CONCEPTS IN CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS 5TH EDITION

What are the concepts of clinical pharmacokinetics? Pharmacokinetics is the study of the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs. When drugs are given extravascularly (eg, orally, intramuscularly, applied to the skin via a transdermal patch, etc), absorption must take place for the drug molecules to reach the systemic circulation.

What are the basic concepts of pharmacokinetics? Pharmacokinetics (PK) is the study of how the body interacts with administered substances for the entire duration of exposure (medications for the sake of this article). This is closely related to but distinctly different from pharmacodynamics, which examines the drug's effect on the body more closely.

What is the difference between pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics? Pharmacokinetics vs. Pharmacodynamics. The difference between pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) is that pharmacokinetics is the movement of drugs through the body, whereas pharmacodynamics is the body's biological response to drugs.

What are pharmacokinetic parameters? PK parameters are used to translate and understand how a drug interacts with the body. PK parameters tell drug developers: how the drug is absorbed after administration. how the body distributes the drug into different bodily compartments or tissues. how the body metabolizes or degrades the drug.

What are the 4 components of pharmacokinetics? Overview. Pharmacokinetics is the term that describes the four stages of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and

excretion of drugs. Drugs are medications or other substances that have a physiological effect when introduced to the body.

What are the 5 factors of pharmacokinetics? Pharmacokinetics, sometimes described as what the body does to a drug, refers to the movement of drug into, through, and out of the body—the time course of its absorption, bioavailability, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

What are the concepts of clinical pharmacology? Clinical pharmacology studies aim to evaluate and understand a drug's absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) properties, its pharmacodynamics including both desired effects and adverse effects, and the impact of intrinsic factors (such as age, gender, weight, race/ethnicity, genetics/genomics, organ ...

What are the 5 steps of pharmacokinetics? The primary pharmacokinetics processes are absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME). Those processes can be influenced by patient factors such as age, sex, diseases, and genetics, and by the drug's properties such as molecule size, protein binding, and chemical characteristics.

What are the principles of pharmacokinetics? Pharmacokinetics represents the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination of drugs from the body. Pharmacodynamics describes the interaction of drugs with target tissues.

What is the difference between pharmacokinetics and clinical pharmacokinetics? Pharmacokinetics is currently defined as the study of the time course of drug absorption, distribution, metabo- lism, and excretion. Clinical pharmacokinetics is the application of pharmacokinetic principles to the safe and effective therapeutic management of drugs in an individual patient.

What is the concept of pharmacodynamics? Pharmacodynamics is the study of a drug's molecular, biochemical, and physiologic effects or actions. It comes from the Greek words "pharmakon," meaning "drug," and "dynamikos," meaning "power."

What is PK and PD in clinical trials? In simple terms, the study of PK and PD in drug discovery is often paired and described in reciprocal terms, where PK is the analysis of how the body affects a drug, while PD is the analysis of how a drug

affects the body.

What are the classification of pharmacokinetics? There are four main components of pharmacokinetics: liberation, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (LADME). These are used to explain the various characteristics of different drugs in the body.

What are the different types of pharmacokinetic analysis? There are two common approaches to understanding a drug's PK. One is compartmental PK analysis and the other is noncompartmental PK analysis (NCA).

What is Cmax and Tmax in pharmacokinetics? Definition: The time it takes for a drug to reach the maximum concentration (Cmax) after administration of a drug that needs to be absorbed (e.g. an oral drug). Tmax is governed by the rate of drug absorption and the rate of drug elimination. At Tmax, these are equal. Tmax is a key pharmacokinetic parameter.

What are the basic concepts of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics? Pharmacokinetics describes the drug concentration-time courses in body fluids resulting from administration of a certain drug dose, pharmacodynamics the observed effect resulting from a certain drug concentration.

What is the pharmacokinetic model? Pharmacokinetic (PK) models are mathematical tools that allow simulating drug concentration levels in the blood prior to real administration. These models can have countless applications in new drug development and clinical activities.

How to measure pharmacokinetics? The pharmacokinetics evaluations are performed on animal models or human subjects by measuring the drug concentration in local (tissue), regional (organ), and systemic levels. The drug release time rate is also determined in the animal models, reflecting the amount of drug remaining in the delivery device [47].

What is rule of 5 pharmacokinetics? The rule of 5 indicates that poor absorption is more likely to occur when there are more than (i) 5 hydrogen-bond donors, (ii) 10 (5 × 2) hydrogen-bond acceptors, (iii) a molecular weight greater than 500 (5 × 100), and (iv) a calculated Log P (cLogP) greater than 5.

What are the 4 categories of pharmacokinetics? Absorption: Describes how the drug moves from the site of administration to the site of action. Distribution: Describes the journey of the drug through the bloodstream to various tissues of the body. Metabolism: Describes the process that breaks down the drug. Excretion: Describes the removal of the drug from the body.

What are the list of pharmacokinetic properties? In order to assess candidate molecules in vivo, the pharmacokinetic properties (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and toxicity; ADMET) of test compounds need to be established (Hughes et al., 2011).

What is the concept of clinical pharmacokinetics? the relationship between time and plasma drug concentration. Understanding these processes is extremely important for prescribers because they form the basis on which the optimal dose regimen is chosen and explain the majority of the inter-individual variation in the response to drug therapy.

What are the 5 principles of clinical pharmacology? The course focuses on the following core principles of pharmacology: pharmacokinetics; drug metabolism and transport; drug therapy in special populations; assessment of drug effects; drug discovery and development; pharmacogenomics and pharmacotherapy.

What are the 3 basic concepts of pharmacology? Pharmacokinetic parameters include drug absorption into the body, distribution of the drug throughout the body, and metabolism and elimination of the drug from the body.

What are the concepts of clinical pharmacology? Clinical pharmacology studies aim to evaluate and understand a drug's absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) properties, its pharmacodynamics including both desired effects and adverse effects, and the impact of intrinsic factors (such as age, gender, weight, race/ethnicity, genetics/genomics, organ ...

What is the basic concept of clinical pharmacy? Clinical pharmacy is a branch of pharmacy that involves the provision of patient care with the use of medications to optimize the health outcomes of patients. This includes promoting wellness and preventing disease. The practice of clinical pharmacy embraces pharmaceutical care

philosophy.

What are the basic concepts of pharmacokinetic pharmacodynamic? Pharmacokinetics describes the drug concentration-time courses in body fluids resulting from administration of a certain drug dose, pharmacodynamics the observed effect resulting from a certain drug concentration.

What are the basic concepts of clinical research? Clinical research is the study of health and illness in people. It looks at new ways to prevent, detect, treat, or understand disease. It may test new drugs or combination of drugs; new surgical procedures or devices; or new ways to use existing treatments.

What are the 5 principles of clinical pharmacology? The course focuses on the following core principles of pharmacology: pharmacokinetics; drug metabolism and transport; drug therapy in special populations; assessment of drug effects; drug discovery and development; pharmacogenomics and pharmacotherapy.

What are the 3 basic concepts of pharmacology? Pharmacokinetic parameters include drug absorption into the body, distribution of the drug throughout the body, and metabolism and elimination of the drug from the body.

What is the concept of clinical? concerned with or based on actual observation and treatment of disease in patients rather than experimentation or theory.

What is the concept of clinical pharmacokinetics? the relationship between time and plasma drug concentration. Understanding these processes is extremely important for prescribers because they form the basis on which the optimal dose regimen is chosen and explain the majority of the inter-individual variation in the response to drug therapy.

What are the basic concepts of pharmacy? Pharmacy is the science and practice of discovering, producing, preparing, dispensing, reviewing and monitoring medications, aiming to ensure the safe, effective, and affordable use of medicines. It is a miscellaneous science as it links health sciences with pharmaceutical sciences and natural sciences.

What is the concept of clinical method? The clinical method is the orderly process or sequence of actions that doctors have developed to generate their knowledge

since the beginning of the scientific era.

What are the concepts of pharmacokinetics? Pharmacokinetics is currently defined as the study of the time course of drug absorption, distribution, metabo- lism, and excretion. Clinical pharmacokinetics is the application of pharmacokinetic principles to the safe and effective therapeutic management of drugs in an individual patient.

What are the 4 principles of pharmacokinetics? Think of pharmacokinetics as a drug's journey through the body, during which it passes through four different phases: absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME).

What are the concepts of pharmacodynamics? Pharmacodynamics (sometimes described as what a drug does to the body) is the study of the biochemical, physiologic, and molecular effects of drugs on the body and involves receptor binding (including receptor sensitivity), postreceptor effects, and chemical interactions.

What are the concepts of clinical epidemiology? Key concepts in clinical epidemiology: Responsiveness, the longitudinal aspect of validity. select article Noncollapsibility, confounding, and sparse-data bias.

What is the conceptual framework of clinical research? The conceptual framework refers to the lens through which you view the research topic. It links to reflexivity as it relates to your assumptions about the topic. Your conceptual framework will be specific to your research enquiry.

What is the key concept of clinical investigation? The purpose of clinical investigation is to protect or improve the health of individual patients through translation into clinical practice of scientifically tested and evaluated innovations and improvements in preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitative technologies.

What is the FEM computational method? The finite element method (FEM) is a popular method for numerically solving differential equations arising in engineering and mathematical modeling. Typical problem areas of interest include the traditional fields of structural analysis, heat transfer, fluid flow, mass transport, and electromagnetic potential.

What is the the finite element method in computational fluid dynamics? The finite element method (FEM) is a numerical technique for solving partial differ- ential equations (PDE's). Its first essential characteristic is that the continuum field, or domain, is subdivided into cells, called elements, which form a grid.

What is the IEEE finite element method? “The finite element method is a tool for computing approximate solutions to complex mathematical problems. It is generally used when mathematical equations are too complicated to be solved in the normal way, and some degree of error is tolerable.

What is the introduction of finite element method? The finite element method (FEM) is a numerical technique for solving a wide range of complex physical phenomena, particularly those exhibiting geometrical and material non- linearities (such as those that are often encountered in the physical and engineering sciences).

Is finite element analysis difficult? It is not an easy process but with direction, motivation and time, it is achievable.

What is difference between CFD and FEM? CFD (computational fluid dynamics) is the field of studying fluid mechanics dynamics Computationaly, whereas FEM (finite element method) is just one of the method to expand fluid equations and solve them. CFD is the field, FEM is one of the methods used in that field.

What is the difference between computational fluid dynamics and FEA? Finite Element Analysis (FEA) allows you to solve Partial Differential Equations in a certain way, that is traditionally used for structural problems. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is a set of similar methods, but better suited for solving fluid-flow problems.

What are the three phases of finite element method? There are three initial phases in FEA which are (1) classification of the problem, (2) discretization and (3) modelling.

What is CFD in fluid mechanics? Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is the science of using computers to predict liquid and gas flows based on the governing equations of conservation of mass, momentum, and energy.

What FEA does NASA use? NASTRAN is the NASA Structural Analysis System, a finite element analysis program (FEA) completed in the early 1970's. It was the first of its kind and opened the door to computer-aided engineering. Subsections of a design can be modeled and then larger groupings of these elements can again be modeled.

What is an example of a finite element method? FEM can be used, for example, to determine the structural mechanics of different parts of a car under different loading conditions, the heat flow through engine part, or the distribution of electromagnetic radiation from an antenna.

What is the difference between FEM and FEA? Engineers use FEM when they need to develop an adoptable design that's practical but not necessarily perfect for a particular application. FEA: The mathematical equations behind FEM are applied to create a simulation, or what's known as a finite element analysis (FEA).

What type of problems can FEM solve? The finite element method is a computational scheme to solve field problems in engineering and science. The technique has very wide application, and has been used on problems involving stress analysis, fluid mechanics, heat transfer, diffusion, vibrations, electrical and magnetic fields, etc.

What is the basic principle of finite element method? The basic idea of FEM is to discretize the domain of interest, where the PDE is defined, in order to obtain an approximate solution of the PDE by a linear combination of basis functions defined within each subdomain.

How do I start learning finite element method? As a beginner in Finite Element Analysis, you only need to know a few things to start. You need to know how to support and mesh your models, what loads to apply and how to analyze and interpret outcomes. None of those require big mathematical knowledge, but some rely on good engineering judgment.

What is the FEM method theory? Theory. The finite element method is a systematic procedure of approximating continuous functions as discrete models. This discretization involves finite number of points and subdomains in the problem's

domain. The values of the given function are held at the points, so-called nodes.

What is the FEM method of solving?

What is FEM based method? The finite element method gives an approximate solution to the mathematical model equations. The difference between the solution to the numerical equations and the exact solution to the mathematical model equations is the error: e = u - uh.

What is a computational method? Computational techniques are fast, easier, reliable and efficient way or method for solving mathematical, scientific, engineering, geometrical, geographical and statistical problems via the aid of computers. Hence, the processes of resolving problems in computational technique are most time step-wise.

Service Management Operations Strategy: Key Concepts from the 7th Edition by Fitzsimmons

In the field of information technology, service management operations strategy plays a crucial role in ensuring efficient and effective delivery of IT services. The 7th edition of "Service Management Operations Strategy" by James A. Fitzsimmons provides a comprehensive overview of this complex topic.

Question 1: What are the key elements of an effective service management operations strategy?

Answer: An effective service management operations strategy focuses on aligning IT services with business objectives, optimizing resource allocation, enhancing service quality, and improving customer satisfaction.

Question 2: How can organizations measure and analyze service performance?

Answer: Service performance can be measured using metrics such as availability, reliability, and customer satisfaction. Organizations can use these metrics to identify areas for improvement and make informed decisions about resource allocation.

Question 3: What are the advantages of using a balanced scorecard approach for service management?

Answer: A balanced scorecard approach provides a holistic view of service performance by considering financial, customer, internal process, and learning and growth perspectives. This approach enables organizations to balance short-term priorities with long-term strategic goals.

Question 4: How can IT organizations drive innovation and continuous improvement in service management?

Answer: To drive innovation, organizations can foster a culture of continuous learning, encourage employee collaboration, and invest in research and development. Continuous improvement involves regularly evaluating service processes, identifying areas for optimization, and implementing incremental changes.

Question 5: What are the key trends shaping the future of service management operations strategy?

Answer: Emerging trends include the rise of cloud computing, automation, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. These technologies have the potential to transform the delivery of IT services, enabling organizations to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and enhance the customer experience.

What is the main idea of Act 2 in Julius Caesar? The core themes of Act 2 are the power of rhetoric and the public self vs. the private self. Throughout the act, the audience sees different sides of each of these themes, where Brutus is more private and a stronger man, while Caesar blurs the line between public and private selves and is a weaker man.

What happens in Julius Caesar Act 2 Scene 1? Act 2, scene 1 Brutus anxiously ponders joining the conspiracy against Caesar. When he is brought one of the unsigned letters that Cassius has had left for him to find, Brutus decides to act. Visited by the conspirators, he agrees to join them but rejects their plan to kill Mark Antony as well as Caesar.

Why hasn't Brutus slept? Brutus confesses that "Since Cassius first did whet me against Caesar, I have not slept." Why hasn't he slept? The planning of something dreadful is like a "hideous dream". Brutus had been so bothered inside by the thought of killing Caesar that he has had an internal insurrection and can't sleep.

What are some questions about Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar?

What are the main points of Act 2?

What is the conflict in Act 2 of Julius Caesar? Brutus's Conflicts His conflict arises because he must decide if murdering his friend for the sake of Rome is worth it. In Act 2 Scene 1, Brutus is walking in his orchard, agonizing over whether there is just cause to kill Caesar. 'For my part / I know no personal cause to spurn him.

What is a metaphor in Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? In Act II, Scene 1, Brutus uses metaphorical language to tell a story about the nature of people who achieve success: "...'Tis a common proof / That lowliness is young ambition's ladder, / Whereto the climber upward turns his face; / But when he once attains the upmost round, / He then unto the ladder turns his back, ...

Why did Caesar faint in Act 1 Scene 2? After Caesar turned 50, he occasionally had seizures, during which he fainted and had muscular convulsions. Four of his attacks were documented as they occurred during official functions. This may have been epilepsy, which is more common in older people.

What happened in Scene 2 of Julius Caesar? Act 1 Scene 2 The entourage then leaves to go to a ceremonial race, leaving Brutus, a trusted friend of Caesar's, and Cassius alone. Cassius begins to flatter Brutus, but Brutus is distracted by shouts he can hear coming from the race. He fears Caesar is being crowned king and accidentally voices this thought out loud.

Did Brutus kiss Caesar? At the Capitol, the conspirators beg Caesar to restore the citizenship of Publius Cimber, each conspirator kneeling by turn to make his plea; even Brutus kneels and kisses Caesar's hand. Then, one by one, the conspirators stab Caesar with Brutus delivering the final blow.

Does Brutus stab himself? Brutus preserves his noble bravery to the end: unlike the cowardly Cassius, who has his slave stab him while he, Cassius, covers his face, Brutus decides calmly on his death and impales himself on his own sword.

What is Brutus deliberating about in Act 2 Scene 1? In Act II, Scene i, we see him deliberating with himself about the possible rationales for killing Caesar, not so much delivering a speech as working out how he would justify the killing, testing and discarding possible arguments.

Why is Act 2 Scene 4 important in Julius Caesar? Act 2, scene 4 Portia, who has been told of the conspirators' plan to kill Caesar, waits anxiously for news of their success. She meets the Soothsayer, who still fears for Caesar and wants to warn him. Act 3, scene 1 In the street Caesar brushes aside Artemidorus's attempt to warn him of the conspiracy.

What is the conflict in Act 1 Scene 2 of Julius Caesar? Cassius has a plan to overthrow Caesar, and he begins his attempt to sway Brutus to his cause. Brutus admits that he is conflicted, torn between his love for Caesar and his support of the republic. He tells Cassius he will think about what he has said.

What does Brutus say about conspiracy in Act 2 Scene 1? Brutus, although he has decided to be one of the conspirators, knows that what they plan is wrong. "O Conspiracy, / Sham'st thou to show thy dang'rous brow by night, / When evils are most free?" (emphasis added). But being a man of his word, he is committed to the plan.

What are the main points of Acts 2? Acts 2 Summary It follows the apostles' preachings as they were filled with the Holy Ghost on the day of the Pentecost. After receiving the gift of tongues as they preached the gospel, God's influence went further than ever before. Three thousand souls were converted that day after hearing the apostles preach.

Why is act 2 important? That's the framework for a screenplay. So Act 2 of your screenplay is where the main conflict plays out and escalates (someone goes after something they want very badly, something tries to stop them). And, at the same time, it's where the experience causes a transformation in the protagonist.

Why is act 2 Scene 2 important? In the scene, Romeo repeatedly expresses that he is willing to put himself in harm's way for the chance to talk to Juliet. The idea that he would rather be killed by her family than live without her emphasizes the reckless abandon of the two lovers.

What happens to Caesar in Act 2? A conspirator, Decius Brutus, persuades him to go to the Senate with the other conspirators and his friend, Mark Antony. At the Senate, the conspirators stab Caesar to death. Antony uses a funeral oration to turn the citizens of Rome against them. Brutus and Cassius escape as Antony joins forces with Octavius Caesar.

Who are the main characters in Act 2 of Julius Caesar? The most important characters in Act 2 are Brutus, Portia, Calpurnia and Decius Brutus. Brutus is important since he has come to the realization that Caesar intends to accept the crown.

What is the significance of Act 2 Scene 2 of Julius Caesar? Caesar replies that his will is reason enough. However, he privately admits that Calpurnia has asked him to stay home because of her dream of Caesar's statue spurting blood. Decius replies that this dream is actually fortunate—it signifies that Caesar's blood will revive Rome.

What happened in Act 2 Scene 3 of the tragedy of Julius Caesar? Summary: Act II, scene iii Artemidorus comes onstage, reading to himself a letter that he has written Caesar, warning him to be wary of Brutus, Casca, and the other conspirators. He stands along the route that Caesar will take to the Senate, prepared to hand the letter to him as he passes.

How does Cassius persuade Brutus in Act 1 Scene 2? Cassius reminds Brutus that Caesar is merely a mortal like them, with ordinary human weaknesses, and he says that he would rather die than see such a man become his master. He reminds Brutus of Brutus' noble ancestry and of the expectations of his fellow Romans that he will serve his country as his ancestors did.

What is the allusion in Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? Act 2, scene 1 This is an allusion to Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome, who reigned from 535–509 BC. Brutus's ancestor, Lucius Brutus, led a revolt that helped to expel the

Tarquin from Rome.

What is the purpose of Act 2 Scene 2? At the start of this scene, Romeo hides beneath Juliet's balcony and overhears her talking about him. He eventually comes out and they talk to each other. They declare their love for each other and arrange to meet the next day when Romeo has promised to marry Juliet.

What is the main idea of Brutus 2? Brutus II. In this Anti-federalist paper, Brutus criticizes the Constitution because it doesn't contain a Bill of Rights that would guarantee certain rights and liberties to people.

What is the purpose of Act 2 Scene 3 in Julius Caesar? This scene allows you to see another opinion of Caesar. Artemidorus is a Roman who loves Caesar and sees the conspirators as traitors. From this man's viewpoint, the reader gets a hint of the greatness that was once Caesar. This scene also highlights the public nature of the conspiracy.

What is the main event in Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? Act 2 Scene 1 Brutus is in his orchard unable to sleep. In a soliloquy, he reveals he can see no way of stopping Caesar except 'by his death'. He reads a letter that Cassius and Cinna have planted.

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What happens in Act 2 of a play? That's the real question we're breaking down today—the structure of the middle act. Act Two contains plot events that constantly challenge your character's Internal Obstacle and force them to continually shift tactics—ultimately shoving them to the deep depths of failure so they're finally forced to change.

What happens in Act 2 Scene 1 summary? Act 2 Scene 1 Romeo climbs over the orchard wall into the Capulets' garden. Mercutio and Benvolio try to find him but soon give up when he doesn't answer saying 'Go, then; for 'tis in vain / To seek him here that means not to be found'.

What did Brutus do in Act 2? Act 2, scene 1 Brutus anxiously ponders joining the conspiracy against Caesar. When he is brought one of the unsigned letters that Cassius has had left for him to find, Brutus decides to act. Visited by the conspirators, he agrees to join them but rejects their plan to kill Mark Antony as well as Caesar.

What does Brutus II argue? Brutus II begins by recapping many of the same themes outlined in the Declaration of Independence. The author affirms that a free government is based on the will of the people who inherently maintain certain rights. He then proceeds to determine why the Constitution is dangerous to those rights.

What was Brutus trying to explain? Soon after Caesar's murder, Brutus makes this speed to the assembled Romans and tries to explain to them that he did not hate Caesar, but rather he loved Rome more and acted in the best interests of the people.

Why is Act 2 Scene 4 important in Julius Caesar? Act 2, scene 4 Portia, who has been told of the conspirators' plan to kill Caesar, waits anxiously for news of their success. She meets the Soothsayer, who still fears for Caesar and wants to warn him. Act 3, scene 1 In the street Caesar brushes aside Artemidorus's attempt to warn him of the conspiracy.

Why is Act 2 Scene 3 important? Act 2, scene 3 Determined to marry Juliet, Romeo hurries to Friar Lawrence. The Friar agrees to marry them, expressing the hope that the marriage may end the feud between their families.

Why is Act 2 Scene 4 important? In Act 2, Scene 4 of Romeo and Juliet, there is a fair amount of joking around among Benvolio, Mercutio, and Romeo, but the most important things that happen are that we learn that Tybalt is aggressively challenging the Montagues to a fight and Romeo and the nurse set up a plan for Romeo and Juliet to get married.

What happened in Scene 2 of Julius Caesar? Brutus and Cassius escape as Antony joins forces with Octavius Caesar. Encamped with their armies, Brutus and Cassius quarrel, then agree to march on Antony and Octavius. In the battle which follows, Cassius, misled by erroneous reports of loss, persuades a slave to kill him; Brutus's army is defeated.

What is a metaphor in Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? In Act II, Scene 1, Brutus uses metaphorical language to tell a story about the nature of people who achieve success: "...'Tis a common proof / That lowliness is young ambition's ladder, / Whereto the climber upward turns his face; / But when he once attains the upmost round, / He then unto the ladder turns his back, ...

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