OZZY OSBOURNE OZZMOSIS

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Who played guitar on Ozzmosis? Ozzmosis was Ozzy's first and only album to feature Butler, drummer Deen Castronovo and keyboardist Rick Wakeman. Guitars were by his long-time band member Wylde, although Steve Vai was originally slated to perform on the album after writing songs with Osbourne in 1994 (of which only "My Little Man" remained).

What is Ozzy Osbourne's real name? John Michael "Ozzy" Osbourne (born 3 December 1948) is an English musician and media personality.

Who played guitar for Ozzy after Randy Rhoads? Rhoads tragically died in a plane crash in 1982, whereafter Ozzy recruited Brad Gillis, then Jake E. Lee, then Zakk Wylde, who has played alongside him on and off since 1987, and still does to this day.

How long was Zakk Wylde with Ozzy? Ozzy Osbourne (1987–1992, 2001–2009, 2017–present) Wylde was hired to replace Jake E. Lee, who was fired by Ozzy Osbourne manager Sharon Osbourne. He subsequently toured with Osbourne and played on No Rest for the Wicked (1988), No More Tears (1991), and Ozzmosis (1995) as a co-writer.

What is tattooed on Ozzy Osbourne's name? The "OZZY" tattoo on his knuckles were his own handiwork. Osbourne was all of 16 when he decided to put ink to skin and tattoo his first name onto his knuckles, which is a decision that certainly paid off in terms of becoming one of the most iconic aspects of his heavy metal visage.

Why did Ozzy name himself Ozzy? 1. Ozzy's real name is John Michael Osbourne. Kids in elementary school used the nickname Ozzy to taunt the young Osbourne, but he embraced it and it stuck. 2.

What does Ozzy Osbourne call himself? Ozzy Osbourne Reveals Origins Of Prince Of Darkness Nickname was a Top 3 story on Sunday: (Classic Rock) Ozzy Osbourne says that the track Black Sabbath is "the scariest song ever written." It led off their self-titled 1970 debut album - and Ozzy says without that song, he wouldn't have been given his famous nickname.

What caused Randy Rhoads' death? At about 10 a.m., after being in the air for approximately five minutes, one of the plane's wings clipped the top of the tour bus, breaking the wing into two parts and sending the plane spiraling. The initial impact with the bus caused Rhoads' and Youngblood's heads to crash through the plane's windshield.

Who was Ozzy's favorite guitarist? Now he named the player he considers to be the best guitarist he's ever performed alongside. Speaking on his new podcast, The Madhouse Chronicles (alongside Billy Idol / Circus Diablo guitarist Billy Morrison), Osbourne says fellow Black Sabbath icon Tony Iommi is the pick of the bunch.

Who was Randy Rhoads' favorite guitarist? "He had more than one favourite guitarist," Osbourne reasoned, "He had many. But one that stands out and someone who really liked Randy when he met him was Leslie West of Mountain. He also liked Michael Schenker (and turned me on to MS...

Why did Zakk Wylde change his name?

What religion is Zakk Wylder? "I was Catholic when I first put the needle down, and halfway through, I was a full-blown Satanist," Zakk Wylde says of listening to Black Sabbath for the first time as a kid. "And by the end of the album, I converted back to Catholicism just so I could thank God for creating Black Sabbath."

Who replaced Zakk Wylde for Ozzy? In July 2009, Osbourne parted ways with long-term guitarist Zakk Wylde, joking that his music was "beginning to sound like [Wylde's other band] Black Label Society". Wylde was replaced by Firewind guitarist Gus G, who was hired immediately after auditioning.

Did Ozzy wear makeup?

Is Ozzy's hair real? But it turns out that the Black Sabbath singer also credits his genes for another minor miracle -- the fact that he still has a full head of hair at the age of 62. "It's all real," Osbourne replied when asked recently during an interview with Asylum UK if his hair is actually his.

Why did Ozzy dye his hair? And like many older metal musicians (other than a select few who proudly rock their grays), he's been dying his hair for decades to cover his whites in order to preserve the appearance of youth.

Why can't Ozzy sit still? Ozzy Osbourne may have a number of health issues, but he is not counting himself out just yet. The legendary rocker, 74, was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease 20 years ago, and he has dealt with a number of medical problems since, but he is staying positive in a new interview with Rolling Stone UK.

What ethnicity is Ozzy? John Michael "Ozzy" Osbourne (born 3 December 1948) is an English heavy metal singer. Osbourne was born in Marston Green Hospital in Marston Green, England., He grew up in Aston, Birmingham, England.

Why did Ozzy wear dresses? At the time of his arrest, Ozzy Osbourne was wearing a dress because his wife Sharon Osbourne had hidden his clothes to prevent him from going outside. Osbourne would spend the next 10 years banned from playing shows in San Antonio.

What is Jack Osbourne disease? Jack Osbourne, the 26 year-old son of rocker and 'America's Got Talent' host Ozzy and Sharon Osbourne has gone public with his diagnosis of multiple sclerosis (MS), an unpredictable, autoimmune disease that affects the central nervous system.

Why is Ozzy Osbourne so respected? As the lead vocalist of the heavy metal band Black Sabbath and later as a solo artist, Ozzy Osbourne has had a significant impact on the music industry. His unique voice, energetic stage presence, and memorable songs have contributed to his popularity.

Is Ozzy Osbourne Parkinson's disease? In 2003, Osbourne was diagnosed with a mild form of Parkinson's disease and has had several health scares since.

Toyota 4P 1493 cc TAM Engines: A Comprehensive Guide

The Toyota 4P engine is a 1.5-liter, four-cylinder gasoline engine that was produced by Toyota Motor Corporation from 1983 to 2005. It was used in a variety of Toyota vehicles, including the Corolla, Tercel, and Starlet. The 4P engine was known for its reliability, fuel efficiency, and low emissions.

Q: What is the displacement of the Toyota 4P engine? A: 1493 cc

Q: How many cylinders does the Toyota 4P engine have? A: 4

Q: What is the bore and stroke of the Toyota 4P engine? A: 75 mm (2.95 in) x 84.5 mm (3.33 in)

Q: What is the compression ratio of the Toyota 4P engine? A: 9.5:1

Q: What is the maximum horsepower of the Toyota 4P engine? A: 78 hp (58 kW) at 5200 rpm

Q: What is the maximum torque of the Toyota 4P engine? A: 103 lb-ft (140 Nm) at 3600 rpm

Q: What is the fuel injection system of the Toyota 4P engine? A: Electronic fuel injection (EFI)

Q: What is the valve train of the Toyota 4P engine? A: SOHC (single overhead camshaft) with two valves per cylinder

Q: What is the timing chain of the Toyota 4P engine? A: Single-row roller chain

Q: What is the oil capacity of the Toyota 4P engine? A: 3.5 quarts (3.3 liters)

Q: What is the lifespan of the Toyota 4P engine? A: With proper maintenance, the Toyota 4P engine can last up to 250,000 miles.

Navigating Surgical Intensive Care as a Resident: A Guide from Duke University

The Handbook of Surgical Intensive Care Practices at Duke University Medical Center serves as an indispensable resource for surgical residents navigating the complexities of surgical intensive care. This comprehensive guide provides

evidence-based guidelines and practical advice to help residents effectively care for critically ill surgical patients.

1. What is the scope of the Handbook?

The Handbook comprehensively covers the management of surgical intensive care patients, including topics such as:

- Postoperative surgical complications
- Ventilator management
- Sepsis and shock management
- Trauma resuscitation
- Management of gastrointestinal, pulmonary, and cardiovascular emergencies

2. How is the Handbook structured?

The Handbook is organized into sections based on organ system and specific critical conditions. Each section features chapters written by expert clinicians with extensive experience in surgical intensive care. Chapters include detailed descriptions, algorithms, and management protocols to guide residents through decision-making.

3. What are the key features of the Handbook?

- Evidence-based content: The Handbook incorporates the latest research and evidence into its recommendations.
- **Practical guidance:** Each chapter provides step-by-step instructions and practical examples to aid in clinical decision-making.
- Case studies: Included throughout the Handbook are case studies that illustrate real-world applications of the principles discussed.
- Online platform: The Handbook is complemented by an online platform that offers additional resources, including videos, simulations, and interactive modules.

4. How can surgical residents benefit from the Handbook?

The Handbook is designed to:

• Enhance residents' knowledge and skills in managing critically ill surgical

patients.

• Provide a structured approach to care, ensuring consistency and quality.

• Promote evidence-based decision-making.

Prepare residents for the challenges and responsibilities of surgical

intensive care.

5. How can I access the Handbook?

The Handbook is available to surgical residents at Duke University Medical Center.

Residents can access the handbook through the Duke University Hospital intranet or

by contacting the Department of Surgery.

Sedimentary Environments: Processes, Facies, and Stratigraphy

What are sedimentary environments?

Sedimentary environments encompass diverse areas where sediments accumulate,

including rivers, lakes, oceans, deltas, and deserts. Each environment has unique

physical, chemical, and biological processes that shape the deposition and

preservation of sediments.

What are the key processes in sedimentary environments?

Sedimentary processes involve erosion, transportation, deposition, and compaction.

Erosion detaches sediments from a source, while transportation carries them to

deposition sites. Deposition occurs when sediments settle out of the transporting

medium, and compaction solidifies them into sedimentary rocks.

What are sedimentary facies?

Sedimentary facies represent distinct assemblages of sediments that reflect specific

depositional environments. They are characterized by unique grain size,

composition, and sedimentary structures. Facies analysis helps identify past

environments and reconstruct their history.

What is stratigraphy?

Stratigraphy deals with the study of sedimentary rocks and their arrangement in the geological record. It involves analyzing rock sequences to determine their age, depositional environments, and geological history. Stratigraphic principles provide a framework for understanding the evolution of Earth's surface over time.

How are sedimentary environments, processes, facies, and stratigraphy interrelated?

Sedimentary environments dictate the processes that operate within them, which in turn influence the formation of specific sedimentary facies. These facies provide valuable information about the past environments. Stratigraphy integrates these observations to create a comprehensive understanding of the geological history of an area. By combining these elements, geologists reconstruct past landscapes, climates, and tectonic events.

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