BRAUNWALD CARDIOLOGY LATEST EDITION

What is the latest edition of Braunwald?

How does family history affect heart disease? Genes can pass on high-risk conditions from one or both parents to their child. The most common inherited conditions are cardiomyopathies (heart muscle diseases), channelopathies (heredity, life-threatening heart rhythms), and familial hypercholesterolaemia (very high cholesterol levels).

What is the latest version of ICD codes? The ICD-11 is the eleventh revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). It replaces the ICD-10 as the global standard for recording health information and causes of death.

What is the latest edition of Ganong?

Is heart health inherited from mother or father? You can inherit genetic heart disease risk factors from either of your biological parents. That's because you get half of your genes from each parent. Heart disease isn't directly inherited from either parent. It's caused by a combination of changes that occur to many genes, as well as lifestyle factors.

What is the most common genetically inherited heart condition and why is it bad? Familial Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is a fairly common inherited heart condition that can affect people of any age. This disease can thicken part or all of the heart muscle. In extreme cases, it can even cause sudden death.

Should I see a cardiologist if I have a family history of heart disease? If you're aware of a family history of heart disease or have two or more of the four American Heart Association lifestyle factors, such as obesity and smoking, see your physician or a cardiologist. It's always best to get your situation checked out before symptoms occur.

What is the latest version of Pocket Medicine? Pocket Medicine, 8th Edition | Wolters Kluwer.

What is the latest edition of neonatal resuscitation? New in the 8th edition: Key Points at the beginning of each lesson.

What is the latest version of the diagnostic manual ICD? The 72nd World Health Assembly Resolution for ICD-11 Adoption. The latest version of the ICD, ICD-11, was adopted by the 72nd World Health Assembly in 2019 and came into effect on 1st January 2022. ...

What is the latest version of PowerScribe 360? PowerScribe 360 4.0 is now upgraded with Dragon for Radiology (v12. 5), customised for radiology to improve the overall speech experience while limiting upgrade disruption.

What is the story of Daisy Miller about? Daisy Miller is about a brash American young woman who collides with European traditions regarding social protocols. Her refusal to comply with social antiquities contributes to her reputation and leads to her demise.

What does Daisy Miller symbolize? Daisy is often seen as representing America: she is young, fresh, ingenuous, clueless, naïve, innocent, well meaning, self-centered, untaught, scornful of convention, unaware of social distinctions, utterly lacking in any sense of propriety, and unwilling to adapt to the mores and standards of others.

Is Daisy Miller a flirt? But this charming apparition wasn't a coquette in that sense; she was very unsophisticated; she was only a pretty American flirt. Winterbourne was almost grateful for having found the formula that applied to Miss Daisy Miller.

What is Daisy Miller's real name? Randolph explains that his sister uses the name of Daisy Miller, but that her real name is Annie P. Miller.

Is Daisy Miller innocent? By the end of the novel, both Winterbourne and Giovanelli seem convinced that Daisy is, in their estimation, “innocent”—Giovanelli pronounces this judgment at Daisy's grave—and yet it is no clearer than it was at the story's beginning what precisely innocence entails.

What happens to Daisy Miller in the end? Infuriated with Giovanelli, Winterbourne asks him how he could dare to take Daisy to a place where she runs the risk of catching "Roman fever" (malaria). Daisy says she does not care and Winterbourne leaves them. Daisy falls ill and dies a few days later.

What is the point of view in Daisy Miller a study? The novella employs a third-person limited narrator with internal access to Winterbourne's mind, observing Daisy and the people around Daisy according to Winterbourne's perception. The narrator is introduced as an acquaintance of Winterbourne, making the narrator also a distant character in the story.

Is Daisy Miller a martyr? As an American, she has the spirit of freedom and equality, and as a women, she plays the role of an advanced feminist, who pursues the gender equality in her relationship with men. Therefore, Daisy Miller can be considered as a martyr for selfhood rather than a tragical heroine.

What kind of character is Daisy Miller? A rich, pretty, American girl traveling through Europe with her mother and younger brother. Daisy wants to be exposed to European high society but refuses to conform to old-world notions of propriety laid down by the expatriate community there.

Is energy that emanates from a source in the form of waves or particles? In physics, radiation is the emission or transmission of energy in the form of waves or particles through space or a material medium. This includes: electromagnetic radiation consists of photons, such as radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, x-rays, and gamma radiation (?)

Is solar radiation also known as top of atmosphere TOA radiation? Solar radiation incident at the top of atmosphere (TOA) can be treated as a traveling plane

wave normal to the line between the centers of the Earth and the Sun. The solar radiation propagating through the atmosphere can be partitioned into direct and diffuse radiation.

Is the power of solar radiation per unit area? Solar irradiance is the power per unit area (surface power density) received from the Sun in the form of electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range of the measuring instrument.

How do rotation, tilt, and latitude affect the amount of solar energy Earth receives? The more slanted the sun's rays are, the longer they travel through the atmosphere, becoming more scattered and diffuse. Because the Earth is round, the frigid polar regions never get a high sun, and because of the tilted axis of rotation, these areas receive no sun at all during part of the year.

What are the two types of energy from the sun? There are two main types of energy that come from the Sun. These include visible radiation, which we perceive as light, and invisible infrared energy, which we sometimes think of as heat.

What happens with the heat or energy the Earth receives from the sun? Over the Earth Not all of the Sun's energy that enters Earth's atmo- sphere makes it to the surface. The atmosphere reflects some of the incoming solar energy back to space immediately and absorbs still more energy before it can reach the surface. The remaining energy strikes Earth and warms the surface.

How does the amount of radiation emitted by Earth differ from that emitted by the sun? The solar radiation absorbed by the Earth causes the planet to heat up until it is emitting as much energy back into space as it absorbs from the sun. Because the Earth is absorbing only a tiny fraction of the sun's energy, it remains cooler than the sun, and therefore emits much less radiation.

What are four types of radiation from the sun? Solar radiation includes visible light, ultraviolet light, infrared, radio waves, X-rays, and gamma rays. Radiation is one way to transfer heat. To “radiate” means to send out or spread from a central location.

How is radiant energy from ultraviolet light emitted from the sun important? Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is a form of non-ionizing radiation that is emitted by the sun

and artificial sources. The beneficial effects of UV radiation include the production of a vital nutrient, vitamin D.

What is global horizontal irradiation? Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) is the amount of terrestrial irradiance falling on a surface horizontal to the surface of the earth. GHI can be measured with a variety of instruments. The most common instrument used to measure GHI is called a pyranometer which has a hemispherical (180°) view angle.

What is direct and diffuse irradiance combined called? Direct irradiance is the part of the solar irradiance that directly reaches a surface; diffuse irradiance is the part that is scattered by the atmosphere; global irradiance is the sum of both diffuse and direct components reaching the same surface.

What is the difference between insolation and insulation? Ans. Insulation is the action of insulating or the state of being insulated from other objects; detachment; isolation, whereas insolation is the incidental radiant energy emitted by the sun that reaches a unit surface over some time, commonly measured across a horizontal region on the earth's surface.

What happens every 26000 years? It takes Earth's axis about 26,000 years to complete a circular "wobble." This wobble is called axial precession. Earth's axis helps determine the North Star, and axial precession helps change it. Currently, for instance, Earth's axis points toward a star called Polaris.

What is a 12000 year cycle? And, in approximately 12,000 years, the axis will have traveled a bit more around its precession circle and will point toward Vega, which will become the next North Star. As the Earth completes a precession cycle, the orientation of the planet is altered with respect to perihelion and aphelion.

What is a short note on solar energy? Solar energy is any type of energy generated by the sun. Solar energy is created by nuclear fusion that takes place in the sun. Fusion occurs when protons of hydrogen atoms violently collide in the sun's core and fuse to create a helium atom.

Are biomass fuels renewable? Biomass is renewable organic material that comes from plants and animals. Biomass was the largest source of total annual U.S. energy

consumption until the mid-1800s.

What is the most important purpose of photosynthesis to plants? The main function of photosynthesis is to allow plants to make their food by converting light energy from the sun into chemical energy. The manufactured food is utilized for survival by plants and other living things, including humans and animals.

How many tw do humans need? Even for a future potential population of 10 billion people, the decent living requirement could be met for everyone with under 5 TW of power. Solar panels with efficiency of 20% placed over just 0.1% of the Earth's surface could provide this amount of power for over 10 billion people.

What are the different types of energy from the Sun? Remember that the Sun provides two types of energy: Heat and Light.

How is energy from the Sun transferred? Radiation is the transfer of heat energy through space by electromagnetic radiation. Most of the electromagnetic radiation that comes to the earth from the sun is in the form of visible light. Light is made of waves of different frequencies.

Which type of organisms get their energy directly from the Sun? Autotrophs. Autotrophs are organisms that use energy directly from the sun or from chemical bonds. Commonly called producers, they use energy and simple inorganic compounds to produce organic molecules.

What is the energy that is transferred in waves or particles called? So transfer of heat through energy waves is called radiation. You may already know that there are several kinds of radiation-gamma, x Rays, ultraviolet rays, visible light, infrared Rays, microwaves and radiowaves.

What are waves or particles emitted by a source? Energy emitted from a source is generally referred to as radiation. Examples include heat or light from the sun, microwaves from an oven, X rays from an X-ray tube and gamma rays from radioactive elements.

What is a form of energy that travels in a wave from a source? electromagnetic radiation: Energy that travels as a wave, including forms of light. Electromagnetic radiation is typically classified by its wavelength. The spectrum of electromagnetic

radiation ranges from radio waves to gamma rays. It also includes microwaves and visible light.

What is energy that is transmitted in waves rays or particles called? Radiation is energy that is transmitted in the form of waves or streams of particles. It is present everywhere in our environment. Radiation can be described based on the effect it has on matter. Typically, it is divided into two types of radiation: ionizing and non-ionizing.

Soyinka's Death and the King's Horseman in Translation

Question: What is the significance of Soyinka's play "Death and the King's Horseman"?

Answer: "Death and the King's Horseman" is one of Wole Soyinka's most renowned plays, exploring themes of tradition, colonialism, and the clash of cultures. It depicts a conflict between the British colonial authorities and the Yoruba community over the planned suicide of the king's horseman, an event that is seen as essential for the well-being of the kingdom.

Question: How does the translation of "Death and the King's Horseman" impact its reception?

Answer: The translation of "Death and the King's Horseman" into other languages has made the play accessible to a wider audience, allowing it to resonate with readers who may not be familiar with its cultural context. However, the translation also poses challenges in capturing the nuances of the original language and conveying the cultural significance of its themes.

Question: What are some specific examples of challenges in translating "Death and the King's Horseman"?

Answer: Translators have faced challenges in translating the play's Yoruba dialogue, which contains intricate cultural references and idioms that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Additionally, the play's use of symbolism and ritualistic language requires careful interpretation to maintain its cultural integrity in translation.

Question: How does the translation affect the performance of "Death and the King's Horseman"?

Answer: The translation of "Death and the King's Horseman" can influence how it is performed in different cultural contexts. Adaptations that emphasize the play's cultural specificity may resonate more strongly with audiences familiar with Yoruba culture, while more universalized adaptations may appeal to a broader audience.

Question: What is the broader impact of "Death and the King's Horseman" in translation?

Answer: The translation of "Death and the King's Horseman" has contributed to its broader cultural significance as a work that explores universal themes and questions the relationship between tradition and modernity. Its reception in different cultures has also sparked discussions about cultural identity, globalization, and the role of literature in promoting understanding and empathy.

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