

ITEC LEVEL 3 ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY COURSES

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What is a Level 3 anatomy and physiology equivalent to? A level 3 Anatomy and Physiology qualification is probably the equivalent to an A level. The exam board ITEC (international Therapy Examination Council) are the main providers of level 3 Anatomy and Physiology exams in the UK and throughout the English speaking world and beyond.

What is the minimum ITEC Level 3 for anatomy and physiology? This ITEC Level 3 Diploma in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology contains two of the units required to complete to achieve a Level 3 Diploma in many therapy qualifications on the RRQ (Register of Regulated Qualifications). No attendance is needed to complete this course.

What can I do with anatomy and physiology level 3?

What is the Itec diploma in anatomy? This ITEC Diploma gives students a thorough understanding of the anatomy, physiology and basic pathology of the human body, essential for the practice of complementary medicine; Reflexology, Holistic Massage, Sports Massage, Aromatherapy etc.

What is ITEC level 3 equivalent to? Level 3 is equivalent to NVQ 3, Advanced GNVQ, BTEC National and AS/A Level.

Is anatomy and physiology the hardest class? For many nursing students, anatomy and physiology is one of the toughest prerequisite classes. It encompasses

a lot of information and requires strong memorization skills, because A&P will form the foundation you will build upon to learn more advanced information about the human body and its function.

Is ITEC recognised in usa? ?????????????????? are recognised in 33 countries, including Ireland, the United Kingdom, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. ITEC provides more than 35 qualifications that the government approves in the United Kingdom. Guess what we offer all three, you can pick which one suits you best.

Is ITEC a recognised qualification? ITEC is an official awarding body approved by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA) and the Department for Education and Employment. It is a recognised awarding organisation regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations regulation (OFQUAL).

What is ITEC certification? International Therapy Examination Council ITEC allows learners in the hair and beauty sector to achieve an international qualification that is valid in 39 countries throughout the world.

Is it hard to pass anatomy and physiology? Anatomy & Physiology Courses Are Challenging. One challenge is the enormous volume of the material that a student needs to internalize.

What do you learn in anatomy and physiology 3? Course overview Understand how the immune system protects us against diseases. Study the digestive system and how its organs work together to convert food into energy and basic nutrients to feed the entire body. Explore the functions of the endocrine system and how it collects glands that produce hormones.

How long does it take to learn anatomy and physiology? Self-study can take several months to a year or more, depending on the depth of knowledge you aim to achieve. The time required to learn anatomy also depends on your specific learning goals.

What countries is ITEC recognised in?

What is a Level 3 certificate or diploma in anatomy physiology and pathology?

Brief: Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology is the foundation for any person wishing

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to work in the therapy and care industry. This FHT Level 3 Certificate in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology contains two of the units required to complete to achieve a Level 3 Diploma such as body massage, reflexology and aromatherapy.

What is the ITEC course? The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, ITEC for short, is the leading capacity building platform of the Ministry Of External Affairs, Government of India.

What is a Level 3 anatomy and physiology Pearson? The Pearson BTEC International Level 3 Specialist Award in Principles of Sports Anatomy and Physiology (30 GLH) is designed to give learners an overview of the structure and function of the skeletal, muscular, cardiovascular and respiratory systems and to develop an understanding of the fundamentals of the energy ...

What grade level is anatomy and physiology? Subject: Human Anatomy and Physiology Grade: 10,11,12 Name of Unit: Histology Length of Unit: 10 days Overview of Unit: Students learn about anatomy at a microscopic level as the different types of tissues found in the body are explored.

What are the different levels of anatomy and physiology? Life processes of the human body are maintained at several levels of structural organization. These include the chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, organ system, and the organism level. Higher levels of organization are built from lower levels.

What do you learn in anatomy and physiology 3? Course overview Understand how the immune system protects us against diseases. Study the digestive system and how its organs work together to convert food into energy and basic nutrients to feed the entire body. Explore the functions of the endocrine system and how it collects glands that produce hormones.

What is the deeper meaning of The Old Man and the Sea? Inspirational Message: "The Old Man and the Sea" delivers an inspirational message about the human capacity for resilience and perseverance, even in the face of seemingly insurmountable challenges. Santiago's unwavering determination to achieve his goal serves as a source of motivation and hope.

What is the moral of the story The Old Man and the Sea? The main theme of The Old Man and the Sea is how perseverance and dignity can help one battle through struggles in life. Religion helps give strength to persevere and reminds of the cyclical nature of life.

What language is spoken in The Old Man and the Sea? In The Old Man and the Sea, The language style is very peculiar from Hemingway's other writings. This is because the novel is an English version of the Spanish that Santiago and Manolin would speak in real life.

Is The Old Man and the Sea a true story? Inspiration. Hemingway said the old man was based on nobody in particular, but it's likely he modeled the main character of the novel, Santiago, after a great friend of his, Gregorio Fuentes. Fuentes and Hemingway were fishing buddies in Cuba where Hemingway spent most of his adult life.

Why was The Old Man and the Sea banned? A classic novel has been slapped with a woke warning over its “graphic” fishing scenes. Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea tells of an ageing angler's struggle to land a marlin and his battle with sharks set on eating it.

What is the main point of Old Man and the Sea? When the old man hooks a marlin longer than his boat, he is tested to the limits as he works the line with bleeding hands in an effort to bring it close enough to harpoon. Through his struggle, Santiago demonstrates the ability of the human spirit to endure hardship and suffering in order to win.

What is the conclusion of The Old Man and the Sea? What happens at the end of The Old Man and the Sea? At the end of The Old Man and the Sea, Santiago returns home with the marlin skeleton. He goes to bed, and later talks with Manolin. The end of the story portrays a group of tourists who do not understand that the skeleton is of a marlin that was eaten by sharks.

What does the bird symbolize in The Old Man and the Sea? 5) Bird as a symbol of help, men are social creature who can't live without others. Help becomes at once a right and a duty. The birds help The old man to go the direction where there is

many fish by flying in one position.

Why are The Old Man and the Sea so famous? The historical significance of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* is that it was the last published work of the Nobel Prize winning author before he took his own life. *The Old Man and the Sea* won Hemingway the Pulitzer Prize in 1952.

What is the last line of The Old Man and the Sea? 'The old man was dreaming about the lions. ' The last line from *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway .

Who is Santiago's hero? Joe DiMaggio Santiago worships him as a model of strength and commitment, and his thoughts turn toward DiMaggio whenever he needs to reassure himself of his own strength. Despite a painful bone spur that might have crippled another player, DiMaggio went on to secure a triumphant career.

What two things did the old man do? Answer. Answer: The old man worked hard all his life, buying and selling things.

What is the irony at the end of The Old Man and the Sea? Answer and Explanation: The irony of *The Old Man and the Sea* is that, after days of struggling against the marlin, Santiago is robbed of his prize. Sharks attack the dead marlin while Santiago is hauling it home. By the time he reaches the shore, nothing is left but the bones.

Is The Old Man and the Sea about Jesus? Some literary critics and readers believe that Santiago, the main character in *The Old Man and the Sea*, represents Christ. Early on in the story, Santiago carries the mast of his boat on his shoulder. At the end of the story, he once again carries it on his shoulder.

Why is The Old Man and the Sea sad? There is an element of emotional suffering for both Manolin and Santiago. While Santiago suffers from loneliness, Manolin suffers for his friend. We learn Santiago lost his wife long before the story takes place and he still feels a great deal of loneliness from her absence.

Is The Old Man and the Sea hard to read? Most younger children will find this book hard to understand and maybe even a bit slow, but it teaches many valuable lessons on perseverance and never giving up on your dreams. If you're looking for a quick but meaningful read, this is the book for you!

Why is *The Old Man and the Sea* a masterpiece? “*The Old Man and the Sea*” may be a work of fiction, but its insights into the human spirit are as relevant today as they were when it was first published. In conclusion, “*The Old Man and the Sea*” stands as a timeless masterpiece that continues to captivate readers with its universal themes, rich symbolism, and profound ...

What did Hemingway say about *The Old Man and the Sea*? Hemingway thought *The Old Man and the Sea* was a great novel. Before the book was published, he said, “It’s as though I had gotten finally what I had been working for all my life” (qtd. in Young 132). However, he probably expected literary critics to condemn it.

What do the sharks in *The Old Man and the Sea* symbolize? Santiago, the protagonist; the two different types of sharks, a Mako and shovel-heads; symbolize death and unworthiness, respectively. Hemingway’s motivation for writing *The Old Man and the Sea* was partially due to the claim from literary critics that Hemingway was finished as a writer.

What does the ending of *The Old Man and the Sea* mean? The “coppery” blood that Santiago coughed up and spat into the sea may signal his coming death, but the novella ends with him dreaming of his beloved young lions at play, suggesting that there is life in him yet. What this ambiguous resolution means depends in part on how the story is read.

What is the message of *Old man and the sea*? *The Old Man and The Sea* is about the struggle between nature and man. There is a beauty in struggle. Santiago is an old fisherman, but what makes him exceptional is his spirit to not give up. Even after a declining career where he went 84 days without catching a fish, he is still hopeful.

What does the boy symbolize in *The Old Man and the Sea*? Manolin, as shown in the end of the novel, is eager to learn and continue fishing. This means Santiago’s legacy, his craft, will continue in a new and eager apprentice. The boy represents both a familial and a professional continuation for Santiago.

Why was the boy crying at the end of *The Old Man and the Sea*? Answer and Explanation: Manolin cries when he sees that his friend has returned home safely. At

that point, Santiago had been missing for days, and Manolin assumed that the old man had died at sea. He also weeps because of the terrible wounds on Santiago's hands.

What does the lion symbolize in *The Old Man and the Sea*? The lions symbolize Santiago's lost youth as well as his pride (a group of lions is called a "pride"). Santiago's love for the lions, which are fierce predators, also mirrors his relationship with the marlin, whom he loves but whose death he feels is necessary to his survival.

Why did the old man decide to eat tuna? Santiago notices that his hand is bleeding from where the line has cut it. Aware that he will need to keep his strength, the old man makes himself eat the tuna he caught the day before, which he had expected to use as bait.

What does Santiago call the sea? Whereas Santiago affectionately refers to the sea as *la mar* (using the Spanish feminine), they say *el mar* (using the Spanish masculine).

What do the fish in *The Old Man and the Sea* symbolize? Big Fish, Little Old Man
Santiago's three-day struggle to bring in the biggest catch of his life means more than just the end of a long streak of unsuccessful fishing. The 1,500-pound marlin that Santiago brings in symbolizes Communion, martyrdom, and redemption.

What is the symbolism of the fish in *The Old Man and the Sea*? The 1,500-pound marlin that Santiago brings in symbolizes Communion, martyrdom, and redemption. Because the fish is attacked by sharks only an hour after Santiago has landed it and is ultimately destroyed, the meaning of the fish to *The Old Man and the Sea* expands beyond the pages of Hemingway's novella.

How do you interpret the ending of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*? The two sit together in silence, and Santiago falls asleep. Manolin vows to take care of the old man, and Santiago dreams of the lions he saw in his youth. The ending of the novel is a symbol of the human condition, and it reveals Hemingway's belief in the endurance of the human spirit.

What is ironic about the ending of *The Old Man and the Sea*? The end of *The Old Man and the Sea* is ironic in that Santiago sees his catch as a sign of good luck.

However, the marlin is destroyed by sharks on the way home. He is left battered, broken, and empty-handed.

What is the biblical symbolism in *The Old Man and the Sea*? In the story, Santiago and his journey represent Christ and his crucifixion ordeal. Manolin, Santiago's friend, represents Christ's disciples. *The Old Man and the Sea* also uses traditional Christian symbols like fish and fishermen found in the Gospels.

What do the sharks symbolize in *Old Man and the Sea*? Hemingway introduced them for very specific literary reasons. In this story the fish is meant to symbolize the struggle of life and the slow process of a person coming to terms with death. The sharks serve as reminders that death is coming for everyone, and life is about not giving up.

Why does the old man apologize to the fish? First thrilled by triumph of the catch and the spoils it will bring, Santiago is ultimately defeated when sharks begin to feed on the Marlin's meat during the trip back to shore; Santiago, feeling unworthy, is filled with so much remorse that he apologizes to the fish: "I shouldn't have gone out so far... Neither for ...

What does the lion mean in *The Old Man and the Sea*? The lions symbolize Santiago's lost youth as well as his pride (a group of lions is called a "pride"). Santiago's love for the lions, which are fierce predators, also mirrors his relationship with the marlin, whom he loves but whose death he feels is necessary to his survival.

What is the very last line in *The Old Man and the Sea*? 'The old man was dreaming about the lions. ' The last line from *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway .

Why was the boy crying at the end of *The Old Man and the Sea*? Answer and Explanation: Manolin cries when he sees that his friend has returned home safely. At that point, Santiago had been missing for days, and Manolin assumed that the old man had died at sea. He also weeps because of the terrible wounds on Santiago's hands.

What is the conclusion of *The Old Man and the Sea*? What is the conclusion of *The Old Man and the Sea*? At the end of Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man And the*

Sea, the titular old man, Santiago, accepts that his enormous fish has been lost after a battle with sharks that he could not win. He manages to get his skiff back to the harbor unaided and is able to secure it.

What is the message of Old man and the sea? The Old Man and The Sea is about the struggle between nature and man. There is a beauty in struggle. Santiago is an old fisherman, but what makes him exceptional is his spirit to not give up. Even after a declining career where he went 84 days without catching a fish, he is still hopeful.

What is the allegory of The Old Man and the Sea? First of all, The Old Man and the Sea can be interpreted as an allegory of Hemingway's career at the time he wrote it. In addition, Hemingway was lonely when he wrote The Old Man and the Sea, and his loneliness is apparent in the protagonist's loneliness and isolation.

What was the saddest thing the old man ever saw? For example, the old man recalls how he once hooked, brought in, and finally clubbed to death a female marlin, while her faithful mate never left her side once during the ordeal. "That was the saddest thing I ever saw," the old man comments.

What is the life lesson of The Old Man and the Sea? A man continues to do whatever he must do to the best of his ability, no matter what tribulations befall him. While challenges and setbacks can strip a man of all outward signs of success, still his spirit can remain undefeated. For it can will a man to never give up and to keep on trying.

What do the fish represent in Old Man and the Sea? Quick answer: The marlin in The Old Man and the Sea symbolizes grace, courage, nobility, perseverance, and devotion. In many ways, the fish symbolizes Santiago, who calls him "my brother." The marlin is also a symbol of the Santiago's last act of greatness.

What does the boy symbolize in The Old Man and the Sea? Manolin, as shown in the end of the novel, is eager to learn and continue fishing. This means Santiago's legacy, his craft, will continue in a new and eager apprentice. The boy represents both a familial and a professional continuation for Santiago.

How many patients are on NIHSS Group A? NIH Stroke Scale certification course modules include six groups (Groups A through F) and each group includes six patients. Students usually begin with Test Group A and work their way through the groups on an interval of 6 to 12 months.

How many questions are on the NIHSS certification? A total NIHSS score could be calculated only for those patients for whom all 15 questions were answered; we included only those certification tests for which a complete score could be calculated for every patient included in the test.

What is a passing score for the NIH Stroke Scale? The NIHSS certification test is not timed and may be repeated as many times as desired to obtain a passing score or to improve your score. A score of 93% or greater is required for successful completion to become NIH Stroke Scale certified and to receive the appropriate certificate.

What is the mnemonic for the NIH Stroke Scale? BE-FAST indicates Balance, Eyes, Face, Arm, Speech, Time; and NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.

What is the cut off score for NIHSS? Cut-Off Scores Very Severe: >25. Severe: 15 – 24. Mild to Moderately Severe: 5 – 14. Mild: 1 – 5.

What is a score of 22 on the NIHSS? 1–4 = minor stroke. 5–15 = moderate stroke. 15–20 = moderate/severe stroke. 21–42 = severe stroke.

What is the best NIHSS score? The scale is made up of 11 different elements that evaluate specific ability. The score for each ability is a number between 0 and 4, 0 being normal functioning and 4 being completely impaired. The patient's NIHSS score is calculated by adding the number for each element of the scale; 42 is the highest score possible.

Is NIHSS certification free? Option #2: NIHStrokeScale.org by BlueCloud The BlueCloud Basic Membership (free of charge) offers online training for the NIHSS. Access to the course requires registration with BlueCloud.

How much does it cost to get NIHSS? You'll need to create an account with the American Heart Association and pay the NIHSS registration fee. If you're an AHA member, the course is free, but if not, it's \$10. Those who are obtaining the NIHSS for the first time will enroll in Group A.

What is a bad NIHSS score? The NIHSS was considered as significant for a score of >7 associated with bad prognosis, increased risk of death, and severe disability, and for a score of 3.

How long is NIHSS certification good for? NIH Stroke Scale certification is good for one year after someone initially receives certification. After that initial renewal, recertification is needed every two years. The renewal process after that first year includes completing continuing education courses.

How often should NIHSS be done? Obtain full NIHSS scores a minimum of every 2 hours for the first 24 hours during reperfusion; after that obtain full NIHSS scores at least every 4 hours, increasing the time between assessments as dictated by changes in a patient's status.

How do I code my NIHSS score? ICD-10 code R29.7 for National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score is a medical classification as listed by WHO under the range - Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.

How many patients are in the NIHSS test? Three full certification sets of six patients each that allows you to score patients and submit your answers to an accrediting organization for certification.

What is the first thing measured in the NIH Stroke Scale? Level of Consciousness: 1 = Not alert; but arousable by minor stimulation to obey, answer, or respond.

How do you interpret NIHSS score?

What NIHSS score is fall risk? Conclusion: Poststroke patients at risk of falls can be identified by an NIHSS score of > or = 4.

What are the results of the NIHSS test? The NIHSS is composed of 11 items, each of which scores a specific ability between a 0 and 4. For each item, a score of 0 typically indicates normal function in that specific ability, while a higher score is indicative of some level of impairment.

What is neglect in NIHSS? Extinction and Inattention (formerly Neglect): If the patient has a severe visual loss preventing visual double simultaneous stimulation, and the cutaneous stimuli are normal, the score is normal. If the patient has aphasia but does appear to attend to both sides, the score is normal.

What is the best gaze on the NIH scale? Best Gaze: Only horizontal eye movements will be tested. If the patient has a conjugate deviation of the eyes that can be overcome by voluntary or reflexive activity, the score will be 1. If a patient has an isolated peripheral nerve paresis (CN III, IV or VI), score a 1. Gaze is testable in all aphasic patients.

What is the NIHSS score for a mild stroke? The NIHSS score is defined as the sum of 15 individually evaluated elements, and ranges from 0 to 42. Stroke severity may be categorized as follows: no stroke symptoms, 0; minor stroke, 1–4; moderate stroke, 5–15; moderate to severe stroke, 16–20; and severe stroke, 21–42 [6, 7].

How many categories are on the NIHSS? Using a numerical scale to determine stroke severity, health care providers record the person's performance in 11 categories, such as sensory and motor ability. The following example shows the specific instructions used to correctly determine performance, and the scale scoring, for category 1a.

How many patients at NIH? Demographic information is based on 14,925 patients seen in the Clinical Center in the 2021 fiscal year. The Clinical Center has a workforce of 1,824 permanent federal employees.

What is the median NIHSS score? Most strokes were due to either large-artery atherosclerosis (18%) or cardioembolism (71%). The median baseline NIHSS score was 18 (IQR, 12-23), and the median ASPECTS score was 8 (IQR, 6-9).

What is a 25 NIHSS score? Stroke severity may be stratified on the basis of NIHSS scores as follows: Very Severe: >25. Severe: 15 – 24. Mild to Moderately Severe: 5

The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine Mini Edition: A Comprehensive Guide for Healthcare Professionals

Question 1: What is the Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine Mini Edition?

Answer: The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine Mini Edition is a compact and portable guide to clinical medicine, providing essential information for healthcare professionals at all levels. It covers a wide range of medical topics, including history and physical examination, diagnostics, treatment, and patient management.

Question 2: Who is the target audience for the Mini Edition? Answer: The Mini Edition is designed for medical students, junior doctors, and nurse practitioners who need a quick and reliable reference during clinical rotations. It is also a useful resource for general practitioners, emergency physicians, and other healthcare professionals who require a concise and accessible source of medical knowledge.

Question 3: What are the key features of the Mini Edition? Answer: The Mini Edition includes:

- Over 500 clinical topics covered in a clear and concise format
- Practical guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, and patient management
- Essential information on pharmacology, imaging, and laboratory tests
- Full-color illustrations and diagrams for enhanced understanding

Question 4: How is the Mini Edition organized? Answer: The Mini Edition is logically organized into sections, including:

- General Medicine
- Surgery
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Pediatrics
- Psychiatry
- Emergency Medicine
- Public Health

Question 5: What are the benefits of using the Mini Edition? Answer: The Mini Edition offers several advantages:

- Portable and convenient for easy access during clinical encounters
- Comprehensive coverage of essential medical topics
- Evidence-based recommendations for patient care
- Clear and concise writing style for quick retrieval of information
- A trusted resource for healthcare professionals of all levels

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