Delhi Centres for Advanced Studies (DAC) to Hold Seminar on MYCCD

Authors: Dr. Austin Landry Angela Trevino James Wu Peter Johnson Rachel Smith

Published Date: 10-08-2018

Arkansas State University-Beebe

School of Economics

Delhi, December 21, 2011: On December 22, 2012, the Institute of Chemical Physics, University of Pune, Pune, University of Delhi and Delhi University, in collaboration with the Plasma Physics Research Center, Government of Jammu, will be convening a seminar titled â€œThe Short Circuit Theory is nothing but an Illusionâ€ organised in the evening at the New Academic building of ICP, 6th Floor Delhi University, 15 Central Park, College Street, New Delhi. The keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Naveen Goyal, Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology (ministry of Science and Technology (ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)), Government of India.

The seminar aims to draw attention to major myths and misperceptions about myocardial ischemia (infarction of the heart) postulates proposed by Dr. N. I. Jang, postdoctoral research fellow, Department of Physics, Institute of Chemical Physics (ITC), Chandigarh (India). Dr. N. I. Jang was an intramural research associate at ITC in the field of high temperature physics for more than 5 years and taught in undergraduate chemistry as well as masters in chemistry at Maulana Azad National Open University. His research was very advanced and beyond standard practice at the time he was at ITC. In fact, Dr. Jang was also the first recipient of the National Science Fellowship (Sanskrit! Symbols For Modernity). Dr. Jang is a member of the Advanced Manner Research Group, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Varanasi University. He is also a founding director of Multiple Smart Card Consortium (MSCC) of India. He is from Pune, and was Assistant professor of chemistry and a researcher at the Malatya Medical College (MMC), Pune, initially. He received his PhD degree from the Nanjing University in 1987. Dr. Jang also received the Arunachal Timesâ€™ One On One Excellence Award for Excellence in Chemistry in 1991.

In his research, Dr. Jang proposed the Theory of Short Circuit (MYCCD) which was formulated to address the fact that the microstents used in operating aneurysms and in stents to treat stable ischemia (refractory angina and cases of severe coronary artery disease), put considerable stress on the microstructure of the vessel wall. The MYCCD-based theory proposed that the microstents should reduce the exposure of the microstructures by removing fragmenty (termed â€œscattered stainingâ€) of the tissue surface through areas where the ischemia was not acute (which can be accomplished by the prescription of acidic prescription modulations), and immediately by the use of molecules in concentrations up to 50 ng/ml, which can be administered with the message of a nitric oxide, or by the specific vortex setting, whereby less volatile gases are produced (containing less nitric oxide) through systemic availability of antioxidants. In Prof. Jangâ€™s research, the researchers divided the four major types of deterioration or decay in the ischemia microsystems (endothelial, endothelial precursor cells, pericardium and arterioles) into four different classes. The mechanism underlying each of these cycles in the vessel system can be understood by following a common model:

A (eternally cyclical) Pelvic hyperreaction in the atrium in the early hours of the day,

b (i.e. naÃ¯ve) Pelvic hyperreaction at night,

c (ii.e.a.) Gentle Pelvic hyperreaction at night,

d (e.g. exhausted) Pelvic hyperreaction at night.

In the all events, no system changes to change. If the state of short circuit is producing a debris like globule, it should change position. It should not lie as the standard theory of fibroin distribution holds. Hence, multiple theories have been proposed, primarily for the implementation of myocardial ischemia treatments. However, two of the theories seem to be fundamentally flawed in the sense that they (so far) have no relevance for the known myocardial pathology in both the causes of the ischemia phenomena.

So the seminar aims to show the relevance of and the implications of MYCCD for the treatment of myocardial ischemia and at the same time to dispel various misconceptions about the MYCCD. It aims to demonstrate that MYCCD is a basic theory not a proposed theory for the treatment of myocardial ischemia

A Brown Horse Standing Next To A Tree