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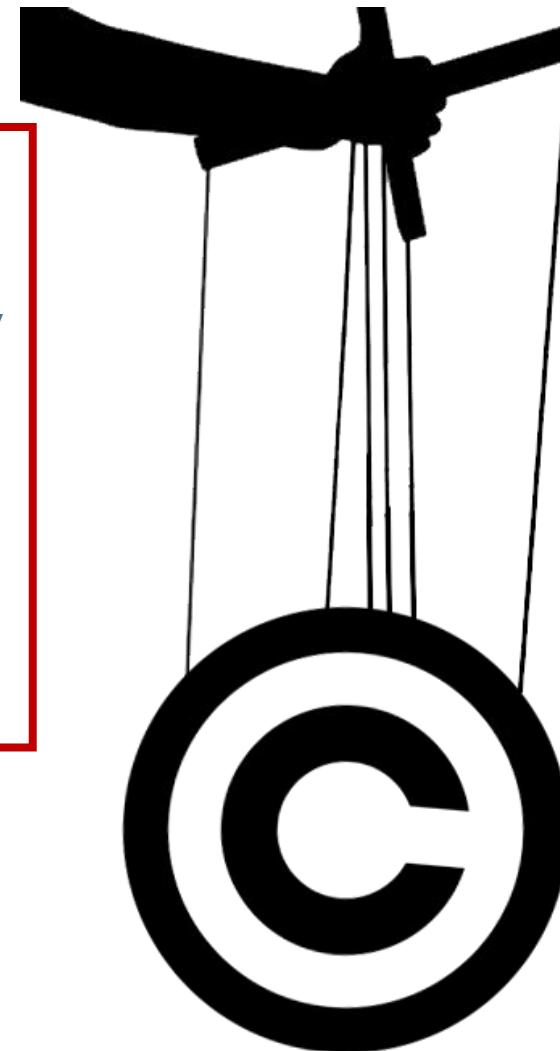
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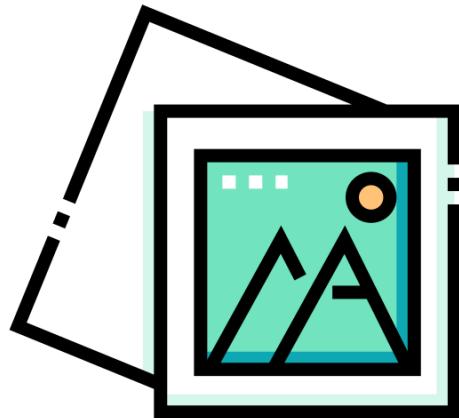
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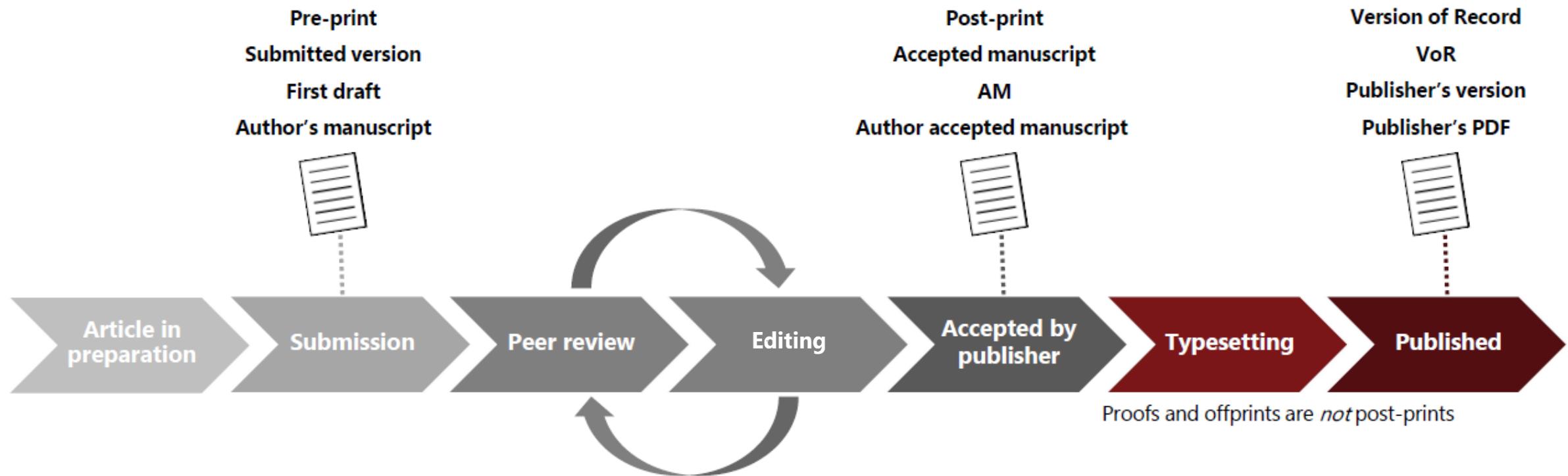
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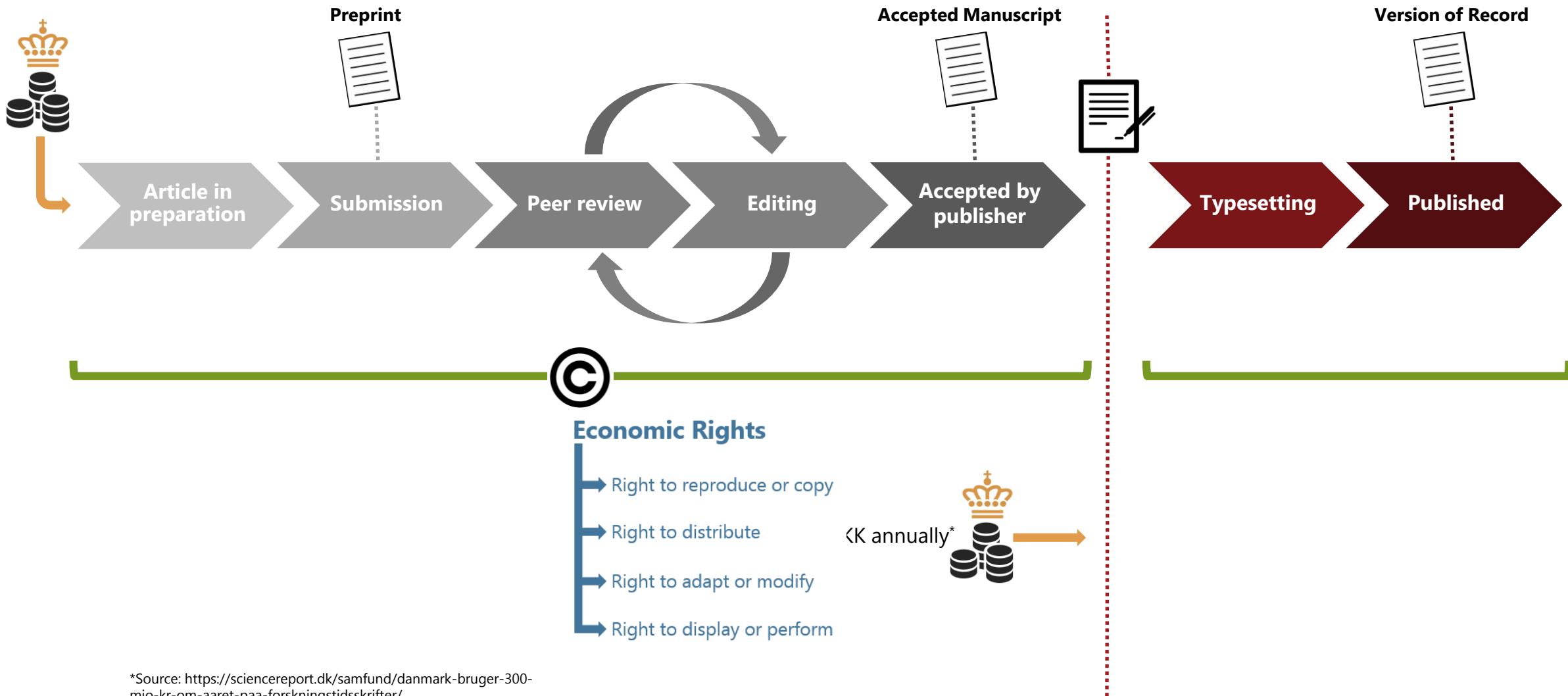
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ABSTRACT

Tremendous progress has been made on molecular aspects of plant phosphorus (P) nutrition, often with information provided by soil scientists, ecophysicists, and crop physiologists. This review suggests ways to integrate information from different disciplines.

When soil P availability is very low, P-mobilizing strategies are more effective than mycorrhizal strategies. Soil parameters largely determine how much P roots can acquire from P-impoverished soil, and kinetic properties of P transporters are less important. Changes in the expression of P transporters avoid P toxicity.

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ISSN: 1545-2123

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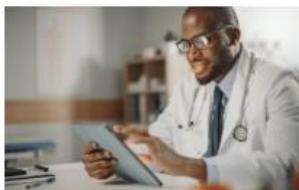
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THE POETICS OF PENAL TRANSPORTATION:
Robert W. Rix is Associate Professor at the University of Copenhagen. He has published widely on several aspects of the eighteenth century and romanticism, including religious movements, politics, and print culture.

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Eighteenth-Century Studies, vol. 53, no. 3 (2020) Pp. 429–46.

and literary research. Exile is also a central aspect in Robert Southey's *Botany-Bay Eclogues*, which were a series of four poems written in 1794, and a fifth published in 1798.¹ The poems comprise two monologues and three conversations, spoken by exiled convicts who have been transported to Australia to work in the British penal colony popularly known as Botany Bay (located close to present-day Sydney). As Dorce Williams Elliott has shown in a recent monograph, the transported

criminals had to leave their families and homes behind. However, the other exiles in the corpus of Robert Southey's work, such as those in the *Botany-Bay Eclogues*, were not transported to Australia. These radicalized individuals had to leave their homes and families behind, and they often faced harsh conditions in the colonies. The article explores the critical gap in the study of the Botany-Bay Eclogues and argues that the critical study of these poems is needed to fully understand the historical context of the period.

Because of Southey's radicalism and his sentimental gesturing in the poems, it is easy to assume that they would contain an outright condemnation of transportation. Yet the argument I propose is that Southey looks at banishment

without the need for human experts to conduct feature extraction (Wani et al., 2020). A prominent approach in deep learning is the Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet), which has exhibited remarkable performance in diverse domains such as object detection, image classification, and robotics. ConvNet models like LeNet (Lecun & Bengio, 1995), AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al., 2012), ResNet (He et al., 2016), VGG (Simonyan & Zissermann, 2015), and MobileNet (Howard et al., 2012) have displayed exceptional proficiency in image classification.

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Modified symbiotic organisms search optimization for automatic construction of convolutional neural network architectures

Fatsuma Jauro ^{a,b,*}, Abdulsalam Ya'u Gital ^b, Usman Ali Abdullahi ^c, Aminu Onimisi Abdulsalam ^{a,f}, Mohammed Abdullahi ^a, Adamu Abubakar Ibrahim ^d, Haruna Chiroma ^e,
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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Convolutional neural network
Neural architecture search
Symbiotic organism search
And deep learning

ABSTRACT

Convolutional Neural Networks (ConvNets) have demonstrated impressive capabilities in image classification; however, the manual creation of these models is a labor-intensive and time-consuming endeavor due to their inherent complexity. This research introduces an innovative approach to Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet) architecture generation through the utilization of the Symbiotic Organism Search ConvNet (SOS ConvNet) algorithm. Leveraging the Symbiotic Organism Search optimization technique, SOS ConvNet evolves ConvNet architectures tailored for diverse image classification tasks. The algorithm's distinctive feature lies in its ability to perform non-numerical computations, rendering it adaptable to intricate deep learning problems. To assess the effectiveness of SOS ConvNet, experiments were conducted on diverse datasets, including MNIST, Fashion-MNIST, CIFAR-10, and the Breast Cancer dataset. Comparative analysis against existing models showcased the

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without the need for human experts to conduct feature extraction (Wani et al., 2020). A prominent approach in deep learning is the Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet), which has exhibited remarkable performance in diverse domains such as object detection, image classification, and robotics. ConvNet models like LeNet (Lecun & Bengio, 1995), AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al., 2012), ResNet (He et al., 2016), VGG (Simonyan & Zissermann, 2015), and MobileNet (Howard et al., 2012) have displayed exceptional proficiency in image classification.

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Abstract

Aim: To examine the rates of all-cause mortality and heart failure (HF) readmission in patients hospitalized with decompensated HF according to HF duration – new-onset HF and worsening of chronic HF.

Methods and Results: In this nationwide observational cohort study, 17,176 patients were included at first hospital admission for HF in the period 2013–2015 using data from Danish nationwide registries. In total, 8,860 (51.6%) patients were admitted with new-onset HF and 8,316 (48.4%) with worsening of chronic HF. Patients with worsening of chronic HF were characterized by a greater comorbidity burden compared with patients with new-onset HF. The rates of outcomes were examined by multivariable Cox regression models, adjusted for age, sex, and comorbidity. Worsening of chronic HF was associated with a higher rate of the composite endpoint of all-cause mortality or HF readmission [hazard ratio (HR) 1.37 [95% CI, 1.31–1.43]], all-cause mortality (HR 1.22 [95% CI, 1.16–1.28]), and HF readmission (HR 1.81 [95% CI, 1.69–1.93]) compared with new-onset HF. There was an interaction between atrial fibrillation (AF), HF duration, and outcome: In worsening of chronic HF, the rate of the composite endpoint was higher in patients with AF compared with those without (HR 1.12 [95% CI, 1.07–1.19]), whereas in new-onset HF, the rate of the composite endpoint was lower in patients with AF compared with those without (HR 0.91 [95% CI, 0.85–0.96]) (*P*-value for interaction < 0.001).

Conclusions: Among patients hospitalized with decompensated HF, worsening of chronic HF was associated with poorer outcomes compared with new-onset HF.

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European Journal of Heart Failure (2020) 22, 1777–1785
doi:10.1002/ejhf.1800

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Readmission and death in patients admitted with new-onset versus worsening of chronic heart failure: insights from a nationwide cohort

Jawad H. Butt^{1,2*}, Emil L. Fosbøl¹, Thomas A. Gerdts^{3,4}, Charlotte Andersson⁵, John J.V. McMurray⁶, Mark C. Petrie⁶, Finn Gustafsson¹, Christian Madelaine⁵, Søren Lund Kristensen⁵, Gunnar H. Gislason^{4,5,7}, Christian Torp-Pedersen⁸, Lars Køber^{1,7}, and Morten Schou^{2,7}

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Aims To examine the rates of all-cause mortality and heart failure (HF) readmission in patients hospitalized with decompensated HF according to HF duration – new-onset HF and worsening of chronic HF.

Methods and results In this nationwide observational cohort study, 17 176 patients were included at first hospital admission for HF in the period 2013–2015 using data from Danish nationwide registries. In total, 8860 (51.6%) patients were admitted with new-onset HF and 8316 (48.4%) with worsening of chronic HF. Patients with worsening of chronic HF were characterized by a greater comorbidity burden compared with patients with new-onset HF. The rates of outcomes were examined by multivariable Cox regression models, adjusted for age, sex, and comorbidity. Worsening of chronic HF was associated with a higher rate of the composite endpoint of all-cause mortality or HF readmission [hazard ratio (HR) 1.37, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.31–1.43], all-cause mortality (HR 1.22, 95% CI 1.16–1.28), and HF readmission (HR 1.81, 95% CI 1.69–1.93) compared with new-onset HF. There was an interaction between atrial fibrillation (AF), HF duration, and outcome: in worsening of chronic HF, the rate of the composite endpoint was higher in patients with AF compared with those without (HR 1.12, 95% CI 1.07–1.19), whereas in new-onset HF, the rate of the composite endpoint was lower in patients with AF compared with those without (HR 0.91, 95% CI 0.85–0.96) (*P*-value for interaction < 0.001).

Conclusions Among patients hospitalized with decompensated HF, worsening of chronic HF was associated with poorer outcomes compared with new-onset HF.

Keywords Acute heart failure • New-onset heart failure • Worsening of chronic heart failure • Heart failure readmission • All-cause mortality • Epidemiology

Introduction Advances in the treatment of chronic HF during the past three decades have led to significant improvements in prognosis and life expectancy.^{1–3} However, despite substantial efforts to improve outcomes of patients hospitalized with decompensated HF, numerous

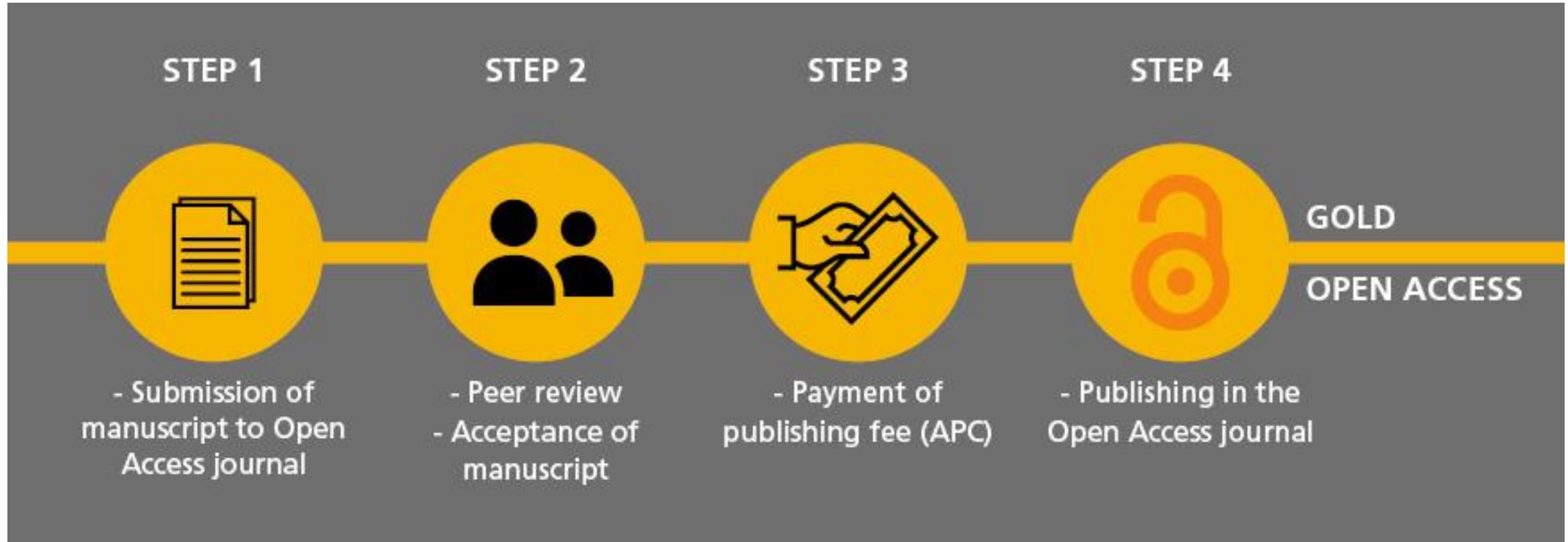
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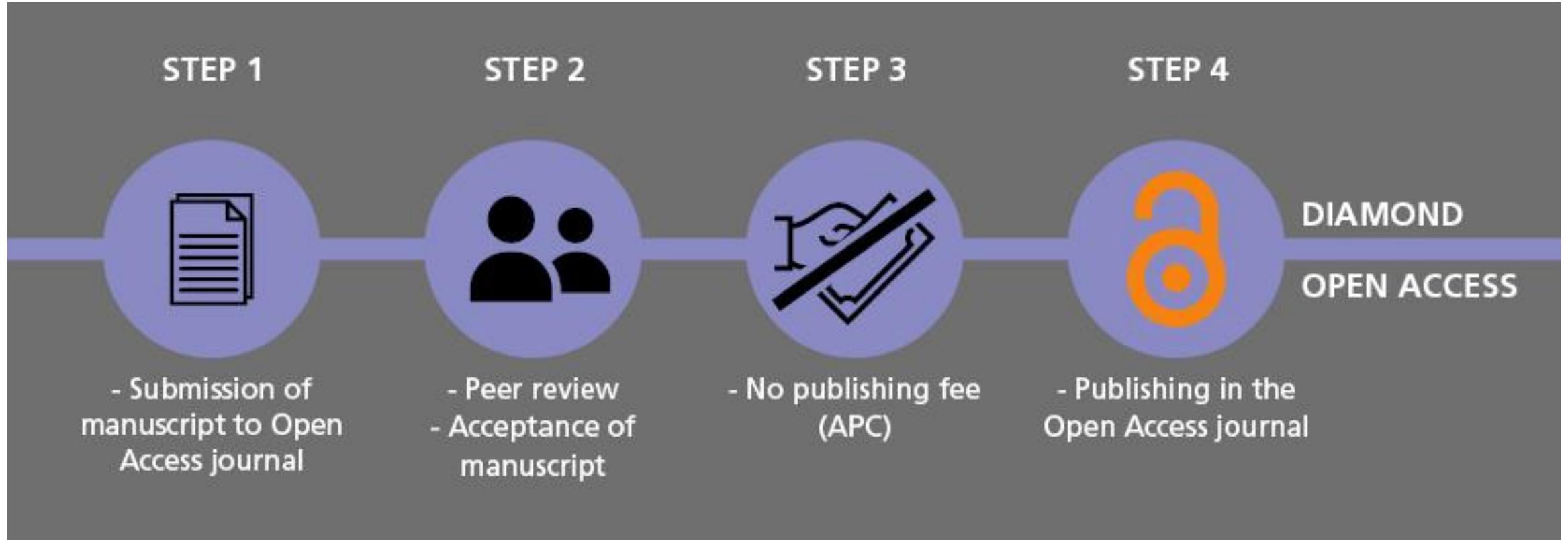
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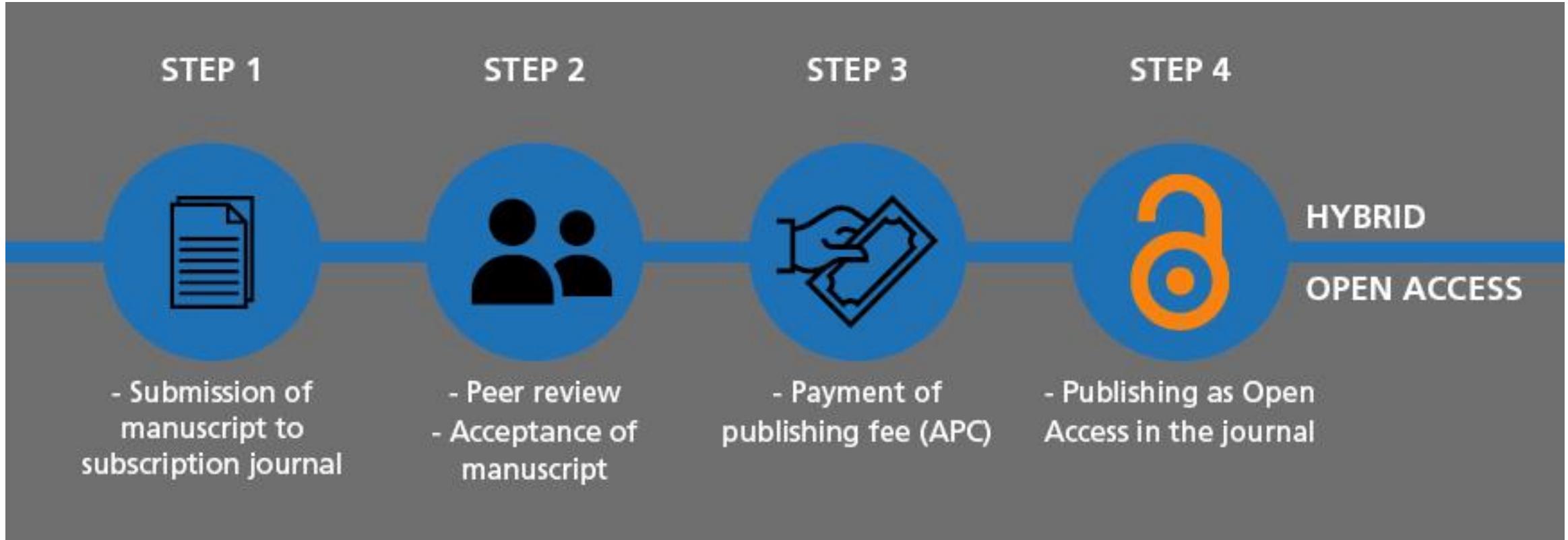
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Bennett K. Wolf, Yanding Zhao ... Xiaofeng Wang

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Structural basis of the acyl-transfer mechanism of human GPAT1

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Zachary Lee Johnson, Mark Ammirati ... Huixian Wu

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A pioneer factor locally opens compacted chromatin to enable targeted ATP-dependent nucleosome remodeling

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Megan A. Frederick, Kaylyn E. Williamson ... Kenneth S. Zaret

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Diverse silent chromatin states modulate genome compartmentalization and loop extrusion barriers

The authors find that silent chromatin is more diverse than just facultative and constitutive heterochromatin. These inactive types have distinct three-dimensional interaction characteristics that are transposable if the underlying chromatin state is altered.

George Spracklin, Nezar Abdennur ... Job Dekker

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Structure of a volume-regulated heteromeric LRRC8A/C channel

The structure of a heteromeric volume-regulated LRRC8A/C channel shows a hexameric assembly of four clustered A subunits interspersed by two C subunits, which increase the mobility of the protein, thus facilitating channel activation.

Sonja Rutz, Dawid Deneka ... Raimund Dutzler

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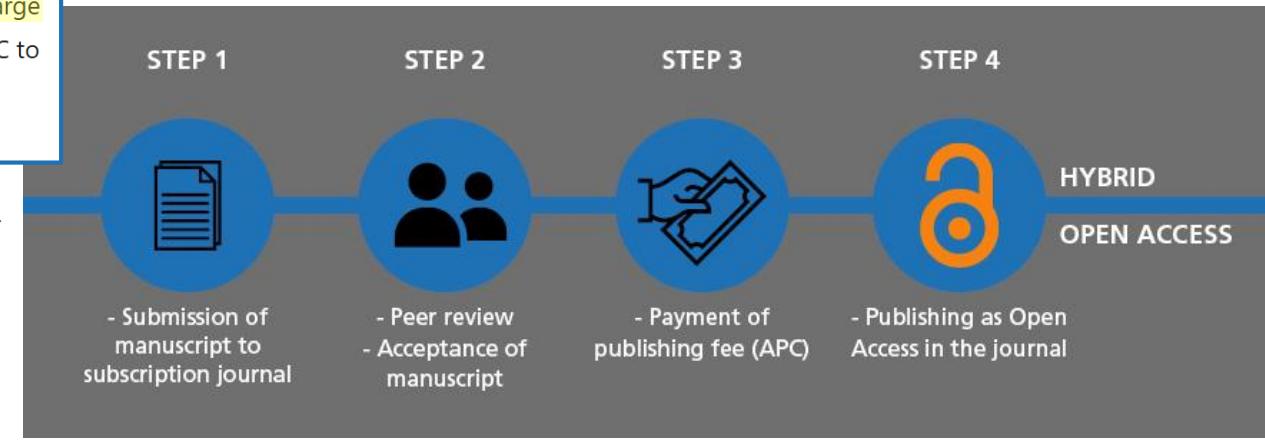
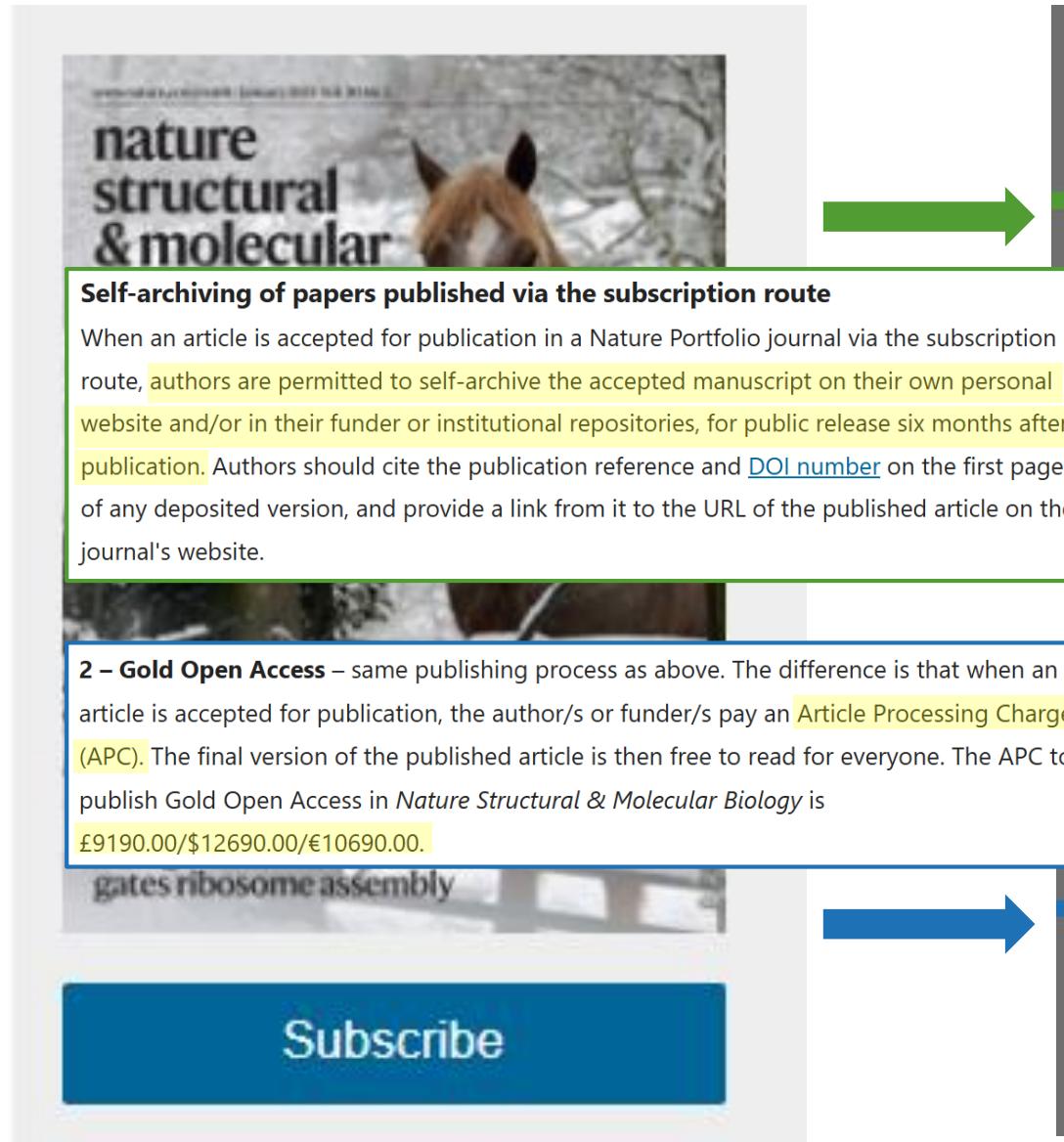
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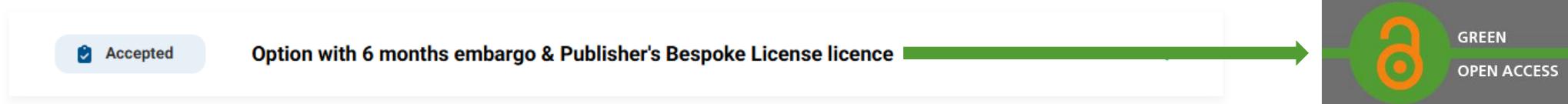
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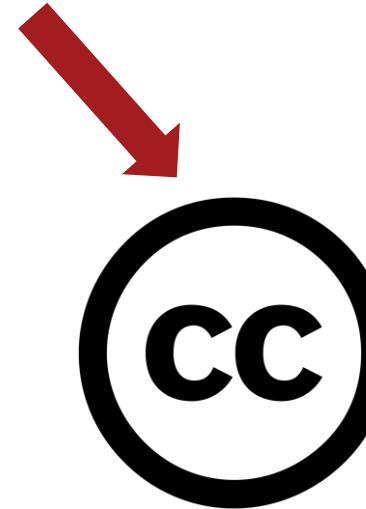
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Methods The data are based on the Nordic Occupational Cancer (NOCCA) study containing 14.9 million people from the Nordic countries with 9020 tongue cancers diagnosed during 1961–2005. The standardized incidence ratio (SIR) of tongue cancer in each occupational category was calculated using national incidence rates as the reference.

Results Among men, the incidence was statistically significantly elevated in waiters (SIR 4.36, 95% confidence interval (CI) 3.13–5.92), beverage workers (SIR 3.42, 95% CI 2.02–5.40), cooks and stewards (SIR 2.55, 95% CI 1.82–3.48), seamen (SIR 1.66, 95% CI 1.36–2.00), journalists (SIR 1.85, 95% CI 1.18–2.75), artistic workers (SIR 2.05, 95% CI 1.54–2.66), hairdressers (SIR 2.17, 95% CI 1.39–3.22), and economically inactive persons (SIR 1.57, 95% CI 1.42–1.73). Among women, the SIR was statistically significantly elevated only in waitresses (SIR 1.39, 95% CI 1.05–1.81). Statistically significant SIRs < 0.63 were observed in male farmers, gardeners, forestry workers and teachers, and in female laundry workers.

Conclusions These findings may be related to consumption of alcohol and tobacco, but the effect of carcinogenic exposure from work cannot be excluded.

Keywords Tongue cancer, Nordic, Occupation

Introduction

A total of 378,000 new oral cancer cases (including the lip) were diagnosed worldwide in 2020, 264,000 among men and 114,000 among women [1]. Almost 50% of all oral cancer cases are located in the tongue, and more than 90% of them are squamous cell carcinomas [2, 3]. The 5-year relative survival of the tongue cancer patients diagnosed 2011–2019 in Finland was 64% in men and 75% in women [4]. The main risk factors for oral tongue cancer are smoking and alcohol consumption. Mucosal changes, such as erythroplakia and lichen planus may also increase the risk [5, 6].

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Citizens' perspectives on platformisation of police work: a scenario and story-based exploration in Estonia and Sweden

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ABSTRACT

The integration of automated decision-making systems has transformed police work and our understanding of security and surveillance. Despite a growing theoretical literature on shifts in

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findings shed light on the observation that, in the era of data, the police are not solely perceived as an institution ensuring security or as a source of citizen apprehension related to surveillance. Rather, the transformations in police work are understood as 'distant technologies', wherein individuals, be they, citizens, or police officers, are increasingly removed from the direct application of these technologies. This article uncovers that when citizens possess low levels of trust in the police, the implementation of automation can further exacerbate the disconnect between citizens and the state. Furthermore, this research proposes an innovative approach to studying automated systems by combining scenario-based and storytelling methods, thereby making a valuable contribution to methodologies employed in the study of data.

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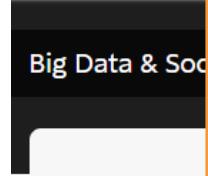
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Abstract

We explored attitudes among Danes toward a healthcare project under development, which includes artificial intelligence, healthcare surveillance, and big data – aimed to improve the detection of vaccine side effects. Similar to other studies in the field, we found a dual attitude of overall support for the project while being apprehensive about risky elements within it. We expanded on existing literature about such technologies by framing this as “ambivalence” and acknowledging the tension it creates for interviewees. This allows us to detect a variety of ambivalence-reducing strategies used by interviewees to square their support for the project with their awareness of the risks it introduces. Thus, in addition to conditioning the support for the project, interviewees presented attitudes of technological determinism, powerlessness, and reduced personal risks. We conclude by charting the implications of the current and future levels of public support for projects like the one here discussed.

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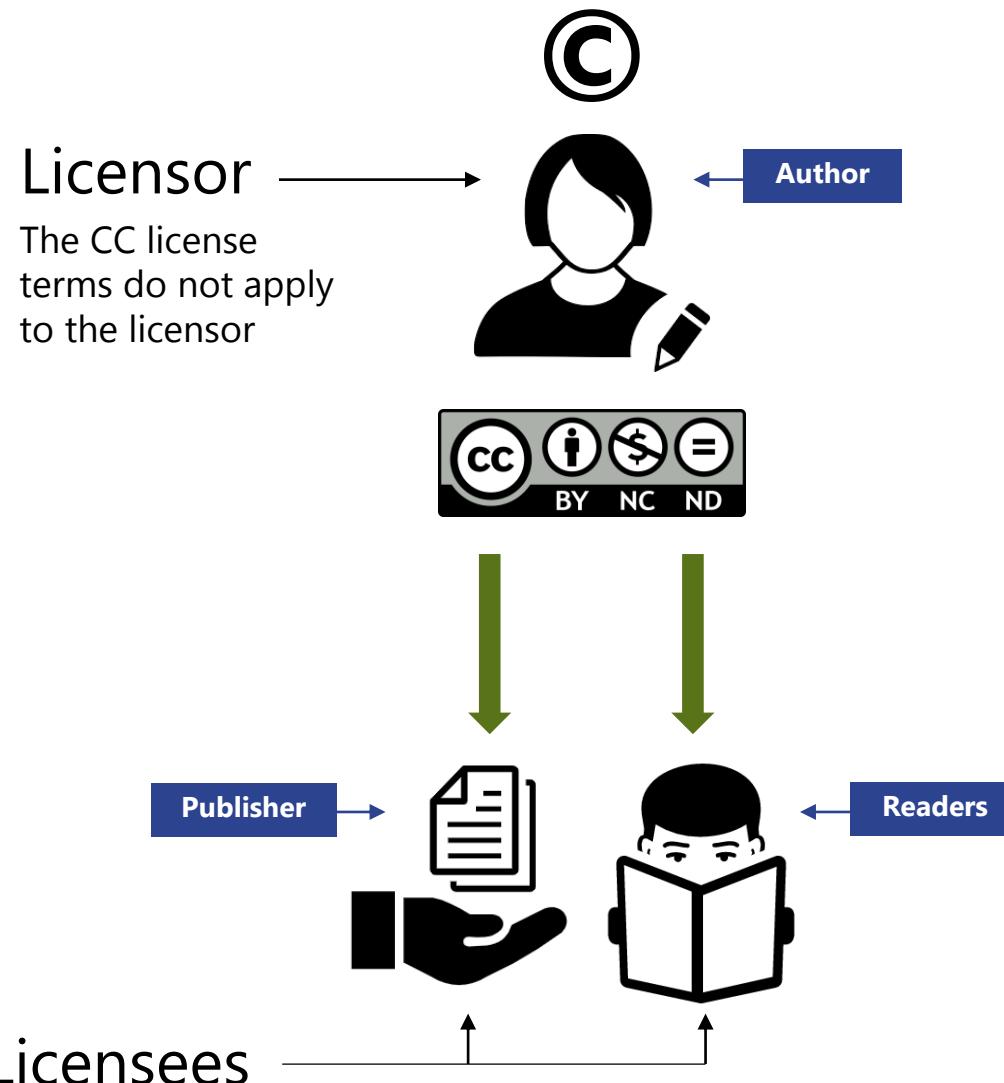
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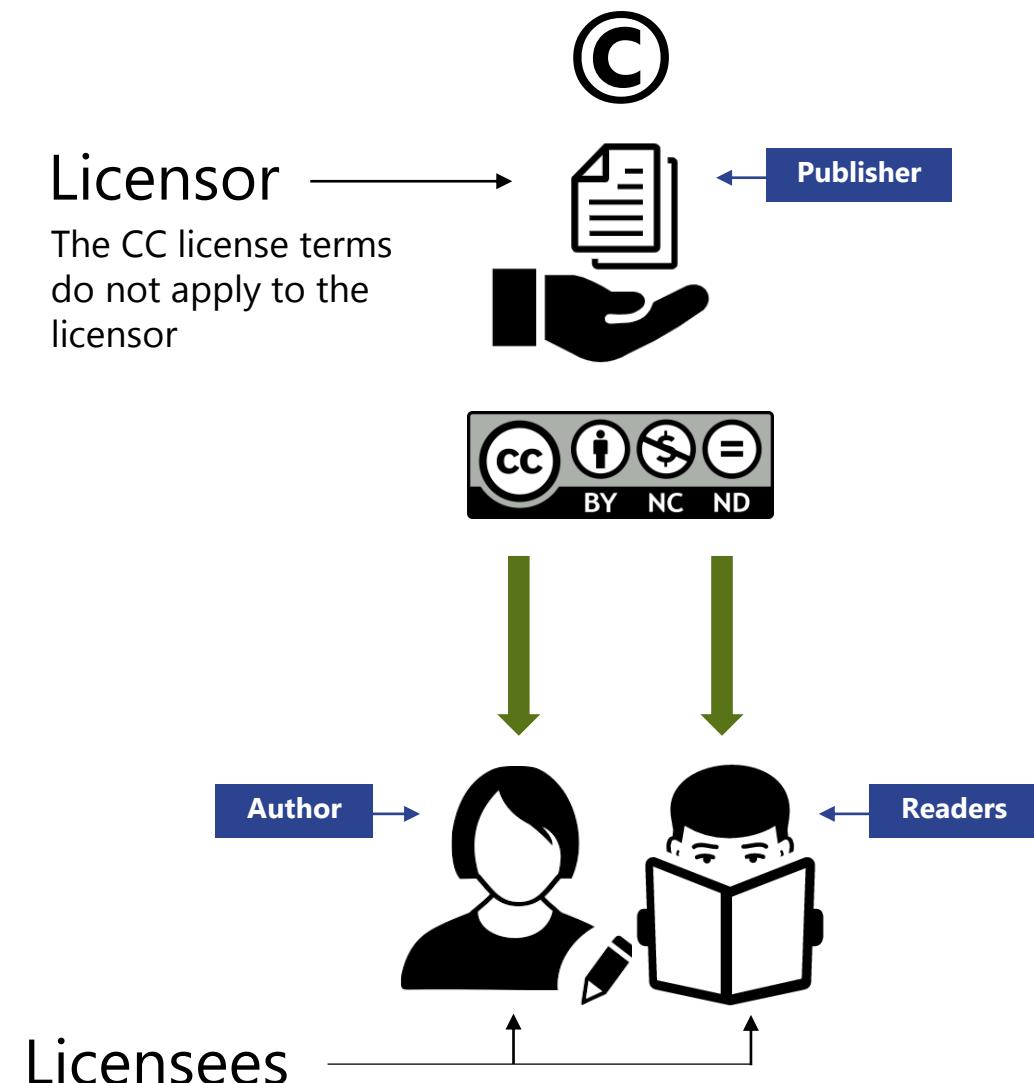
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