regions of Beira, Estremadura, and TrÃ¡s-os-Montes. In Brazil, feijoada is often considered the national dish. The basic ingredients of feijoada are beans with fresh pork or beef. In northwest Portugal, it is usually made with white beans; in the northeast, it is generally prepared with kidney beans, and includes other vegetables such as tomatoes, carrots, and cabbage |
| Feijoada (pronounced fay-ZWAH-da) is a delicious stew of pork and black beans that's traditionally served over rice with fresh orange slices. In Brazil, this dish is often served on special occasions, but preparing it in a slow cooker makes it possible to serve this rich dish on the busiest weeknights |
| Feijoada (. [fjuaÃ°], [fejuad]) is a stew of beans with beef and pork, which is a typical Portuguese dish. Feijoada is also typically cooked in former Portuguese colonies such as Brazil, Macau, Angola, Mozambique and Goa (India).However, the recipe can differ slightly from one country to another.odern variants of the dish are based on ancient Feijoada recipes from the Portuguese regions of Beira, Estremadura, and Tras-trÃ¡s-Os. Montes In, brazil (feijoada feijoada) brasileira is often considered the national. dish |
| The word feijoada comes from the word feijao, feijÃ£o which Is portuguese for. Beans feijoada is a black bean stew that is brewed with a variety of salted and smoked pork and beef products from-carne seca to smoked pork. spareribseijoada is one of those acts of love that takes time and a little TLC to make. A good recipe is a great guide for creating feijoada in the home. Celebrity chef and restauranteur Emeril Lagasse shares his recipe along with tips on making this emblem of Brazil (below |
| Feijoada is a black bean stew that is brewed with a variety of salted and smoked pork and beef products from carne-seca to smoked pork spareribs. The more traditional feijoada also includes cheaper cuts such as pig's ears, feet and tails, and beef tongue.eijoada is one of those acts of love that takes time and a little TLC to make. A good recipe is a great guide for creating feijoada in the home. Celebrity chef and restauranteur Emeril Lagasse shares his recipe along with tips on making this emblem of Brazil (below |
| What are the traditional dishes of Rio de Janeiro? Considered by many to be the national dish of Brazil, feijoada is a stew of beans (usually black beans, but also white beans, red beans and pinto beans) and a meat, typically beef or pork |
| Many culinary traditions have similar techniques for slow cooking beans in a covered vessel. Examples include feijoada, fabada asturiana, pasulj, tavče gravče, and baked beans. The Hungarian-Jewish sólet and Eastern European cholent are similar bean dishes, and are also frequently cooked in combination with smoked poultry, especially goose leg, but a documented relationship has not so far been identified. |
| The practice of cooking a meat (pork) stew with vegetables that gave origin to the feijoada from the Minho Province in Northern Portugal is a millenary Mediterranean tradition that can be traced back to the period when the Romans colonized Iberia. Roman soldiers would bring this habit to every Latin settlement, i.e., all of the provinces of Romania, the Vulgar Latin speaking area of Europe (not to be confused with the modern country solely), and this heritage is the source of many national and regional dishes of today's Europe, such as the French cassoulet, the Milanese cassoeula from Lombardy, Italy, the Romanian fasole cu cârnați, the fabada asturiana from Northwestern Spain, near Portugal, and the also Spanish cocido madrileño and olla podrida, not to mention non-Romanic regions with similar traditions that might be derived from this millennial Roman soldiers' dish like the Polish tsholem and golonka. |
| In American restaurants, the term "cassoulet" is often applied to any hearty bean-based casserole, with innovations such as salmon cassoulet. January 9 is National Cassoulet Day in the United States. |
| After the departure of Jabá, the band had several different bass players and recorded a studio album with only punk and hardcore covers called Feijoada Acidente?, a play on the Guns N' Roses album The Spaghetti Incident?. ( Feijoada is a traditional food from Brazil, a stew based on beans and pork.) There were two versions of this album: one covering only Brazilian bands such as Olho Seco, Lobotomia, Garotos Podres, among others; and one covering only non-Brazilian bands such as G.B.H., Black Flag, Anti-Cimex, Minor Threat, among others. At this time, Walter Bart (who used to play in a punk band called "Não Religião") and "Pica Pau" (Portuguese for woodpecker), who stayed in the band until 1999, played bass. |
| In Rio, São Paulo and Minas Gerais, the feijoada (a black bean and meat stew rooted) is popular especially as a Wednesday or Saturday lunch. Also consumed frequently is picadinho (literally, diced meat) or rice and beans. |
| In France, pork rinds are known as grattons, and are an essential ingredient to some slow-cooked stews, such as cassoulet. |
| As a celebratory dish, Feijoada is traditionally served on Saturday afternoons or Sunday lunch and intended to be a leisurely midday meal. It is meant to be enjoyed throughout the day and not eaten under rushed circumstances. The meal is usually eaten among extended family and paired with an event like watching a soccer game or other social event. Because of the dish's heavy ingredients and rich flavors, feijoada is viewed as Brazilian soul food. In the city of São Paulo, Feijoada is a common dish on restaurants on Wednesdays, mainly on the commercial area. The dish is served with ingredients separated for clients choose what they want, with more meat, pork, bacon or just the beans. The variation of vegetarian feijoada is also found. Another variation is a lighter version of Feijoada, made with meat cuts and sausages that contain less fat than the original recipes. The dish is frequently compared to American Southern Soul Food which share many similarities in terms of ingredients and taste. |
| The region once known as the province of Languedoc is the traditional homeland of cassoulet, especially the towns of Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Castelnaudary, the town which claims to be where the dish originated. All are made with White beans white bean s (haricots blancs or lingots), duck or goose confit, sausages, and additional meat. In the cassoulet of Toulouse, the meats are pork and mutton, the latter frequently a cold roast shoulder. The Carcassonne version is similar but doubles the portion of mutton and sometimes replaces the duck with partridge. The cassoulet of Castelnaudary uses a duck confit instead of mutton. |
| Very popular along all over Brazil, feijoada also it is in Uruguay (though not in Argentina). Consumed not only on the northern east but also all along the country, it is a blackbean stew that, unlike the Brazilian feijoada, comes along with potatoes (besides bananas and fariña ), and cow meat more often than pork meat, also is common to find chorizo and chorizo Colorado in an Uruguayan feijoada. |
| Cassoulet (, from Occitan caçolet ) is a rich, slow-cooked casserole originating in the south of France, containing meat (typically pork sausage s, goose, duck and sometimes mutton ), pork skin (couennes) and White beans white bean s (haricots blancs). |
| Feijoada () is a stew of beans with beef and pork, which is a typical Portuguese dish. Besides its place of origin, feijoada is also typically cooked in Brazil and other former colonies such as Macau, Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Goa ( India ). However, the recipe can differ slightly from one country to another. |
| A bistro or bistrot, is, in its original Paris ian incarnation, a small restaurant, serving moderately priced simple meals in a modest setting. Bistros are defined mostly by the foods they serve. French home-style cooking, and slow-cooked foods like cassoulet, a bean stew, are typical. |
| Vegetable s that are popular in Portuguese cookery include tomato es, cabbage, and onion s. There are many starch y dishes, such as feijoada, a rich bean stew with beef and pork, and açorda, a thick bread-based casserole generally flavoured with garlic and coriander or seafood. Many dishes are served with salad s usually made from tomato, lettuce, and onion flavoured with olive oil and vinegar. Potato es and rice are also extremely common in Portuguese cuisine. Soup s made from a variety of vegetables are commonly available, one of the most popular being caldo verde, made from potato purée, thinly sliced kale, and slices of chouriço. |
| The basic ingredients of feijoada are beans with fresh pork or beef. In Brazil, it is usually made with black beans ; in the northeast ( Bahia ), it is generally prepared with kidney beans (Feijoada à Brasileira), and includes other vegetables such as tomato es, carrot s, and cabbage. The stew is best prepared over low heat in a thick clay pot. |
| Bean crock (les pais au fou) can best be described as a sort of Norman cassoulet. It is a slow-cooked pork and bean stew, most authentically containing a pig's trotter, water and onions. In the past the dish was so ubiquitous that English-speaking visitors, purporting to believe that the people of Jersey ate nothing else, dubbed the inhabitants Jersey beans (this epithet is sometimes considered derogatory, but a Jersey primary school French coursebook Salut Jersey featured two beans Haricot and Mangetout). |
| Cassava is heavily featured in the Brazilian cuisine. In the guise of farofa (lightly roasted flour ), cassava is combined with rice and beans to make the basic meal of many Brazilians. Farofa is also a frequent side dish to many Brazilian foods including the national dish feijoada, a salted-pork and black-beans stew. The dish vaca atolada ("mud-stranded cow") is a meat and cassava stew, cooked until the root has turned into a paste. Pirão is a thick gravy-like gruel prepared by cooking fish bits (such as heads and bones) with cassava flour. Boiled cassava is also made into a popular sweet pudding or "cassava cake". After boiling, cassava may also be deep-fried to form a snack or side dish. |
| Feijoada has been described as a national dish of Brazil, especially of Rio de Janeiro, as other parts of Brazil have other regional dishes. Brazilian feijoada (feijoada brasileira) is prepared with black beans, a variety of salted pork or beef products, such as pork trimmings (ears, tail, feet), bacon, smoked pork ribs, and at least two types of smoked sausage and jerked beef (loin and tongue). In some regions of the northeast, like Bahia and Sergipe, vegetables like cabbage, kale, potatoes, carrots, okra, pumpkin, chayote and sometimes banana are frequently added, at the end of the cooking, on top of the meat, so they are cooked by the vapors of the beans and meat stew.This stew is best prepared over a low fire in a thick clay pot. The final dish has the beans and meat pieces barely covered by a dark purplish-brown broth. The taste is strong, moderately salty but not spicy, dominated by the flavors of black bean and meat stew. It is customary to serve it with white rice and oranges, the latter to help with digestion. |
| The city's gastronomic specialties include the Saucisse de Toulouse, a type of sausage, cassoulet Toulousain, a bean and pork stew, and garbure, a cabbage soup with poultry. Also, foie gras, the liver of an overfed duck or goose, is a delicacy mainly made in the Midi-Pyrénées. |
| Haute cuisine versions require mixing pre-cooked roasted meats with beans that have been simmered separately with aromatic vegetables, but this runs counter to cassoulet's peasant origins. In the process of preparing the dish it is traditional to deglaze the pot from the previous cassoulet in order to give a base for the next one. This has led to stories, such as the one given by Elizabeth David, citing Anatole France, of a single original cassoulet being extended for years or even decades. |
| Feijoada is a stew of beans with beef and pork, which is a typical dish in Portugal and former Portuguese colonies, such as Brazil, Macau, Angola, Mozambique and Goa. Modern variants of the dish are based on ancient Feijoada recipes from the Portuguese regions of Beira, Estremadura, and TrÃ¡s-os-Montes. In Brazil, feijoada is often considered the national dish. The basic ingredients of feijoada are beans with fresh pork or beef. In northwest Portugal, it is usually made with white beans; in the northeast, it is generally prepared with kidney beans, and includes other vegetables such as tomatoes, carrots, and cabbage |
| Feijoada (pronounced fay-ZWAH-da) is a delicious stew of pork and black beans that's traditionally served over rice with fresh orange slices. In Brazil, this dish is often served on special occasions, but preparing it in a slow cooker makes it possible to serve this rich dish on the busiest weeknights |
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| A legendary French chef once said this duck and beans stew was the god of southwestern French food. He was wrong. Cassoulet is the god of ALL FOODS. Nothing, and I mean NOTHING, can match the comfort brought to you by a good cassoulet. It is the most heartwarming and delicious dish there is. Making a good cassoulet takes some time and effort, but it's all worth it |
| Toulouse-style sausages are the classic ingredient in cassoulet, that hearty bean, confit and pork extravaganza that is a hallmark of any self-respecting French cook's repertoire.Traditional Toulouse sausages are all pork, and are minced by hand rather than ground, a fine option I do myself from time to time.oulouse-style sausages are the classic ingredient in cassoulet, that hearty bean, confit and pork extravaganza that is a hallmark of any self-respecting French cook's repertoire |
| Cassoulet. Cassoulet is a rich, slow-cooked casserole originating in the south of France, containing meat, pork skin and white haricot beans. The dish is named after its traditional cooking vessel, the cassole, a deep, round, earthenware pot with slanting sides |
| In Portuguese and Brazilian cuisine, collard greens (or couve) are common accompaniments of fish and meat dishes. They are a standard side dish for feijoada, a popular pork and beans-style stew. Thinly sliced collard greens are also the main ingredient of a popular Portuguese soup, caldo verde (green broth).idely considered to be a healthy food, collards are good sources of vitamin C and soluble fiber, and contain multiple nutrients with potent anticancer properties, such as diindolylmethane and sulforaphane. Roughly a quarter pound (approx. 100 g) of cooked collards contains 46 calories |
| Feijoada is a traditional bean and meat stew that is widely popular in Portugal and Brazil. The dish gets its name from feijao, feijÃ£o The portuguese word for Beans, feijoada is made with either beef or, pork which may be fresh or-salt. Cured the beans used may be white, beans red kidney beans or black turtle. beanshe dish gets its name from feijao, feijÃ£o The portuguese word for Beans, feijoada is made with either beef or, pork which may be fresh or-salt. Cured the beans used may be white, beans red kidney beans or black turtle. beans |
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| The word feijoada comes from the word feijao, feijÃ£o which Is portuguese for. Beans feijoada is a black bean stew that is brewed with a variety of salted and smoked pork and beef products from-carne seca to smoked pork. spareribseijoada is one of those acts of love that takes time and a little TLC to make. A good recipe is a great guide for creating feijoada in the home. Celebrity chef and restauranteur Emeril Lagasse shares his recipe along with tips on making this emblem of Brazil (below |
| Feijoada is a black bean stew that is brewed with a variety of salted and smoked pork and beef products from carne-seca to smoked pork spareribs. The more traditional feijoada also includes cheaper cuts such as pig's ears, feet and tails, and beef tongue.eijoada is one of those acts of love that takes time and a little TLC to make. A good recipe is a great guide for creating feijoada in the home. Celebrity chef and restauranteur Emeril Lagasse shares his recipe along with tips on making this emblem of Brazil (below |
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| Adorable animal families that will make you aww. Feijoada is a traditional bean and meat stew that is widely popular in Portugal and Brazil. The dish gets its name from feijao, feijÃ£o The portuguese word for Beans, feijoada is made with either beef or, pork which may be fresh or-salt. curedhe dish gets its name from feijao, feijÃ£o The portuguese word for Beans, feijoada is made with either beef or, pork which may be fresh or-salt. Cured the beans used may be white, beans red kidney beans or black turtle. beans |
| In this case, the country is Brazil and the stew is feijoada (fay-ZHWA-dah). Feijoada has as many versions as there are cooks, but in Brazil it almost always has black beans and always has a mixture of salted, smoked and fresh meats.Some versions are a little spicy from the sausages, others totally mild.eijoada has as many versions as there are cooks, but in Brazil it always has black beans and always has a mixture of salted, smoked and fresh meats. that's incorrect. in the northeast of Brasil, feijoada is made with feijao mulatinho, or brown beans. recipes for this type of feijoada abound on the internet. Huh |
| Other ingredients often added to bigos include onion s, diced and browned in lard together with the meat, and dried forest mushrooms that are precooked separately in boiling water. The stew is usually seasoned with salt, black pepper corns, allspice, juniper berries and bay leaves. Some recipes also call for caraway, clove s, garlic, marjoram, mustard seed s, nutmeg, paprika and thyme. The tart flavor of sauerkraut may be enhanced by adding some dry red wine or beet sour (fermented beetroot juice that is also a traditional ingredient of borscht ), which may impart a reddish hue to the stew. Bigos is often slightly sweetened with sugar, honey, raisin s, prune s or plum butter known in Polish as powidła. |
| Bigos (;,, or бігус, ), also known in English as hunter's stew, is a Polish dish of finely chopped meat of various kinds stewed with sauerkraut and shredded fresh cabbage. The dish is also traditional for Belarusian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian cuisine. |
| Bigos made entirely of meat and exotic spices was affordable only to the affluent Polish nobility. The 18th century saw the development of a poor man's version of the dish, known as bigos hultajski, or "rascal's bigos", in which vinegar and lemon juice were replaced with cheaper sauerkraut as the source of tartness. Sauerkraut and cabbage also acted as a filler allowing to reduce the amount of meat in the dish. Rascal's bigos became common during the reign of King Augustus III of Poland (r. 1734–1763). Over the course of the 19th century, its rise in popularity continued as the proportion of meat decreased in favor of sauerkraut, eventually superseding all other kinds of bigos and losing the disparaging epithet in the process. |
| In the region of Greater Poland, bigos typically contains tomato paste and is seasoned with garlic and marjoram. Kuyavia n bigos is often made from red cabbage as well as white. In Silesia, it is usually mixed with kopytka or kluski, that is, small plain boiled dumplings made from unleavened dough that contains flour and mashed potato es. A variant which contains julienned apples, preferably with a winey tart taste, such as Antonovka, is known as Lithuanian bigos and is typical for the territory of the erstwhile Grand Duchy of Lithuania (now Belarus and Lithuania). |
| For many years, since its reactivation in 1972, the St. Dominic’s Fair lasted for 2 weeks. In 2004, a decision was made to extend it up to 3 full weeks. Every year, about 1000 merchants, artists, artisans and collectors take part in the Fair, and it is visited by an average of 70,000 people daily, whose number usually doubles at weekends. As the organizers declare, approximately 5 million people come and go through the Old Town of Gdańsk during each St. Dominic’s Fair (in 2007 there were as many as 8.5 million of them which is still a record). The contemporary character of the event recalls the medieval tradition of fun and trade. One can find there an abundance of food stalls offering cold beer, meat, potatoes, sausages, and shish kebab s baked on a gridiron. Tourists from abroad will additionally have a unique opportunity to taste some traditional Polish dishes, like e.g. pierogi ( dumplings ), bigos (stewed dish made of sauerkraut and/or fresh cabbage, meat and mushrooms), or farmhouse bread with lard and dill pickles. |
| Bigos, or traditional Polish Hunter's Stew, is one of those homey recipes that changes from home to home. In fact, in From A Polish Country House Kitchen, Anne Applebaum and Danielle Crittenden describe the stew as Poland's version of chili, long stewed meat with a suggestion of vegetable served with thick rustic bread.igos, or traditional Polish Hunter's Stew, is one of those homey recipes that changes from home to home. In fact, in From A Polish Country House Kitchen, Anne Applebaum and Danielle Crittenden describe the stew as Poland's version of chili, long stewed meat with a suggestion of vegetable served with thick rustic bread |
| A national dish of Poland, bigos is a traditional meat-and-cabbage stew, often referred to as a hunter's stew. The history of bigos stretches back to the 14th century: supposedly, Lithuanian Grand Duke Jogaila, who became king of Poland, served it to his hunting-party guests. national dish of Poland, bigos is a traditional meat-and-cabbage stew, often referred to as a hunter's stew. The history of bigos stretches back to the 14th century: supposedly, Lithuanian Grand Duke Jogaila, who became king of Poland, served it to his hunting-party guests |
| Polish food is delicious! If you are wondering what the people of Poland typically eat, here is a list of traditional Polish food. If it sounds good to you, be sure to check out our Polish recipe section and make your own Polish dishes!Bigos. Bigos is a traditional stew (Hunter's Stew) and is considered to be the national dish of Poland.There are many different recipes and they may vary from region to region. Typically, Bigos includes sauerkraut, various meats and sausages, tomatoes, honey and mushrooms.f you are wondering what the people of Poland typically eat, here is a list of traditional Polish food. If it sounds good to you, be sure to check out our Polish recipe section and make your own Polish dishes! Bigos |
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| Our list of 60+ Polish Recipes would not be complete without bigos, also known as Hunter's Stew.. It is actually a national Polish dish! If you go to any Polish event, you will always get four things: Pierogi, Polish Beer, kielbasa, and Bigos. There are so many recipes for bigos, it is hard to know what is best.ur list of 60+ Polish Recipes would not be complete without bigos, also known as Hunter's Stew.. It is actually a national Polish dish! If you go to any Polish event, you will always get four things: Pierogi, Polish Beer, kielbasa, and Bigos. There are so many recipes for bigos, it is hard to know what is best |
| Simmer it for about 30 minutes. Then your bigos is ready. Traditional Polish bigos recipe-final effect. It can be served now, but remember that it's best to reheat it for a few times, as it will gain in taste and become more delicate then.Serve bigos with bread.rate the cabbage, add mushrooms and boil it in a separate pot (it requires about 30-40 min). It's sauerkraut and meat which define Polish bigos, cabbage is optional. If you choose not too use it, add mushrooms to the sauerkraut |
| Polish food is so much more than that, yet it would be wrong not to pay homage to Poland's national dish Bigos, or Hunter's Stew. There are probably as many individual recipes for Bigos as there are cooks in Poland. Bigos is a savoury dish, traditionally made with sauerkraut (kapusta kiszona) or cabbage and meat.It used to be cooked in a cauldron or on a camp fire and Polish hunters would add whatever meat they had to hand, for example, venison or other game. It is even mentioned by Adam Mickiewicz in the epic poem Pan Tadeusz.olish food is so much more than that, yet it would be wrong not to pay homage to Poland's national dish Bigos, or Hunter's Stew. There are probably as many individual recipes for Bigos as there are cooks in Poland. Bigos is a savoury dish, traditionally made with sauerkraut (kapusta kiszona) or cabbage and meat |
| Typical Polish Food. Polish food is delicious! If you are wondering what the people of Poland typically eat, here is a list of traditional Polish food. If it sounds good to you, be sure to check out our Polish recipe section and make your own Polish dishes! Bigos. Bigos is a traditional stew (Hunter's Stew) and is considered to be the national dish of Poland |
| Piotrus/Wikimedia Commons/CC BY 2.0. Polish traditional food, a cuisine that was suppressed during Communist times, is now making a comeback. Polish traditional foods consists of traditional Slavic fare, but also has influences from Italy and France that date back to the medieval Polish court.his stew, called bigos is a combination of cabbage, mushrooms, and various meats, traditionally pork, bacon, and delicious Polish sausage, but today bigos may also contain venison or duck. Pierogi have long been a traditional Polish food staple |
| [Photograph: Bogdan Bialy] Bigos, or traditional Polish Hunter's Stew, is one of those homey recipes that changes from home to home. In fact, in From A Polish Country House Kitchen, Anne Applebaum and Danielle Crittenden describe the stew as Poland's version of chili, long stewed meat with a suggestion of vegetable served with thick rustic bread |
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| Bigos (Polish pronunciation: [bis]; Belarusian: Ð±ÑÐ³Ð°Ñ, bigas, or Ð±ÑÐ³ÑÑ, bigus), often translated into English as hunter's stew, is a Polish dish of finely chopped meat of various kinds stewed with sauerkraut and shredded fresh cabbage. The dish is also traditional for Belarusian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian cuisine |
| 8 Traditional Foods in Europe Table 1: Consumer perception of traditional food products in Belgium (BE), France (FR), Italy (IT), Norway (NO), Poland (PL) and Spain (ES). Expressed as mean association on a scale of 1-7 (1= don't agree, 7= totally agree). The highest association is black bold, the lowest grey italic.raditional foods and dishes are important in the Polish cuisine and dietary habits. One of the national dishes is Bigos (type of stew). There are various recipes for Bigos and the typical ingredients include sauerkraut, different meats, sausage, dried mushrooms and prunes |
| A no-carbohydrate diet (no-carb diet, zero carb diet) excludes dietary consumption of all carbohydrates (including dietary fiber ) and suggests fat as the main source of energy with sufficient protein. A no-carbohydrate diet may be ketogenic, which means it causes the body to go into a state of ketosis, converting dietary fat and body fat into ketone bodies which are used to fuel parts of the body that do not oxidize fat for energy, especially the brain. Some bodily organs and parts of the brain still require glucose, which is tightly regulated by the liver and adequately supplied by gluconeogenesis or by converting glycerol from the breakdown of triglycerides. A no-carbohydrate diet may use mainly animal source foods and may include a high saturated fat intake, though this is not prescriptive of the diet, which, by definition, only restricts carbohydrate intake. |
| A cyclic ketogenic diet (or carb-cycling) is a low-carbohydrate diet with intermittent periods of high or moderate carbohydrate consumption. This is a form of the general ketogenic diet that is used as a way to maximize fat loss while maintaining the ability to perform high-intensity exercise. A ketogenic diet limits the number of grams of carbohydrate the dieter may eat, which may be anywhere between 0 and 50g per day. The remainder of the caloric intake must come primarily from fat sources, as well as protein sources, in order to maintain ketosis. (Ketosis is the condition in which the body burns fats and uses ketones instead of glucose for fuel.) |
| The use of a regimented diet is an approach that has been found to help control seizures in children with severe, medically intractable frontal lobe epilepsy. Although the use of dieting to prevent seizures from occurring is a lost treatment that has been replaced by the use of new types of anticonvulsants, it is still recommended to patients to this day. A ketogenic diet is a high-fat, low- carbohydrate based diet that patients are typically asked to follow in conjunction with their anticonvulsant medications. This diet was designed in order to mimic many of the effects that starvation has on the metabolic functioning of the body. By limiting the amount of carbohydrates and increasing the amount of exogenous fats available to the metabolism, the body will create an excess of water-soluble compounds known as ketone bodies. Although the mechanism of action is still unknown, it is believed that these excessive amounts of ketone bodies become the brain's main source of energy and in turn are able to suppress the frequency of seizure occurrence. |
| In Europe the ketogenic diet is the diet that is most commonly recommended by doctors for patients with epilepsy. In this diet the ratio of fat to carbohydrates and proteins is 4:1. That means that the fat content of the consumed food must be around 80%, the protein content must be around 15%, and the carbohydrate content must be around 5%. For comparison the average western diet consists of a carbohydrate content of over 50%. After one year on the ketogenic diet the success rate (seizure reduction over 50%) is between 30 and 50% and the dropout rate is around 45%. Although the ketogenic diet can be very effective some families report that it's not compatible with daily life on the long run because it's too restrictive as bread pasta and sweets are forbidden in the ketogenic diet. In puberty with increasing autonomy it can be difficult for adolescents to follow the diet strictly. For this reason a fat ratio of 3: 1 instead of 4: 1 can be recommended to make meals more palatable. Side effects of the ketogenic diet can be constipation tiredness and after a long term diet in one out of 20 patients kidney stones. |
| Keto is a very low-carbohydrates, high-fat, adequate protein diet. The Ketogenic diet is almost 100 yeard old, it was use as a treatment for the epileptic patients in the 1920 and 1930s: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ketogenic\_diet.f it's your first time doing a Ketogenic diet, it will take your body between 10 to 30 days to fully adapt to a Ketogenic metabolism. The reason why most people can't follow this diet is because of the adaptation phase |
| Get Your Personal Ketogenic Diet Recommendation. This calculator determines your optimal food intake for your personal weight loss goals on the ketogenic diet. Click for more! A ketogenic diet is a high-fat, adequate-protein, low-carbohydrate diet. It has a lot of health advantages compared to the standard western diet.Most people do keto because of the weight loss, but it also has other health advantages like lowering risk for heart disease, diabetes, cancer, stroke, and much more.his calculator determines your optimal food intake for your personal weight loss goals on the ketogenic diet. Click for more! A ketogenic diet is a high-fat, adequate-protein, low-carbohydrate diet |
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| Insulin is one of the most important aspects of your body that a Ketogenic diet focuses on. It is a hormone secreted by the pancreas that regulates the metabolism of fat and carbs, specifically in the blood. Its main job is to regulate the distribution of energy to the cells of the body from fat storage.r/keto is to start with 20g of net-carbs per day. This limit does a good job of eliminating junk foods, refined carbohydrates and any other fattening foods. The full premise of a keto diet is far more than just minimizing carbs, it is a lifestyle about overall health |
| The ketogenic diet is a special high-fat, low-carbohydrate diet that helps to control seizures in some people with epilepsy. It is prescribed by a physician and carefully monitored by a dietitian. It is stricter than the modified Atkins diet, requiring careful measurements of calories, fluids, and proteins. The name ketogenic means that it produces ketones in the body (keto = ketone, genic = producing |
| How Too Much Protein is Bad for Ketosis. The biggest energy source on the ketogenic diet is fat. In fact, around 75% of your diet should come from healthy fat sources. The key here is that, unlike the traditional idea of low-carb diets where protein is higher, protein intake should be moderate, not high, on keto |
| A Keto Diet for Beginners. A ketogenic diet, or keto diet, is a very low-carb diet, which turns the body into a fat-burning machine. It has many potential benefits for weight loss, health and performance, but also some potential initial side effects. A ketogenic diet is similar to other strict low-carb diets, like the Atkins diet or LCHF (low carb, high fat |
| A keto or ketogenic diet is a very low-carb diet, which turns the body into a fat-burning machine. It has many proven benefits for weight loss, health and performance, as millions of people have experienced already. 1 |
| How Does the Ketogenic Diet Work. Ketogenic diet ever popular. A ketogenic diet has become very popular with body builders and/or those wanting to lose weight. This diet allows one to lose fat weight without losing muscle mass, and in fact, while gaining muscle mass in the case of some body builders. A ketogenic diet, also referred to as a ketosis diet or a keto diet, forces the body to burn fat as its primary energy source instead of carbohydrates |
| These foods are the basis of the ketogenic diet. A ketogenic diet is a low-carb, high-fat diet with an average intake of proteins. Basically, the keto diet is based on an extremely low intake of carbs and an increased intake of fats. The keto diet is not used only in the weight loss process, but also in some disease treatments |
| Ketogenic diet. The ketogenic diet is a high-fat, adequate-protein, low-carbohydrate diet that in medicine is used primarily to treat difficult-to-control (refractory) epilepsy in children. The diet forces the body to burn fats rather than carbohydrates |
| Freeman advocated for the use of two treatments for pediatric epilepsy that had gone unused for decades: the ketogenic diet and the hemispherectomy. The ketogenic diet is a very carefully controlled diet regimen that is high in fat and low in carbohydrates and has been shown to reduce epilepsy symptoms in children. It was developed in 1921 but fell into disuse when anticonvulsant drugs came into widespread use in the 1940s and -50s. When Freeman returned to Hopkins in 1969, the diet was being used on only a few patients. Freeman revived the diet for wider use on children for whom multiple medicines were ineffective. According to Guy McKhann, the founding director of the Hopkins Department of Neurology, Freeman effected the "resurrection" of the diet "virtually all by himself, against great skepticism and opposition." In 1994, Freeman was contacted by Jim Abrahams, a movie director whose son, Charlie, was suffering from epilepsy that had not responded to anticonvulsants. Charlie's epilepsy was cured on the ketogenic diet, and the story of his cure was the inspiration for the film...First Do No Harm. Abrahams founded The Charlie Foundation To Help Cure Pediatric Epilepsy, which is now known as The Charlie Foundation for Ketogenic Therapies. |
| Though it was originally developed to treat patients with epilepsy, interest in the ketogenic diet has taken off in recent years as we've learned more about its therapeutic and health benefits. Here's what you need to know about keto and why some health experts believe it's good for your body, especially your brain. Fasting and other ketogenic-like diets have been used to treat conditions like epilepsy for thousands of years. And in fact, a version of the keto diet has been traced back to 500 BC |
| Keto is a very low-carbohydrates, high-fat, adequate protein diet. The Ketogenic diet is almost 100 yeard old, it was use as a treatment for the epileptic patients in the 1920 and 1930s: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ketogenic\_diet.f it's your first time doing a Ketogenic diet, it will take your body between 10 to 30 days to fully adapt to a Ketogenic metabolism. The reason why most people can't follow this diet is because of the adaptation phase |
| A ketogenic diet was developed early in the 20th century to successfully treat children with drug refractory epilepsy (7). A direct comparison showed that saturated fat is undesirable even when a high-fat ketogenic diet is required, as in special treatments of refractory epilepsy (8 |
| WHAT IS THE KETOGENIC DIET? The ketogenic diet was designed in 1924 by Dr. Russell Wilder at the Mayo Clinic. Despite being highly effective in treating epilepsy, it fell out of fashion due to the surge in new anti-seizure medications in the 1940s |
| Gluten-free Ketogenic Diet with MCTs Reverses Autism and Eliminates Seizures. Coconut Oil and Olive Oil mayonnaise, good for ketogenic diets. Recipe here. The ketogenic diet was developed at John Hopkins hospital in the 1920s as a natural cure for epilepsy, when drugs failed. Today, the diet therapy is coming back into favor, as much research has been published about the long-term safety of the diet, as well as researching debunking the saturated-fat-is-bad dogma |
| The ketogenic diet, which has reportedly been used by celebs like Kim Kardashian and NBA player Lebron James, is a high-fat, low-protein, low-carbohydrate diet that was originally developed to treat epilepsy in children (experts can't say for sure why it reduces the frequency of seizures, but it does seem to work |
| Special diets in type 2 diabetes often focus on weight loss, so it might seem crazy that a high-fat diet can be one answer to diabetes. But the ketogenic (keto) diet, high in fat and low in carbs, can potentially change the way your body stores and uses energy, easing diabetes symptoms. With the keto diet, your body converts fat, instead of sugar, into energy. The diet was created in 1924 as a treatment for epilepsy, but the effects of this eating pattern are also being studied for potential usefulness with type 2 diabetes |
| As noted, the ketogenic diet was originally meant for the treatment of epilepsy, and it works startlingly well. Research has shown that, for children will refractory epilepsy, a keto treatment lasting for six to 24 months can result in a 90% decrease or elimination of seizures |
| But the ketogenic (keto) diet, high in fat and low in carbs, can potentially change the way your body stores and uses energy, easing diabetes symptoms. With the keto diet, your body converts fat, instead of sugar, into energy. The diet was created in 1924 as a treatment for epilepsy, but the effects of this eating pattern are also being studied for type 2 diabetes. The ketogenic diet may improve blood glucose (sugar) levels while also reducing the need for insulin |
| The Ketogenic Diet is a high fat diet which appears to benefit some people with epilepsy, especially children. It is not a magic cure but one alternative to the various anti-epileptic. medications currently available. The ketogenic diet offers the advantage of improved seizure. control for some children, and in some cases, improved mental alertness with fewer medications. The ketogenic diet is often regarded as a difficult regimen to follow, however, with practice, and |
| The classic therapeutic ketogenic diet was developed for treatment of paediatric epilepsy in the 1920s and was widely used into the next decade, but its popularity waned with the introduction of effective anticonvulsant medications. This classic ketogenic diet contains a 4:1 ratio by weight of fat to combined protein and carbohydrate |
| A no-carbohydrate diet (no-carb diet, zero carb diet) excludes dietary consumption of all carbohydrates (including dietary fiber ) and suggests fat as the main source of energy with sufficient protein. A no-carbohydrate diet may be ketogenic, which means it causes the body to go into a state of ketosis, converting dietary fat and body fat into ketone bodies which are used to fuel parts of the body that do not oxidize fat for energy, especially the brain. Some bodily organs and parts of the brain still require glucose, which is tightly regulated by the liver and adequately supplied by gluconeogenesis or by converting glycerol from the breakdown of triglycerides. A no-carbohydrate diet may use mainly animal source foods and may include a high saturated fat intake, though this is not prescriptive of the diet, which, by definition, only restricts carbohydrate intake. |
| Some clinicians regard eliminating carbohydrates as unhealthy and dangerous. However, it is not necessary to eliminate carbohydrates from the diet in order to achieve a state of ketosis. Other clinicians regard ketosis as a safe biochemical process that occurs during the fat-burning state. Ketogenesis can occur solely from the byproduct of fat degradation: acetyl-CoA. Ketosis, which is accompanied by gluconeogenesis (the creation of glucose de novo from pyruvate ), is the specific state with which some clinicians are concerned. However, it is unlikely for a normal functioning person to reach life-threatening levels of ketosis, defined as serum beta-hydroxybutyrate (B-OHB) levels above 15 millimolar (mM) compared to ketogenic diets among non diabetics which "rarely run serum B-OHB levels above 3 mM." This is avoided with proper basal secretion of pancreatic insulin. People who are unable to secrete basal insulin, such as type 1 diabetics and long-term type II diabetics, are liable to enter an unsafe level of ketosis, eventually resulting in a coma that requires emergency medical treatment. The anti-ketosis conclusions have been challenged by a number of doctors and advocates of low-carbohydrate diet s, who dispute assertions that the body has a preference for glucose and that there are dangers associated with ketosis. |
| Ketosis is a nutritional process characterised by serum concentrations of ketone bodies over 0.5 mM, with low and stable levels of insulin and blood glucose. It is almost always generalized with hyperketonemia, that is, an elevated level of ketone bodies in the blood throughout the body |
| Ketosis is a metabolic process that occurs when the body does not have enough glucose for energy. Stored fats are broken down for energy, resulting in a build-up of acids called ketones within the body. Ketosis is a metabolic process that occurs when the body does not have enough glucose for energy. Stored fats are broken down for energy, resulting in a build-up of acids called ketones within the body. Some people encourage ketosis by following a diet called the ketogenic or low-carb diet |
| What is Ketosis. Ketosis occurs in the body when a consistently low level of carbohydrates depletes liver glycogen and the body burns fatty acids for fuel, which create ketones as a byproduct. Ketones are a source of fuel, just as glucose is a source of a fuel. Think of it as flipping a switch in your body to pure fat-burning-for-fuel mode |
| The keto diet involves putting your body into a state of ketosis. Ketosis occurs when people eat a very-low-or no-carb diet and molecules called ketones build up in their bloodstream, according to the American Diabetes Association |
| What exactly is Ketosis? The metabolic state of ketosis simply means that the quantity of ketone bodies in the blood have reached higher-than-normal levels. When the body is in a ketogenic state, this means that lipid energy metabolism is intact. The body will start breaking down your own body fat to fuel the body's normal, everyday functions. What's So Great About Being In Ketosis |
| The keto diet is any extremely low- or no-carbohydrate diet that forces the body into a state of ketosis. Ketosis occurs when people eat a low- or no-carb diet and molecules called ketones build up in their bloodstream. Low carbohydrate levels cause blood sugar levels to drop and the body begins breaking down fat to use as energy. Ketosis is actually a mild form of ketoacidosis. Ketoacidosis mostly affects people with type 1 diabetes. In fact, it is the leading cause of death of people with diabetes who are under 24 years of age. However, many experts say ketosis itself is not necessarily harmful. Some studies, in fact, suggest that a ketogenic diet is safe for significantly overweight or obese people |
| Ketosis is a metabolic state in which fat provides most of the fuel for the body. It occurs when there is limited access to glucose (blood sugar), which is the preferred fuel source for many cells in the body. Ketosis is most often associated with ketogenic and very low-carb diets. It also happens during pregnancy, infancy, fasting and starvation (3, 4, 5, 6). To go into ketosis, people generally need to eat fewer than 50 grams of carbs per day and sometimes as little as 20 grams per day |
| That depends. Ketosis is a normal metabolic process, something your body does to keep working. When it doesn't have enough carbohydrates from food for your cells to burn for energy, it burns fat instead. As part of this process, it makes ketones. If you're healthy and eating a balanced diet, your body controls how much fat it burns, and you don't normally make or use ketones. But when you cut way back on your calories or carbs, your body will switch to ketosis for energy |
| What is Ketosis. Ketosis occurs in the body when a consistently low level of carbohydrates depletes liver glycogen and the body burns fatty acids for fuel, which create ketones as a byproduct. Ketones are a source of fuel, just as glucose is a source of a fuel |
| Ketosis is the name for a state achieved in a low-carbohydrate diet. When you are in ketosis, it means your body is burning fat for energy. When you eat a low-carbohydrate diet, you minimize the amount of blood glucose present after you eat |
| Keto is short for ketogenic, and in the most basic terms, the keto diet is a high-fat, low-protein, VERY low-carb diet. When you consume very few carbs (under 30g), you induce a metabolic state called ketosis, in which your liver starts producing ketones from stored fatty acids, which are then used for energy |
| Ketosis is the name for a state achieved in a low-carbohydrate diet. When you are in ketosis, it means your body is burning fat for energy. When you eat a low-carbohydrate diet, you minimize the amount of blood glucose present after you eat. In the absence of blood glucose, the body does not release insulin to return to normal blood sugar levels |
| ketosis is a metabolic process that occurs when the body does not have enough glucose for energy stored fats are broken down for energy resulting in a build up of acids called ketones within the body some people encourage ketosis by following a diet called the ketogenic or low carb diet |
| ketosis is a metabolic process that occurs when the body does not have enough glucose for energy stored fats are broken down for energy resulting in a build up of acids called ketones within the body |
| Ketosis is a metabolic process that occurs when the body does not have enough glucose for energy. Stored fats are broken down for energy, resulting in a build-up of acids called ketones within the body. Some people encourage ketosis by following a diet called the ketogenic or low-carb diet |
| The aspects of the Paleo diet that advise eating fewer processed foods and less sugar and salt are consistent with mainstream advice about diet. Like other low carb or high protein diets, the Paleo diet's focus on protein from lean meat and seafood makes people feel full more quickly and so can help people eat less. Diets with a paleo nutrition pattern have some similarities to traditional ethnic diets like the Mediterranean diet that are healthier than the Western diet ; however, following the Paleo diet can lead to nutritional deficiencies such as those of vitaminD and calcium, which in turn could lead to compromised bone health. There is also a risk of toxins from high fish consumption. |
| The Paleolithic diet (also called the paleo diet, caveman diet or stone-age diet) is based mainly on foods presumed to be available to Paleolithic humans. Wide variability exists in the way the diet is interpreted. However, the diet typically includes vegetables, fruits, nuts, roots, meat, and organ meats while excluding foods such as dairy products, grains, sugar, legumes, processed oils, salt, and alcohol or coffee. The diet is based on avoiding not just modern processed foods, but rather the foods that humans began eating after the Neolithic Revolution when humans transitioned from hunter-gatherer lifestyles to settled agriculture. The ideas behind the diet can be traced to Walter Voegtlin, and have been popularized more recently in the best-selling books of Loren Cordain. |
| A paleo diet typically includes lean meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds, foods that in the past could be obtained by hunting and gathering. A paleo diet limits foods that became common when farming emerged about 10,000 years ago. These foods include dairy products, legumes and grains. Other names for a paleo diet include Paleolithic diet, Stone Age diet, hunter-gatherer diet and caveman diet |
| A. The Paleo Diet is the unique diet to which our species is genetically adapted. This program of eating was not designed by diet doctors, faddists, or nutritionists, but rather by Mother Nature's wisdom acting through evolution and natural selection. The Paleo Diet is based upon extensive scientific research examining the types and quantities of foods our hunter-gatherer ancestors ate. The foundation of The Paleo Diet is meat, seafood, and unlimited consumption of fresh fruits and veggies |
| A paleo diet is a dietary plan based on foods similar to what might have been eaten during the Paleolithic era, which dates from approximately 2.5 million to 10,000 years ago. A paleo diet typically includes lean meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds foods that in the past could be obtained by hunting and gathering. A paleo diet limits foods that became common when farming emerged about 10,000 years ago. These foods include dairy products, legumes and grains |
| The Paleo Diet recommends an appropriate balance of acidic and basic (alkaline) foods (i.e., grass produced or free ranging meats, fish and seafood, fruits, and vegetables) and will not cause osteoporosis in otherwise healthy individuals. Indeed, The Paleo Diet promotes bone health |
| What's Paleo? In a nutshell, the Paleo approach to eating is based on the notion that for optimal health, modern humans should go back to eating real, whole unprocessed foods that are more healthful than harmful to our bodies. Paleo is an ancestral approach that prioritizes eating real, whole, nutrient-dense foods |
| At it's core, the Paleo diet is a plant-based diet, with two thirds or more of your plate covered with plant foods and only one third with animal foods. Of course, meat consumption is enthusiastically endorsed as well because it provides vital nutrients not obtainable from plant sources |
| The Paleo diet is a nutrient-dense whole foods diet based on eating a variety of quality meat, seafood, eggs, vegetables, fruits, nuts, and seeds. It improves health by providing balanced and complete nutrition while avoiding most processed and refined foods and empty calories |
| The aspects of the Paleo diet that advise eating fewer processed foods and less sugar and salt are consistent with mainstream advice about diet. Like other low carb or high protein diets, the Paleo diet's focus on protein from lean meat and seafood makes people feel full more quickly and so can help people eat less. Diets with a paleo nutrition pattern have some similarities to traditional ethnic diets like the Mediterranean diet that are healthier than the Western diet ; however, following the Paleo diet can lead to nutritional deficiencies such as those of vitaminD and calcium, which in turn could lead to compromised bone health. There is also a risk of toxins from high fish consumption. |
| So that means finding and eating fatty animals. So a paleo diet, just like a keto diet, focuses on getting fat and protein as a primary source of energy. However, the big difference is paleo doesn't avoid potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, and other tubers and root vegetables. These particular vegetables fit completely within the paleo framework, but they should be avoided in a keto diet. Paleo's focus is on tapping into the ancient ways |
| Truthfully, it's possible to follow a ketogenic diet while also adopting some of the primary principles of the Paleo Diet: you can simply follow the keto macronutrient ratios (carbs, fats, and protein) while also removing all manmade carb sources (and other processed elements) from your daily diet |
| The Keto Diet Vs The Paleo Diet: Is Ketosis Better Than Paleo? If you're someone interested in improving their health or losing weight, you've likely heard of the ketogenic diet and the Paleo Diet at some point |
| Low-Carb and Ketogenic Diets. Ketosis is a popular weight loss strategy. Low-carb eating plans include the first part of the Atkins diet and the Paleo diet, which stress proteins for fueling your body. In addition to helping your burn body fat, ketosis can make you feel less hungry. It also helps you maintain muscles |
| These foods are the basis of the ketogenic diet. A ketogenic diet is a low-carb, high-fat diet with an average intake of proteins. Basically, the keto diet is based on an extremely low intake of carbs and an increased intake of fats. The keto diet is not used only in the weight loss process, but also in some disease treatments |
| So that means finding and eating fatty animals. So a paleo diet, just like a keto diet, focuses on getting fat and protein as a primary source of energy. However, the big difference is paleo doesn't avoid potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, and other tubers and root vegetables. These particular vegetables fit completely within the paleo framework, but they should be avoided in a keto diet |
| Atkins is a ketogenic diet - low carb intake results in the liver converting fat into fatty acids; ketones, instead of sugars,deliver energy to the body. Paleo diets dictate that we not eat any type of food that wasn't available before the advent of agriculture |
| So that means finding and eating fatty animals. So a paleo diet, just like a keto diet, focuses on getting fat and protein as a primary source of energy. However, the big difference is paleo doesn't avoid potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, and other tubers and root vegetables. These particular vegetables fit completely within the paleo framework, but they should be avoided in a keto diet. Paleo's focus is on tapping into the ancient ways |
| What's the Difference Between Paleo and Keto? In the end, the main difference between Paleo and keto is one of emphasis. Keto emphasizes being in the state of ketosis whereas Paleo emphasizes food quality. In practice, most folks on a Paleo diet eat a much higher amount of carbohydrates than those on a ketogenic diet |
| After publishing the results of two studies documenting beneficial effects of intermittent fasting in human subjects, one in asthma patients (in collaboration with Dr. James Johnson at LSU Medical Center) and another in women at risk for breast cancer (in collaboration with Dr. Michelle Harvie at the University of Manchester), media coverage of Dr. Mattson’s research led to a BBC documentary and a subsequent book by Dr. Michael Mosley which have informed the public throughout Europe and North America of the health benefits of intermittent fasting. In particular, a diet called the 5:2 diet, based on the studies of Drs. Harvie and Mattson has become widely popular. A person on the 5:2 diet eats normal amounts of healthy food 5 days each week and eats only one moderate size (500-600 calorie) meal 2 days each week. For many, this diet has proven easy to implement and maintain. |
| This method of intermittent fasting involves eating only within a certain window of time each day. Some intermittent fasters prefer to fast every day but for a shorter length of time than attempt longer fasts as they find this easier to stick to |
| Intermittent Fasting And Weight Control. The very first point to think about is what your primary aim of using intermittent fasting is for. If you're someone who is seeking fat loss and that's why you've chosen this diet over others, then you'll likely use it for however long it takes you to reach your goal weight |
| Here's how it works in a nutshell: Don't eat during certain hours of the day. When people practice intermittent fasting, they go without food for anywhere from 14 hours to several days. Some techies say intermittent fasting helps them focus and be more productive, while others laud the diet as an easy weight-loss hack. Here's what you need to know if you're thinking about trying a fast |
| As you may have figured from its name, intermittent fasting is a diet plan where you fast for a set period of time during the day. This is usually between 16-20 consecutive hours. You eat during the other 4-8 hours of the day. While fasting you can eat and drink low calorie or calorie-free foods.es, you can. In fact, doing the right type of workout while fasting will help you lose weight faster and even build muscle. The best workouts to do while fasting for weight loss are 3-4 intense strength training workouts weekly. This means anything from standard strength training to kettlebell or body weight workouts |
| While intermittent fasting and eating a ketogenic (high-fat, low-carb, moderate protein) diet will dramatically reduce your risk of chronic disease, lectins may still cause trouble. One of the primary issues is autoimmune diseases |
| Social gerontology sociology of aging — sociology of architecture — sociology of art — sociology of the body — Sociology of childhood sociology of childhood — sociology of conflict — sociology of deviance — sociology of development — sociology of disaster — sociology of economic life — sociology of education — sociology of emotions — sociology of the family — Sociology of fatherhood sociology of fatherhood — sociology of film — sociology of food — sociology of gender — sociology of giving — sociology of government — sociology of health and illness — sociology of the history of science — sociology of immigration — sociology of industrial relations — sociology of knowledge — sociology of language — sociology of law — sociology of leisure — sociology of markets — sociology of medicine — sociology of media — sociology of memory — sociology of the military — sociology of music — sociology of natural resources — sociology of popular culture — sociology of politics — sociology of punishment — sociology of race — sociology of religion — sociology of risk — sociology of science and technology — sociology of sport — sociology of terrorism — sociology of work - Sociology of motherhood sociology of motherhood |
| Dewey believes that “the educational process has two sides.” Psychological and sociological impacts are two sides of the education process that go hand-in-hand; “neither can be subordinated to the other or neglected without evil results following.” Psychology provides the foundation of education while sociology provides the scenario. Unless what is taught and how we teach relates to students’ lives, it can become stressful. Even good grades are not indicative of authentic learning. Students may become disenfranchised. Psychology and social dynamics must exist in conjunction with each other to create a truly internal experience.It is important to know what is happening in the world-at-large, according to Dewey. One must also look at the student's world to ensure success relevant to their own realm of accomplishment. “We must also be able to project them into the future to see what their outcome and end will be.” Dewey holds that we must look into the individual future of every student and see what their own outlook is and how we can get there—not a collective outlook defined by blanket societal expectations of success by every person. Dewey states, “To know what a power really is we must know what its end, use, or function is.” In sum, a student cannot achieve power over their future until they know what their future can be. Teachers cannot prepare students for a future we cannot foretell as a result of ever-changing technology. People can truly prepare for the future by empowering students. In Dewey's words, “To prepare him for the future life means to give him command of himself.” Hands-on learning that utilizes the senses and capacity of the student creates the most success, intrinsically and externally. Dewey believes “that the individual who is to be educated as a social individual and that society is an organic union of individuals.” Demonstration of this success shows a psychological process. Utilizing the skills derived from effective psychological learning, social factors can be successfully recognized and addressed |
| The University of Chicago developed the major sociologists at the time. It brought them together, and even gave them a hub and a network to link all the leading sociologists. In 1925, a third of all sociology graduate students attended the University of Chicago. Chicago was very good at not isolating their students from other schools. They encouraged them to blend with other sociologists, and to not spend more time in the class room than studying the society around them. This would teach them real life application of the classroom teachings. The first teachings at the University of Chicago were focused on the social problems that the world had been dealt. At this time, academia was not concerned with theory; especially not to the point that academia is today. Many people were still hesitant of sociology at this time, especially with the recent controversial theories of Weber and Marx. The University of Chicago decided to go into an entirely different direction and their sociology department directed their attention to the individual and promoted equal rights. Their concentration was small groups and discoveries of the individual’s relationship to society. The program combined with other departments to offer students well-rounded studies requiring courses in hegemony, economics, psychology, multiple social sciences and political science. Albion Small was the head of the sociology program at the University of Chicago. He played a key role in bringing German sociological advancements directly into American academic sociology. Small also created the American Journal of Sociology. Robert Park and Ernest Burgess refined the program’s methods, guidelines, and checkpoints. This made the findings more standardized, concise and easier to comprehend. The pair even wrote the sociology program’s textbook for a reference and get all students on the same page more effectively. Many remarkable sociologists such as George Hebert Mead, W.E. Du Bois, Robert Park, Charles S. Johnson, William Ogburn, Hebert Blumer and many others have significant ties to the University of Chicago |
| Sociologist have studied religion right from the beginning of the discipline, in the 19th century. It was a central concern of the first generation of sociological thinkers and those who influence them. Major influences in the history of the disciplines, such as Comte, Karl Marx, Durkheim, Weber, and Simmel all contributed in various ways to the sociology of religion. The French philosopher August Comte, coined the term sociology. Even so, religion as a replacement for existing religions as a new religion of positivism. Positivism was the view that only the methods of the natural sciences could provide knowledge of human nature and society (Kaelber, 2004). He thought positivism was valuable for its potential to solve social problems and to reorganize society. He developed a blueprint for a new social order which had a religion of humanity at its ethical basis. He did so to recognize the importance of religion in creating social bonds between people. However, his work has been largely overshadowed by the work of other scholars in sociology of religion, such as Max Weber and Durkheim's. Later work in the sociology of religion has often been developed with the work of these early scholars. Just to pick one example, one of the most famous works in the sociology of religion; Max Weber's the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. This was concerned with the question of the role played by religion. It's all to understand why a system of rational capitalism developing the west from about the 17th century onwards (Kaelber, 2004). Sociologist are interested in studying religion for three main reason. The first, is that religion is simply very important in the lives of many people around the world. Eighty five percent of the world's population affirmed some kind of religious belief with Christians, Muslims, and Hindus making up the three largest religious groups. Religious ideas help people to interpret their experiences. Religious values influence many people's actions and the organizations provide many people with fellowship, aid, and support. Sociologists just seeking to understand people's culture, can’t avoid than to understand the role that religion plays in their lives. Also, they must understand the consequences of religious beliefs and practices for the wider society, which might contain non-religious elements or a diversity. Second, revolves around the idea of how religion takes different forms. The difference in religious beliefs and practices between societies is something that is noticeable and needs explanation. Finally, the third reason for religious study in sociology is the fact that religion changes over time in response to different social conditions. The prime objective for this effect, is to understand why (Kaelber, 2002 |
| The department has a coordinated programme of teaching and research covering a variety of fields, including some developed for the first time in the country. It grew into international prominence through the works of the notable sociologists and social anthropologists who have taught in the department, which include M N Srinivas, J. P. S. Uberoi, Andre Beteille, and Veena Das among others. Studies have been published or prepared on community power structures, local-level politics, trade unions, co-operatives, textual and contextual studies of Hinduism, religious symbolism, family and kinship, and social and religious movements. Studies have also been conducted in the fields of stratification, gender, environment, the sociology of development, historical sociology, urban sociology, and medical sociology. The sociology of masculinity, demography, popular culture, education, migration, the sociology of violence and documentary practices of the state are some of the new areas that faculty members are working on at present. In 2010, Professor Nandini Sundar from the department, won the Infosys prize in the field of social anthropology. |
| Martin Whyte’s pedagogy addresses a variety of sociological issues of concern in today’s world. Courses taught include, United States in the World 21: The American Family; The Sociology of Development; Societies of the World 21: China’s Two Social Revolutions; Sociology of Families and Kinship |
| Sociological practice is different from pure academic sociology in which sociologists work in an academic setting such as a university with a teaching and pure research orientation. Although there are some common origins, sociological practice is entirely distinct from social work. An increasing number of universities are attempting to gear curricula toward practical sociology in this way. Clinical sociology courses give students the skills to be able to work effectively with clients, teach basic counseling skills, give knowledge that is useful for careers such as victims assisting and drug rehabilitation, and teach the student how to integrate sociological knowledge with other fields they may go into such as marriage and family therapy, and clinical social work. |
| Jennifer Conn used Snape's and Quidditch coach Madam Hooch's teaching methods as examples of what to avoid and what to emulate in clinical teaching, and Joyce Fields wrote that the books illustrate four of the five main topics in a typical first-year sociology class: "sociological concepts including culture, society, and socialisation ; stratification and social inequality ; social institutions ; and social theory ". |
| Sociology is the study of social life and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. In the words of C. Wright Mills, sociology looks for the public issues that underlie private troubles..Sociology differs from popular notions of human behavior in that it uses systematic, scientific methods of investigation and questions many of the common sense and taken-for-granted views of our social world.n the words of C. Wright Mills, sociology looks for the public issues that underlie private troubles.. Sociology differs from popular notions of human behavior in that it uses systematic, scientific methods of investigation and questions many of the common sense and taken-for-granted views of our social world |
| Sociology is the study of societal norms and how interactions between people and society affect behaviors and trends. Coursework for this subject requires work in the liberal arts area. Graduates with a minor in sociology study sociological theories but also build skills in writing and communicating |
| What is Sociology? Sociology is the study of human social relationships and institutions. Sociology's subject matter is diverse, ranging from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from the divisions of race and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture, and from social stability to radical change in whole societies |
| This course is an introductory study in sociology, the study of social behavior and the. organization of human society. Students will learn about the historical development of the field. of sociology and the procedures for conducting research in sociology. Students will also learn the. importance and role of culture, social structure, socialization, and social change in today's. society |
| Sociology is the study of people and how we interact with one another. Students learn topics such as culture, religion and identity, as well as getting to grips with the theories of thinkers such as Karl Marx and Max Weber |
| Humans are pack animals. Sociology is a social science with contemporary practical knowledge. Sociologists study structure and change as society, culture and social forces create the foundation of our lives and our senses of self. bachelor's degree in sociology prepares you for careers that require cultural competency, such as in nonprofits, NGOs, marketing, management, personnel and social policy or as a sociology teacher/professor or law student |
| Auguste Comte, the "Father of Positivism", pointed out the need to keep society unified as many traditions were diminishing. He was the first person to coin the term sociology. Auguste Comte suggests that sociology is the product of a three-stage development. |
| A General View of Positivism (Discours sur l'ensemble du positivisme) was an 1848 book by the French philosopher Auguste Comte, first published in English in 1865. A founding text in the development of positivism and the discipline of sociology, the work provides a revised and full account of the theory Comte presented earlier in his multi-part The Course in Positive Philosophy (1830–1842). Comte outlines the epistemological view of positivism, provides an account of the manner by which sociology should be performed, and describes his law of three stages. |
| Auguste Comte (1798–1857) was a philosopher born in Montpellier. He was the founder of the discipline of sociology and the doctrine of positivism, and may be regarded as the first philosopher of science in the modern sense of the term. |
| The first "modern" social theories (known as classical theories) that begin to resemble the analytic social theory of today developed almost simultaneously with the birth of the science of sociology. Auguste Comte (1798–1857), known as the "father of sociology" and regarded by some as the first philosopher of science, laid the groundwork for positivism – as well as structural functionalism and social evolutionism. In the 19th century three great classical theories of social and historical change emerged: the social evolutionism theory (of which Social Darwinism forms a part), the social cycle theory and the Marxist historical materialism theory. |
| Sociology was established by Comte in 1838. He had earlier used the term "social physics", but that had subsequently been appropriated by others, most notably the Belgian statistician Adolphe Quetelet. Comte endeavoured to unify history, psychology and economics through the scientific understanding of the social realm. Writing shortly after the malaise of the French Revolution, he proposed that social ills could be remedied through sociological positivism, an epistemological approach outlined in The Course in Positive Philosophy [1830–1842] and A General View of Positivism (1844). Comte believed a positivist stage would mark the final era, after conjectural theological and metaphysical phases, in the progression of human understanding. |
| Writing after the original enlightenment and influenced by the work of Saint-Simon, political philosopher of social contract, Auguste Comte hoped to unify all studies of humankind through the scientific understanding of the social realm. His own sociological scheme was typical of the 19th century humanists; he believed all human life passed through distinct historical stages and that, if one could grasp this progress, one could prescribe the remedies for social ills. Sociology was to be the "queen science" in Comte's schema; all basic physical sciences had to arrive first, leading to the most fundamentally difficult science of human society itself. Comte has thus come to be viewed as the "Father of Sociology". Comte delineated his broader philosophy of science in The Course in Positive Philosophy [1830–1842], whereas his A General View of Positivism (1865) emphasized the particular goals of sociology. |
| Sociology was originally established by Auguste Comte (1798–1857) in 1838. Comte endeavoured to unify history, psychology and economics through the descriptive understanding of the social realm. He proposed that social ills could be remedied through sociological positivism, an epistemological approach outlined in The Course in Positive Philosophy [1830–1842] and A General View of Positivism (1844). Though Comte is generally regarded as the "Father of Sociology", the discipline was formally established by another French thinker, Émile Durkheim (1858–1917), who developed positivism as a foundation to practical social research. Durkheim set up the first European department of sociology at the University of Bordeaux in 1895, publishing his Rules of the Sociological Method. In 1896, he established the journal L'Année Sociologique. Durkheim's seminal monograph, Suicide (1897), a case study of suicide rates among Catholic and Protestant populations, distinguished sociological analysis from psychology or philosophy. |
| Holyoake's secularism was strongly influenced by Auguste Comte, the founder of positivism and of modern sociology. Comte believed human history would progress in a " law of three stages " from a theological phase, to the " metaphysical ", toward a fully rational "positivist" society. In later life, Comte had attempted to introduce a " religion of humanity " in light of growing anti-religious sentiment and social malaise in revolutionary France. This religion would necessarily fulfil the functional, cohesive role that supernatural religion once served. |
| The French philosopher, Auguste Comte (1798–1857), established the epistemological perspective of positivism in The Course in Positivist Philosophy, a series of texts published between 1830 and 1842. The first three volumes of the Course dealt chiefly with the physical sciences already in existence ( mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology ), whereas the latter two emphasised the inevitable coming of social science : " sociologie ". For Comte, the physical sciences had necessarily to arrive first, before humanity could adequately channel its efforts into the most challenging and complex "Queen science" of human society itself. Comte offers an evolutionary system proposing that society undergoes three phases in its quest for the truth according to a general ' law of three stages '. These are (1) the theological, (2) the metaphysical, and (3) the positive. |
| Auguste Comte, the self-professed founder of modern sociology, put forward the view that the rigorous ordering of confirmable observations alone ought to constitute the realm of human knowledge. He had hoped to order the sciences in increasing degrees of complexity from mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and a new discipline called "sociology", which is the study of the "dynamics and statics of society". |
| The methodological approach toward sociology by early theorists was to treat the discipline in broadly the same manner as natural science. An emphasis on empiricism and the scientific method was sought to provide an incontestable foundation for any sociological claims or findings, and to distinguish sociology from less empirical fields such as philosophy.This perspective, termed positivism, was first developed by theorist Auguste Comte. Positivism was founded on the theory that the only true, factual knowledge is scientific knowledge. Comte had very vigorous guidelines for a theory to be considered positivism. He thought that this authentic knowledge can only be derived from positive confirmation of theories through strict continuously tested methods, that are not only scientifically but also quantitatively based. Émile Durkheim was a major proponent of theoretically grounded empirical research, seeking correlations to reveal structural laws, or " social fact s". Durkheim proved that concepts that had been attributed to the individual were actually socially determined. These occurrences are things such as suicide, crime, moral outrage, a person’s personality, time, space, and God. He brought to light that society had influence on all aspects of a person, far more than had been previously believed. For him, sociology could be described as the "science of institution s, their genesis and their functioning". Durkheim endeavoured to apply sociological findings in the pursuit of political reform and social solidarity. Today, scholarly accounts of Durkheim's positivism may be vulnerable to exaggeration and oversimplification: Comte was the only major sociological thinker to postulate that the social realm may be subject to scientific analysis in the same way as noble science, whereas Durkheim acknowledged in greater detail the fundamental epistemological limitations. |
| Isidore Marie Auguste François Xavier Comte (; 19 January 1798 – 5 September 1857) was a French philosopher who founded the discipline of sociology and the doctrine of positivism. He is sometimes regarded as the first philosopher of science in the modern sense of the term. |
| Auguste Comte, known as father of sociology, formulated the law of three stages : human development progresses from the theological stage, in which nature was mythically conceived and man sought the explanation of natural phenomena from supernatural beings, through metaphysical stage in which nature was conceived of as a result of obscure forces and man sought the explanation of natural phenomena from them until the final Social Science positive stage in which all abstract and obscure forces are discarded, and natural phenomena are explained by their constant relationship. This progress is forced through the development of human mind, and increasing application of thought, reasoning and logic to the understanding of world. |
| The word sociology (or "sociologie") is derived from both Latin and Greek origins. The Latin word: socius, "companion"; the suffix -logy, "the study of" from Greek -λογία from λόγος, lógos, "word", "knowledge". It was first coined in 1780 by the French essayist Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès (1748–1836) in an unpublished manuscript. Sociology was later defined independently by the French philosopher of science, Auguste Comte (1798–1857), in 1838. Comte used this term to describe a new way of looking at society. Comte had earlier used the term "social physics", but that had subsequently been appropriated by others, most notably the Belgian statistician Adolphe Quetelet. Comte endeavoured to unify history, psychology and economics through the scientific understanding of the social realm. Writing shortly after the malaise of the French Revolution, he proposed that social ills could be remedied through sociological positivism, an epistemological approach outlined in The Course in Positive Philosophy (1830–1842) and A General View of Positivism (1848). Comte believed a positivist stage would mark the final era, after conjectural theological and metaphysical phases, in the progression of human understanding. In observing the circular dependence of theory and observation in science, and having classified the sciences, Comte may be regarded as the first philosopher of science in the modern sense of the term. |
| Subject Matter of Sociology: Auguste Comte (1798-1857): Auguste Comte who invented the word sociology, did not specify in detail the sub-fields of sociology, but he did propose to divide the sociology into two major groupings: 1. Social Statics: Study of social structure, functions, social system, social relationships etc. 2. Social Dynamics |
| the social sciences, sociology emerged in Western Europe as a distinct discipline in the mid-1800s. Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber were early thinkers in the development of sociology. The idea of applying the scientific method to the social world, known as positivism, was first proposed by Auguste Comte. Based on this innovation and Comte's effort to apply the scientific method to social life, he is credited as being the founder of sociology |
| Auguste Comte, the Father of Positivism, pointed out the need to keep society unified as many traditions were diminishing. He was the first person to coin the term sociology. Auguste Comte suggests that sociology is the product of a three-stage development |
| The term sociology was coined by Auguste Comte in 1839. Comte is also the father of positivism. Comte's theory of positivism limits knowledge to the observable, and is crucial in approaching sociology as a science. The study of society dates back to Greek philosophers, however it was not distinguished as its own field of study until Comte |
| Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by a French man named Auguste Comte (born 1798 and died 1857). He is considered the founder of sociology and coined Sociology.. Comte's Definition of Sociology is the science of society. In his observation Comte believed that society's knowledge passed through 3 stages which he observed in France. His life came in what he called the positivism stage (science-based |
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| Auguste Comte Biography. Auguste Comte was a renowned philosopher and introduced Sociology and positivism. This biography of Comte provides detailed information about his childhood, life, works, achievements & timeline. Caroline Massin (m. Auguste Comte or Isidore Auguste Marie FranÃ§ois Xavier Comte was a prominent French philosopher |
| 1 Comte coined the term sociology and may be viewed as its founder. 2 Comte thought of sociology as a positivistic science. 3 He elaborated four methods of sociology. 4 He distinguished social statics from social dynamics. He was a macrosociologist |
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| Related Links. Auguste Comte [1798 1857] was the father of Positivism and inventor of the term sociology. He played a key role in the development of the social sciences and was highly influential on thoughts about progress in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries |
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| Ritzer and Goodman identify eight positive contributions that Comte made to sociology: 1 Comte coined the term sociology and may be viewed as its founder. 2 Comte thought of sociology as a positivistic science. 3 He elaborated four methods of sociology. 4 He distinguished social statics from social dynamics |
| The list of sociologists and their contributions include Auguste Comte who was the founder of positivism and invented the term 'sociology', Emile Durkheim who maintained the existence of social facts and Karl Marx who maintained that conflict exists between different classes in society |
| In the original Comtean usage, the term "positivism" roughly meant the use of scientific methods to uncover the laws according to which both physical and human events occur, while "sociology" was the overarching science that would synthesize all such knowledge for the betterment of society. "Positivism is a way of understanding based on science"; people don't rely on the faith of God but instead of the science behind humanity. "Antipositivism" formally dates back to the start of the twentieth century, and is based on the belief that natural and human sciences are ontologically and epistemologically distinct. Neither of these terms is used any longer in this sense. There are no fewer than twelve distinct epistemologies that are referred to as positivism. Many of these approaches do not self-identify as "positivist", some because they themselves arose in opposition to older forms of positivism, and some because the label has over time become a term of abuse by being mistakenly linked with a theoretical empiricism. The extent of antipositivist criticism has also become broad, with many philosophies broadly rejecting the scientifically based social epistemology and other ones only seeking to amend it to reflect 20th century developments in the philosophy of science. However, positivism (understood as the use of scientific methods for studying society) remains the dominant approach to both the research and the theory construction in contemporary sociology, especially in the United States. |
| Writing after the original enlightenment and influenced by the work of Saint-Simon, political philosopher of social contract, Auguste Comte hoped to unify all studies of humankind through the scientific understanding of the social realm. His own sociological scheme was typical of the 19th century humanists; he believed all human life passed through distinct historical stages and that, if one could grasp this progress, one could prescribe the remedies for social ills. Sociology was to be the "queen science" in Comte's schema; all basic physical sciences had to arrive first, leading to the most fundamentally difficult science of human society itself. Comte has thus come to be viewed as the "Father of Sociology". Comte delineated his broader philosophy of science in The Course in Positive Philosophy [1830–1842], whereas his A General View of Positivism (1865) emphasized the particular goals of sociology. |
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| The overarching methodological principle of positivism is to conduct sociology in broadly the same manner as natural science. An emphasis on empiricism and the scientific method is sought to provide a tested foundation for sociological research based on the assumption that the only authentic knowledge is scientific knowledge, and that such knowledge can only arrive by positive affirmation through scientific methodology. |
| Positivism also holds that society, like the physical world, operates according to general laws. Introspective and intuitive knowledge is rejected, as is metaphysics and theology. Although the positivist approach has been a recurrent theme in the history of western thought, the modern sense of the approach was formulated by the philosopher Auguste Comte in the early 19th century. Comte argued that, much as the physical world operates according to gravity and other absolute laws, so does society, and further developed positivism into a Religion of Humanity. |
| Auguste Comte (1798–1857) first described the epistemological perspective of positivism in The Course in Positive Philosophy, a series of texts published between 1830 and 1842. These texts were followed by the 1844 work, A General View of Positivism (published in French 1848, English in 1865). The first three volumes of the Course dealt chiefly with the physical sciences already in existence ( mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology ), whereas the latter two emphasized the inevitable coming of social science. Observing the circular dependence of theory and observation in science, and classifying the sciences in this way, Comte may be regarded as the first philosopher of science in the modern sense of the term. For him, the physical sciences had necessarily to arrive first, before humanity could adequately channel its efforts into the most challenging and complex "Queen science" of human society itself. His View of Positivism therefore set-out to define the empirical goals of sociological method. |
| Comte's positivism established the initial philosophical foundations for formal sociology and social research. Durkheim, Marx, and Weber are more typically cited as the fathers of contemporary social science. In psychology, a positivistic approach has historically been favoured in behaviourism. Positivism has also been espoused by ' technocrats ' who believe in the inevitability of social progress through science and technology. |
| After Comte's death, Emile Durkheim really developed the field of sociology by insisting that this new science concentrate on the study of social facts. Later, this strict relience on positivism would be challenged by sociologists like Max Weber, but positivism set the basic standard for establishing sociology as a social science |
| Positivism is the term used to describe an approach to the study of society that relies specifically on scientific evidence, such as experiments and statistics, to reveal a true nature of how society operates |
| Positivism is a way of studying society that involves a focus on scientific, logical approaches, and the ability to see the true factual nature of society |
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| Definition: Positivism is a way of thinking developed by Auguste Comte and is based on the assumption that it is possible to observe social life and establish reliable, valid knowledge about how it works |
| In sociology, positivism is the view that social phenomena (such as human social behavior and how societies are structured) ought to be studied using only the methods of the natural sciences. So, positivism is a view about the appropriate methodology of social science, emphasizing empirical observation |
| Positivism is a philosophical theory stating that positive knowledge is based on natural phenomena and their properties and relations. Thus, information derived from sensory experience, interpreted through reason and logic, forms the exclusive source of all authoritative knowledge |
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| Contemporary positivism In the original Comtean usage, the term positivism roughly meant the use of scientific methods to uncover the laws according to which both physical and human events occur, while sociology was the overarching science that would synthesize all such knowledge for the betterment of society |
| Positivism holds that valid knowledge (certitude or truth) is found only in this a posteriori knowledge. Verified data (positive facts) received from the senses are known as empirical evidence; thus positivism is based on empiricism. Positivism also holds that society, like the physical world, operates according to general laws |
| The positivist paradigm of exploring social reality is based on the philosophical ideas of the French philosopher August Comte, who emphasized observation and reason as means of understanding human behaviour |
| The early sociology of Herbert Spencer came about broadly as a reaction to Comte. Writing after various developments in evolutionary biology, Spencer attempted (in vain) to reformulate the discipline in what we might now describe as socially Darwinistic terms (although Spencer was a proponent of Lamarckism rather than Darwinism). |
| The early sociology of Herbert Spencer came about broadly as a reaction to Comte; writing after various developments in evolutionary biology, Spencer attempted (in vain) to reformulate the discipline in what we might now describe as socially Darwinistic terms. |
| The word evolution is forever associated in the popular mind with Charles Darwin ’s Theory of Evolution, which professes, among other things, that man as a species developed diachronically from some ancestor among the Primate s who was also ancestor to the Great Apes, as they are popularly termed, and yet this term was not a neologism of Darwin’s. He took it from the cultural milieu, where it meant etymologically “unfolding” of something heterogeneous and complex from something simpler and more homogeneous. Herbert Spencer, a contemporary of Darwin, applied the term to the universe, including philosophy and what Tylor would later call culture. This view of the universe was generally termed evolutionism, while its exponents were evolutionists. |
| Classical social evolutionism is most closely associated with the 19th-century writings of Auguste Comte and of Herbert Spencer (coiner of the phrase " survival of the fittest "). In many ways, Spencer's theory of " cosmic evolution " has much more in common with the works of Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Auguste Comte than with contemporary works of Charles Darwin. Spencer also developed and published his theories several years earlier than Darwin. In regard to social institutions, however, there is a good case that Spencer's writings might be classified as social evolutionism. Although he wrote that societies over time progressedand that progress was accomplished through competitionhe stressed that the individual rather than the collectivity is the unit of analysis that evolves; that, in other words, evolution takes place through natural selection and that it affects social as well as biological phenomenon. Nonetheless, the publication of Darwin's works proved a boon to the proponents of sociocultural evolution, who saw the ideas of biological evolution as an attractive explanation for many questions about the development of society. |
| Herbert Spencer was a 19th-century English philosopher who developed ideas about the unifying concept of evolution across the natural and social sciences. Spencer is the first to develop a theory of cultural evolution and is considered by some to be the father of Social Darwinism. It is also he and not Darwin who coined the phrase survival of the fittest. Much of the positivist ideas of progress that dominated the social science philosophy of Spencer and subsequent Social Darwinists has been criticized by present-day sociologists, but such ideas continue to be one of the major critiques made by creationists against evolution in general, even though strict biological evolution does not depend on it nor offer any type of endorsement of so-called "social Darwinism" or its derivative philosophies such as eugenics. |
| The term "classical social evolutionism" is most closely associated with the 19th-century writings of Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer (who coined the phrase " survival of the fittest ") and William Graham Sumner. In many ways Spencer's theory of ' cosmic evolution ' has much more in common with the works of Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Auguste Comte than with contemporary works of Charles Darwin. Spencer also developed and published his theories several years earlier than Darwin. In regard to social institutions, however, there is a good case that Spencer's writings might be classified as 'Social Evolutionism'. Although he wrote that societies over time progressed, and that progress was accomplished through competition, he stressed that the individual (rather than the collectivity ) is the unit of analysis that evolves, that evolution takes place through natural selection and that it affects social as well as biological phenomenon. |
| Ecology is not just biological, but a human science as well. An early and influential social scientist in the history of human ecology was Herbert Spencer. Spencer was influenced by and reciprocated his influence onto the works of Charles Darwin. Herbert Spencer coined the phrase " survival of the fittest ", he was an early founder of sociology where he developed the idea of society as an organism, and he created an early precedent for the socio-ecological approach that was the subsequent aim and link between sociology and human ecology. |
| The early sociology of Herbert Spencer came about broadly as a reaction to Comte; writing after various developments in evolutionary biology, Spencer attempted to reformulate the discipline in what we might now describe as socially Darwinistic terms. |
| Social Darwinism was the application of Charles Darwin`s scientific theories of evolution and natural selection to contemporary social development.In nature, only the fittest survivedso too in the marketplace.This form of justification was enthusiastically adopted by many American businessmen as scientific proof of their superiority. Leading proponents of Social Darwinism included the following: 1 Herbert Spencer (1820-1903).2 Spencer was an English social philosopher and prime advocate of Darwin`s theories, perhaps doing more than any other figure of his era to gain acceptance for the theory of evolution.n nature, only the fittest survivedso too in the marketplace. This form of justification was enthusiastically adopted by many American businessmen as scientific proof of their superiority. Leading proponents of Social Darwinism included the following: 1 Herbert Spencer (1820-1903 |
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| Social Darwinism is the theory that people are subject to the same laws of natural selection that Charles Darwin had proposed for plants and animals. explanatory context. Social Darwinism was popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Social Darwinists propose that society is a struggle for existence based on the notion of th 'survival of the fittest', a phrase proposed by the British philosopher and scientist Herbert Spencer. analytical review |
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| Spencer's interest in psychology derived from a more fundamental concern which was to establish the universality of natural law. In common with others of his generation, including the members of Chapman's salon, he was possessed with the idea of demonstrating that it was possible to show that everything in the universe – including human culture, language, and morality – could be explained by laws of universal validity. This was in contrast to the views of many theologians of the time who insisted that some parts of creation, in particular the human soul, were beyond the realm of scientific investigation. Comte's Système de Philosophie Positive had been written with the ambition of demonstrating the universality of natural law, and Spencer was to follow Comte in the scale of his ambition. However, Spencer differed from Comte in believing it was possible to discover a single law of universal application which he identified with progressive development and was to call the principle of evolution |
| Spencer helped popularize the word sociology in England, and compiled vast data aiming to build general theory through empirical analysis. Spencer's 1850 book Social Statics shows Comtean as well as Victorian concern for social order. Yet whereas Comte's social science was social physics, Spencer would take biology—via Darwinism, so called, which arrived in 1859—as the model of science. Spencer's functionalist-evolutionary account identified social structures as functions that adapt, thus explaining social change |
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| The term, sociology, meaning the study of society was given to this new science by the man. He suggested applying the scientific method, known as positivism, to society. Herbert Spencer is referred as the second founder of sociology. Unlike Comte, he thinks that sociology should not influence social reform. He thinks that the evolution of society should be left to improve on its own |
| A broad historical paradigm in both sociology and anthropology, functionalism addresses the social structure, referred to as social organization in among the classical theorists, as a whole and in terms of the necessary function of its constituent elements. A common analogy (popularized by Herbert Spencer ) is to regard norm s and institution s as 'organs' that work towards the proper-functioning of the entire 'body' of society. The perspective was implicit in the original sociological positivism of Comte, but was theorized in full by Durkheim, again with respect to observable, structural laws. Functionalism also has an anthropological basis in the work of theorists such as Marcel Mauss, Bronisław Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown. It is in Radcliffe-Brown's specific usage that the prefix 'structural' emerged. Classical functionalist theory is generally united by its tendency towards biological analogy and notions of social evolutionism, in that the basic form of society would increase in complexity and those forms of social organization that promoted solidarity would eventually overcome social disorganization. As Giddens states: "Functionalist thought, from Comte onwards, has looked particularly towards biology as the science providing the closest and most compatible model for social science. Biology has been taken to provide a guide to conceptualizing the structure and the function of social systems and to analysing processes of evolution via mechanisms of adaptation... functionalism strongly emphasizes the pre-eminence of the social world over its individual parts (i.e. its constituent actors, human subjects)." |
| A broad historical paradigm in both sociology and anthropology, functionalism addresses the social structure as a whole and in terms of the necessary function of its constituent elements. A common analogy (popularized by Herbert Spencer ) is to regard norm s and institution s as 'organs' that work toward the proper-functioning of the entire 'body' of society. The perspective was implicit in the original sociological positivism of Comte, but was theorized in full by Durkheim, again with respect to observable, structural laws. Functionalism also has an anthropological basis in the work of theorists such as Marcel Mauss, Bronisław Malinowski and Alfred Radcliffe-Brown. It is in Radcliffe-Brown's specific usage that the prefix 'structural' emerged. Classical functionalist theory is generally united by its tendency towards biological analogy and notions of social evolutionism. As Giddens states: "Functionalist thought, from Comte onwards, has looked particularly towards biology as the science providing the closest and most compatible model for social science. Biology has been taken to provide a guide to conceptualizing the structure and the function of social systems and to analyzing processes of evolution via mechanisms of adaptation... functionalism strongly emphasizes the pre-eminence of the social world over its individual parts (i.e. its constituent actors, human subjects)." |
| Herbert Spencer (1820–1903) was a British philosopher famous for applying the theory of natural selection to society. He was in many ways the first true sociological functionalist. In fact, while Durkheim is widely considered the most important functionalist among positivist theorists, it is well known that much of his analysis was culled from reading Spencer's work, especially his Principles of Sociology (1874–96). In describing society, Spencer alludes to the analogy of human body. Just as the structural parts of the human body - the skeleton, muscles, and various internal organs – function independently to help the entire organism survive, social structures work together to preserve society. |
| By Ashley Crossman. The functionalist perspective, also called functionalism, is one of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology. It has its origins in the works of Emile Durkheim, who was especially interested in how social order is possible or how society remains relatively stable.unctionalism interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole society. Society is more than the sum of its parts; rather, each part of society is functional for the stability of the whole society |
| Structural functionalism, or simply functionalism, is a framework for building theory that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. Two theorists, Herbert Spencer and Robert Merton, were major contributors to this perspective.ocial Structure and Social Functions. The structural-functional approach is a perspective in sociology that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. It asserts that our lives are guided by social structures, which are relatively stable patterns of social behavior |
| By Ashley Crossman. The functionalist perspective, also called functionalism, is one of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology. It has its origins in the works of Emile Durkheim, who was especially interested in how social order is possible or how society remains relatively stable.rom this perspective, disorganization in the system, such as deviant behavior, leads to change because societal components must adjust to achieve stability. When one part of the system is not working or is dysfunctional, it affects all other parts and creates social problems, which leads to social change |
| The Conflict Theory is a macro theory. A Macro theory is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena. This theory was founded by a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, and revolutionary (1818-1883).he next grand theory is called Functionalism or Structural Functionalism. Functionalist theory claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts. This theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts (see diagram below |
| II. 1 The origins of the functionalist perspective can be traced to the work of Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim. 2 The problem of maintaining social order is a central problem for understanding society. 3 Understanding society from a functionalist perspective is to visualize society as a system of interrelated parts |
| Functionalist perspective (Emile Durkheim) Focuses on: society as a set of interrelated parts that work together to produce a stable social system Main assumptions: society is held together through consensus; most people agree on what is best for society and will work together to ensure that the social system runs smoothly Topics of interest |
| Structural functionalism, or simply functionalism, is a framework for building theory that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability.he structural functionalism approach is a macrosociological analysis, with a broad focus on social structures that shape society as a whole |
| By Ashley Crossman. The functionalist perspective, also called functionalism, is one of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.It has its origins in the works of Emile Durkheim, who was especially interested in how social order is possible or how society remains relatively stable.hen one part of the system is not working or is dysfunctional, it affects all other parts and creates social problems, which leads to social change. The functionalist perspective achieved its greatest popularity among American sociologists in the 1940s and 1950s |
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| Another criticism describes the ontological argument that society cannot have "needs" as a human being does, and even if society does have needs they need not be met. Anthony Giddens argues that functionalist explanations may all be rewritten as historical accounts of individual human actions and consequences (see Structuration ). |
| The functional theory of David Mitrany is the oldest institutional theory of IR. Mitrany suggested that slim "functional agencies" should organize the needs of cooperation among even conflicting states. The neofunctionalism and the communitarian method of Jean Monnet advocated the principle of supranationality : international bodies superordinated to the nation states should administer the common interests. The functionalist approaches have been often criticized to be idealistic and normative in their positive view on international institutions. |
| As such, his work was not well received. Both in Britain and in America he came under criticism. In Britain his work was criticized for the extent to which he was seen to attack empirical Sociology which was then common in Britain at the time. In America, his criticism of structural functionalism and of its accompanying critiques of power and stratification made him somewhat subject to severe criticism (Brewer, 2004, 328-330 |
| Further criticisms have been levelled at functionalism by proponents of other social theories, particularly conflict theorists, Marxists, feminists and postmodernists. Conflict theorists criticized functionalism's concept of systems as giving far too much weight to integration and consensus, and neglecting independence and conflict [Holmwood, 2005:100]. Lockwood [in Holmwood, 2005:101], in line with conflict theory, suggested that Parsons' theory missed the concept of system contradiction. He did not account for those parts of the system that might have tendencies to Mal-integration. According to Lockwood, it was these tendencies that come to the surface as opposition and conflict among actors. However Parsons thought that the issues of conflict and cooperation were very much intertwined and sought to account for both in his model [Holmwood, 2005:103]. In this however he was limited by his analysis of an ‘ideal type' of society which was characterized by consensus. Merton, through his critique of functional unity, introduced into functionalism an explicit analysis of tension and conflict. Yet Merton's functionalist explanations of social phenomena continued to rest on the idea that society is primarily co-operative rather than conflicted, which differentiates Merton from conflict theorists. |
| Stronger criticisms include the epistemological argument that functionalism is tautologous, that is it attempts to account for the development of social institutions solely through recourse to the effects that are attributed to them and thereby explains the two circularly. However, Parsons drew directly on many of Durkheim's concepts in creating his theory. Certainly Durkheim was one of the first theorists to explain a phenomenon with reference to the function it served for society. He said, "the determination of function is…necessary for the complete explanation of the phenomena" [cited in Coser, 1977:140]. However Durkheim made a clear distinction between historical and functional analysis, saying, "When... the explanation of a social phenomenon is undertaken, we must seek separately the efficient cause which produces it and the function it fulfills" [cited in Coser, 1977:140]. If Durkheim made this distinction, then it is unlikely that Parsons did not. However Merton does explicitly state that functional analysis does not seek to explain why the action happened in the first instance, but why it continues or is reproduced. By this particular logic, it can be argued that functionalists do not necessarily explain the original cause of a phenomenon with reference to its effect. Yet the logic stated in reverse, that social phenomena are (re)produced because they serve ends, is unoriginal to functionalist thought. Thus functionalism is either undefinable or it can be defined by the teleological arguments which functionalist theorists normatively produced before Merton. |
| Conflict theories. Conflict theories are perspectives in sociology that emphasize the social, political, or material inequality of a social group, that critique the broad socio-political system, or that otherwise detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservativism.onflict theories. Conflict theories are perspectives in sociology that emphasize the social, political, or material inequality of a social group, that critique the broad socio-political system, or that otherwise detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservativism |
| This approach looks at both social structure and social functions. Functionalism addresses society as a whole in terms of the function of its constituent elements; namely norms, customs, traditions, and institutions.n the 1960s, functionalism was criticized for being unable to account for social change, or for structural contradictions and conflict (and thus was often called consensus theory ). Also, it ignores inequalities including race, gender, class, which causes tension and conflict |
| Marxism which was revived soon after the emergence of conflict theory, criticized professional sociology (functionalism and conflict theory alike) for being partisan to advanced welfare capitalism [Holmwood, 2005:103 |
| His academic work involved the analysis of conflict as a key problem of both society and sociological theory. His 1961 book, Key Problems of Sociological Theory, was his first major work where conflict was claimed to be more realistic than the past British functionalist theories of social order and system-stability. He is also known for his studies of race and ethnic relations. He analyzed the classic tradition of sociology, including Karl Marx, Max Weber, Georg Simmel and Émile Durkheim in his book Discovering Sociology (1973). |
| Some functionalists actually regard themselves as proponents of structural functionalism. Structural functionalism is close to humanistic sociology in its understanding of society as shared norms and values. Structural functionalism arose from functionalism in the attempt to explain the dominance of some social groups over others, known as conflict theory. Conflict theory contradicts functionalism. Structural functionalism is usually associated with the work of Talcott Parsons. Again humanistic sociology had a role in the decline of structural functionalism. In the humanistic model, there exist dynamical systems of values obtained from social actions in an evolutionary sense. |
| Conflict theorists, and therefore Dahrendorf, often took the exact opposite view of functionalists. Whereas functionalists believe that society was oscillating very slightly, if not completely static, conflict theorists said that every society at every point is subject to process of change". He believes that there is "dissension and conflict at every point in the social system" and "many societal elements as contributing to disintegration and change". They believe order comes from coercion from those at the top. They believe that power is an important factor in social order. Dahrendorf believes that both conflict theory and consensus theory are necessary because they reflect the two parts of society |
| Functionalist theories emphasize "cohesive systems" and are often contrasted with "conflict theories", which critique the overarching socio-political system or emphasize the inequality between particular groups. The following quotes from Durkheim and Marx epitomize the political, as well as theoretical, disparities, between functionalist and conflict thought respectively |
| Further criticisms have been levelled at functionalism by proponents of other social theories, particularly conflict theorists, Marxists, feminists and postmodernists. Conflict theorists criticized functionalism's concept of systems as giving far too much weight to integration and consensus, and neglecting independence and conflict [Holmwood, 2005:100]. Lockwood [in Holmwood, 2005:101], in line with conflict theory, suggested that Parsons' theory missed the concept of system contradiction. He did not account for those parts of the system that might have tendencies to Mal-integration. According to Lockwood, it was these tendencies that come to the surface as opposition and conflict among actors. However Parsons thought that the issues of conflict and cooperation were very much intertwined and sought to account for both in his model [Holmwood, 2005:103]. In this however he was limited by his analysis of an ‘ideal type' of society which was characterized by consensus. Merton, through his critique of functional unity, introduced into functionalism an explicit analysis of tension and conflict. Yet Merton's functionalist explanations of social phenomena continued to rest on the idea that society is primarily co-operative rather than conflicted, which differentiates Merton from conflict theorists. |
| A third important sociological framework is the conflict theory. Unlike the structural functional theory, which views society as a peaceful unit, conflict theory interprets society as a struggle for power between groups engaging in conflict for limited resources. Karl Marx is the founder of conflict theory |
| According to conflict theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless.onflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than consensus and conformity |
| Question 5: Theory Explains. Explain in your own words how either the Structural Functionalist perspective or the Conflict perspective would view the cause of war (any war). Remember that Functionalism focuses on the harmonious operations of all parts of a society in order to assure stability and order. Conflict theory focuses on inequality within a society (principally economic, but also gender and race or ethnic inequality) as the driving force behind social change |
| There are three major sociology theories known as functionalism, conflict theory, and interactionist perspective. Symbolic interactionism is the use of symbols and is face-to-face interaction. Functionalism has to do with relationships between the parts of society and how the aspects of society are adaptive. The last, conflict theory is the competition of scarce resources and how the elite control the poor and week |
| This theory of groups is opposed to functionalism in which each of these groups would play a specific, set role in society. In functionalism, these groups cooperate to benefit society whereas in conflict theory the groups are in opposition to one another as they seek to better their masters |
| Conflict Theory [edit]. A prominent sociological theory that is often contrasted with structural-functionalism is conflict theory. Conflict theory argues that society is not best understood as a complex system striving for equilibrium but rather as a competition |
| As a sociologist, Dahrendorf developed, cultivated, and advanced conflict theory. This new theory is said to have taken place in reaction to structural functionalism and in many ways represents antithesis. The conflict theory attempts to bring together structural functionalism and Marxism. According to Dahrendorf, functionalism is beneficial while trying to understand consensus while the conflict theory is used to understand conflict and coercion. In order to understand structural functionalism, we study three bodies of work: Davis and Moore, Parsons, and Merton. Dahrendorf states that capitalism has undergone major changes since Marx initially developed his theory on class conflict. This new system of capitalism, which he identifies as postcapitalism, is characterised by diverse class structure and a fluid system of power relations. Thus, it involves a much more complex system of inequality than Marx originally outlined. Dahrendorf contends that postcapitalist society has institutionalised class conflict into state and economic spheres. For example, class conflict has been habituated through unions, collective bargaining, the court system, and legislative debate. In effect, the severe class strife typical of Marx's time is not longer relevant. Dahrendorf's theory often took the opposite view of functionalists. |
| There are many works that rebut the idea of greed vs. grievance. Authors set up alternative ideas that need to be introduced and explored. Even the staunchest proponents of the Greed vs. Grievance theory believe that other outside forces (beyond the greed and/or grievance) can have an effect on conflict, which makes the critiques all the more vital in understanding the theory itself. One of the most prevalent authors in rebutting greed vs. grievance is author David Keen, in his book Complex Emergencies. David Keen, a professor at the Development Studies Institute at the London School of Economics, has several innovative and new ideas regarding the ideas of war. His work is considered by many to be one of the leading arguments against greed vs. grievance theory. His ideas look into the specifics of complex emergencies, which is a term officially defined by the InterAgency Standing Committee (IASC) as:"A multifaceted humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is a total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires a multi-sectoral, international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing UN country program. Such emergencies have, in particular, a devastating effect on children and women and call for a complex range of responses."Keen discusses how a conflict can never be simply a greed scenario. His definition of a "complex emergency" demonstrates this broader term and all of its various implications. In his book, Keen goes into several different conflict scenarios, such as 'war', 'famine', and 'information', and then sets up an argument against the idea of greed. He believes that although a conflict, whether it be the 'War on Terror' or the conflict in Sierra Leone, may be centered around some concept of greed or grievance, this can never solely explain a conflict. Although seemingly obvious, Keen looks to demonstrate that, "the aims in a war are complex". He does not believe that greed and grievance can be examined separately, but rather that they are partner terms that must be implemented in a complementary way. For example, when Keen discusses the conflict in Sudan, he says, " the grievances of northern pastoralists were useful for a government trying to get its hands on oil in areas that famine and militia attacks helped to depopulate; meanwhile, the 'greed' of the Arab militias themselves (for labour, cattle and land) was itself intimately linked to their grievances". He makes it clear that it is necessary to first spend ample time defining the type of conflict at hand because the differences between genocide and a civil war are substantial, so it is necessary to diagnose the incentives and solutions for the conflict with a mix of multiple theories. Keen specifically critiques Paul Collier, a leading expert in greed vs. grievance theory, by claiming that Collier became too comfortable with "numbers", and needed to rely more on the actual opinions of people involved in conflicts. He spoke of Collier's work and said, "This is where econometrics tips over into arrogance and starts closing down the possibility of a genuine understanding of conflicts or, by extension, of a political settlement that addresses underlying grievances". He doesn't believe that it can be dismissed so easily. He was documented saying, "It also annoys me that a lot of the 'scientific air' of the Collier work is quite bogus as the selection of proxies is so arbitrary", which demonstrated a distinct attack on Collier's work, which emphasizes quantitative data |
| Coser was the first sociologist to try to bring together structural functionalism and conflict theory ; his work was focused on finding the functions of social conflict. Coser argued - with Georg Simmel - that conflict might serve to solidify a loosely structured group. In a society that seems to be disintegrating, conflict with another society, inter-group conflict, may restore the integrative core. For example, the cohesiveness of Israeli Jews might be attributed to the long-standing conflict with the Arab s. Conflict with one group may also serve to produce cohesion by leading to a series of alliances with other groups. |
| Subsequent thinkers have described different versions of conflict theory; a common theme is that different social groups have unequal power, though all groups struggle for the same limited resources. Conflict theory has been used to explain diverse human behavior, such as educational practices that either sustain or challenge the status quo, cultural customs regarding the elderly, and criminal behavior |
| The Arab Spring, Occupy Wall Street protests, and the Tea Party movement have the following in common: They are examples of conflict theory in action., They sought to destroy central government., They used violence as the means of achieving their goals., or They can only occur in a representative democracy |
| For other kinds of conflict see conflict (disambiguation). Cultural conflict is a type of conflict that occurs when different cultural values and beliefs clash. It has been used to explain violence and crime.n example of cultural conflict is the debate over abortion. Ethnic cleansing is another extreme example of cultural conflict. Wars can also be a result of a cultural conflict; for example the differing views on slavery were one of the reasons for the American civil war |
| Even though the renter continues to pay an increasing amount of money to the landlord, the renter never gains any value or profit from this kind of transaction. Thus, the relationship between the landlord and the renter is unfair. This is a prime example of sociological conflict theory. Another key example of social conflict theory is the general laborer. The laborer works within a factory or other industrial building, earns a wage, and goes home with a paycheck |