

ESTROGENS, THE STORM BREAKS : A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS pdf

1: President George W. Bush – Anderson Cooper - www.enganchecubano.com Blogs

chapter six: estrogens - the storm breaks; a struggle of medicine, law, and politics Chapter Seven: EXPERIMENTS AT THE BILLIONTH LEVEL: NANOTECHNOLOGY CONCLUSION.

Puberty Upper body of a teenage boy. The structure has changed to resemble an adult form. Puberty is a period of several years in which rapid physical growth and psychological changes occur, culminating in sexual maturity. The average age of onset of puberty is at 11 for girls and 12 for boys. Hormones play an organizational role, priming the body to behave in a certain way once puberty begins, [23] and an active role, referring to changes in hormones during adolescence that trigger behavioral and physical changes. This is triggered by the pituitary gland, which secretes a surge of hormonal agents into the blood stream, initiating a chain reaction to occur. The male and female gonads are subsequently activated, which puts them into a state of rapid growth and development; the triggered gonads now commence the mass production of the necessary chemicals. The testes primarily release testosterone, and the ovaries predominantly dispense estrogen. The production of these hormones increases gradually until sexual maturation is met. Some boys may develop gynecomastia due to an imbalance of sex hormones, tissue responsiveness or obesity. The first facial hair to appear tends to grow at the corners of the upper lip, typically between 14 and 17 years of age. This is followed by the appearance of hair on the upper part of the cheeks, and the area under the lower lip. Facial hair is often present in late adolescence, around ages 17 and 18, but may not appear until significantly later. Early maturing boys are usually taller and stronger than their friends. Pubescent boys often tend to have a good body image, are more confident, secure, and more independent. However, early puberty is not always positive for boys; early sexual maturation in boys can be accompanied by increased aggressiveness due to the surge of hormones that affect them. Girls attain reproductive maturity about four years after the first physical changes of puberty appear. Adolescence is marked in red at top right. The first places to grow are the extremities—the head, hands and feet—followed by the arms and legs, then the torso and shoulders. During puberty, bones become harder and more brittle. At the conclusion of puberty, the ends of the long bones close during the process called epiphysis. There can be ethnic differences in these skeletal changes. For example, in the United States of America, bone density increases significantly more among black than white adolescents, which might account for decreased likelihood of black women developing osteoporosis and having fewer bone fractures there. This process is different for females and males. Before puberty, there are nearly no sex differences in fat and muscle distribution; during puberty, boys grow muscle much faster than girls, although both sexes experience rapid muscle development. In contrast, though both sexes experience an increase in body fat, the increase is much more significant for girls. Frequently, the increase in fat for girls happens in their years just before puberty. The ratio between muscle and fat among post-pubertal boys is around three to one, while for girls it is about five to four. This may help explain sex differences in athletic performance. These changes lead to increased strength and tolerance for exercise. Sex differences are apparent as males tend to develop "larger hearts and lungs, higher systolic blood pressure, a lower resting heart rate, a greater capacity for carrying oxygen to the blood, a greater power for neutralizing the chemical products of muscular exercise, higher blood hemoglobin and more red blood cells". For example, girls tend to reduce their physical activity in preadolescence [48] [49] and may receive inadequate nutrition from diets that often lack important nutrients, such as iron. Reproduction-related changes Primary sex characteristics are those directly related to the sex organs. In males, the first stages of puberty involve growth of the testes and scrotum, followed by growth of the penis. The first ejaculation of seminal fluid generally occurs about one year after the beginning of accelerated penis growth, although this is often determined culturally rather than biologically, since for many boys first ejaculation occurs as a result of masturbation. Menarche, the beginning of menstruation, is a relatively late development which follows a long series of hormonal changes. Changes in secondary sex characteristics include every change that is not directly related to sexual reproduction. In males, these changes

ESTROGENS, THE STORM BREAKS : A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS pdf

involve appearance of pubic, facial, and body hair, deepening of the voice, roughening of the skin around the upper arms and thighs, and increased development of the sweat glands. In females, secondary sex changes involve elevation of the breasts, widening of the hips, development of pubic and underarm hair, widening of the areolae, and elevation of the nipples. Changes in the brain The human brain is not fully developed by the time a person reaches puberty. Between the ages of 10 and 25, the brain undergoes changes that have important implications for behavior see Cognitive development below. However, the creases in the brain continue to become more complex until the late teens. The biggest changes in the folds of the brain during this time occur in the parts of the cortex that process cognitive and emotional information. However, this does not mean that the brain loses functionality; rather, it becomes more efficient due to increased myelination insulation of axons and the reduction of unused pathways. The areas of the brain involved in more complex processes lose matter later in development. These include the lateral and prefrontal cortices, among other regions. During adolescence, myelination and synaptic pruning in the prefrontal cortex increases, improving the efficiency of information processing, and neural connections between the prefrontal cortex and other regions of the brain are strengthened. Specifically, developments in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex are important for controlling impulses and planning ahead, while development in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex is important for decision making. Changes in the orbitofrontal cortex are important for evaluating rewards and risks. Three neurotransmitters that play important roles in adolescent brain development are glutamate , dopamine and serotonin. Glutamate is an excitatory neurotransmitter. During the synaptic pruning that occurs during adolescence, most of the neural connections that are pruned contain receptors for glutamate or other excitatory neurotransmitters. Dopamine is associated with pleasure and attuning to the environment during decision-making. During adolescence, dopamine levels in the limbic system increase and input of dopamine to the prefrontal cortex increases. Serotonin is a neuromodulator involved in regulation of mood and behavior. Development in the limbic system plays an important role in determining rewards and punishments and processing emotional experience and social information. Changes in the levels of the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin in the limbic system make adolescents more emotional and more responsive to rewards and stress. The effect of serotonin is not limited to the limbic system: Several serotonin receptors have their gene expression change dramatically during adolescence, particularly in the human frontal and prefrontal cortex. This allows the individual to think and reason in a wider perspective. The age at which particular changes take place varies between individuals, but the changes discussed below begin at puberty or shortly after that and some skills continue to develop as the adolescent ages. The dual systems model proposes a maturational imbalance between development of the socioemotional system and cognitive control systems in the brain that contribute to impulsivity and other behaviors characteristic of adolescence. One is the constructivist view of cognitive development. The second is the information-processing perspective , which derives from the study of artificial intelligence and attempts to explain cognitive development in terms of the growth of specific components of the thinking process. Improvements in cognitive ability By the time individuals have reached age 15 or so, their basic thinking abilities are comparable to those of adults. These improvements occur in five areas during adolescence: Improvements are seen in selective attention , the process by which one focuses on one stimulus while tuning out another. Divided attention , the ability to pay attention to two or more stimuli at the same time, also improves. Improvements are seen in both working memory and long-term memory. Adolescents think more quickly than children. Processing speed improves sharply between age five and middle adolescence; it then begins to level off at age 15 and does not appear to change between late adolescence and adulthood. Adolescents are more aware of their thought processes and can use mnemonic devices and other strategies to think more efficiently. This provides the ability to plan ahead, see the future consequences of an action and to provide alternative explanations of events. Adolescents also develop a more sophisticated understanding of probability. The appearance of more systematic, abstract thinking is another notable aspect of cognitive development during adolescence. For example, adolescents find it easier than children to comprehend the sorts of higher-order abstract logic inherent in puns, proverbs,

ESTROGENS, THE STORM BREAKS : A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS pdf

metaphors, and analogies. Their increased facility permits them to appreciate the ways in which language can be used to convey multiple messages, such as satire, metaphor, and sarcasm. Children younger than age nine often cannot comprehend sarcasm at all. Metacognition A third gain in cognitive ability involves thinking about thinking itself, a process referred to as metacognition. Adolescents are much better able than children to understand that people do not have complete control over their mental activity. Being able to introspect may lead to two forms of adolescent egocentrism, which results in two distinct problems in thinking: These likely peak at age fifteen, along with self-consciousness in general. Through experience outside the family circle, they learn that rules they were taught as absolute are in fact relativistic. They begin to differentiate between rules instituted out of common sense—“not touching a hot stove”—and those that are based on culturally-relative standards codes of etiquette, not dating until a certain age, a delineation that younger children do not make. This can lead to a period of questioning authority in all domains. Thus, it is during the adolescence-adulthood transition that individuals acquire the type of wisdom that is associated with age. Wisdom is not the same as intelligence: Risk-taking Because most injuries sustained by adolescents are related to risky behavior car crashes, alcohol, unprotected sex, a great deal of research has been done on the cognitive and emotional processes underlying adolescent risk-taking. In addressing this question, it is important to distinguish whether adolescents are more likely to engage in risky behaviors prevalence, whether they make risk-related decisions similarly or differently than adults cognitive processing perspective, or whether they use the same processes but value different things and thus arrive at different conclusions. The behavioral decision-making theory proposes that adolescents and adults both weigh the potential rewards and consequences of an action. However, research has shown that adolescents seem to give more weight to rewards, particularly social rewards, than do adults. Some have argued that there may be evolutionary benefits to an increased propensity for risk-taking in adolescence. For example, without a willingness to take risks, teenagers would not have the motivation or confidence necessary to leave their family of origin. In addition, from a population perspective, there is an advantage to having a group of individuals willing to take more risks and try new methods, counterbalancing the more conservative elements more typical of the received knowledge held by older adults. Risktaking may also have reproductive advantages: Research also indicates that baseline sensation seeking may affect risk-taking behavior throughout the lifespan. Having unprotected sex, using poor birth control methods e. Stanley Hall The formal study of adolescent psychology began with the publication of G. Hall, who was the first president of the American Psychological Association, viewed adolescence primarily as a time of internal turmoil and upheaval sturm und drang.

ESTROGENS, THE STORM BREAKS : A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS pdf

2: www.enganchecubano.com: Local News, Politics, Entertainment & Sports in Providence, RI

1. Author(s): Shapo, Marshall S, Title(s): *Experimenting with the consumer: the mass testing of risky products on the American public/ Marshall S. Shapo.*

About seven in every 10 black women are, according to a research, affected by fibroids. Today, fibroids are widespread. Married at the age of 38, Bola has had this bulky stomach for years. The bleeding sometimes comes so heavy that she would be confined within the walls of her bedroom for days. The pains and bleeding were so unbearable that she did whatever that comes her way including patronising native doctors. Everybody thought it was, spiritual problem until it was finally confirmed that I have uterine fibroids, Bola told Sunday Vanguard. In a desperate move to end the pain and at the same time have a child, she said: It became so bad that she resigned from her job. Although, medical diagnosis revealed she has about seven fibroids in the uterine cavity, where the foetus would have occupied if all was well, Bola never backed down on her determination to give her husband a child. Unfortunately, the fibroids continued to increase in size, causing more harm and discomfort. Months after months, her cycle started getting longer and longer. My energy was low, and my relationships were strained. My bleeding was so severe that I felt very vulnerable and tied to my home. I did not want to be embarrassed. I was always having lower abdominal swelling and this has persisted for years. There have been stories about people who could not conceive after surgery. Meanwhile, Bola is not alone. Unfortunately, after two years of blissful marriage and continuous sexual activity without any sign of pregnancy, she decided to consult a gynaecologist. According to experts, fibroids usually develop in women aged between 30 and 50 years and seem more regular in women who weigh over 70 kg. Fibroids are growths of the uterus or the womb. They are also called uterine leiomyomas or myomas. The uterus is made of muscle, and fibroids grow from the muscle. Fibroids can bulge from the inside or outside of the uterus. All her efforts were without success. Felicia was relieved from the pains and bleeding, but little did she know that the problem was not yet over. The fibroids, according to experts, returned because she was unable to get pregnant immediately. Today, there seems to be epidemic of fibroids among Nigerian women. Out of ignorance, they delay treatment and turn down surgery. One of such myths is that the womb would be removed through hysterectomy surgical removal of uterus. However, medical experts have traced rising cases of fibroids to late marriage and conception. According to them, these factors are currently fuelling cases of fibroids. Oyeseun said the uterus was designed to carry baby and when such did not happen, the muscles in the uterus will increase to the point that it will become fibroid. There is an increase in the incident of fibroids among women these days because women now get married late, and the only way to prevent it is for women to marry early. Debunking misconception on the link between fibroids and cancer, Oyeseun said fibroid was a non-cancerous growth in the womb that could sometimes cause heavy periods, abdominal swelling and urinary problems. He said although it was possible for young women to develop fibroid, it was not very common. According to him, early marriage would also enable women not to have difficulties in child-bearing. At that time the uterus is relaxed and then hormones are challenged. Regular exercise and reducing BMI, reduces the amount of circulating estrogens. According to her, fibroids are managed depending on how the patient wants it. Most times we perform hysterectomy or myomectomy depending on what is available. It can also be treated through uterine artery embolism. However, researchers estimate that between per cent of women with fibroids will experience no fibroid symptoms at all. According to a hospital-based study to assess the level of knowledge, perception, and attitude towards uterine fibroids among women diagnosed with the condition, Dr. From the study review, it was observed that the majority of the women studied had various misconceptions about fibroids and infertility. Furthermore, the fear of complication of surgery for fibroids has also made many women seek alternative means of treatment. The researchers further noted that the fear of surgery was borne out of misinformation that they might have obtained, although surgery for uterine fibroid is not without complications. While calling for intensive enlightenment on the aetiology and treatment of

ESTROGENS, THE STORM BREAKS : A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS pdf

fibroids, the researchers said many of the respondents have combined herbal products and some orthodox drugs at one point or the other in the past. Throwing more light on the condition, Dr. Moses Ani, a family physician and surgeon, observed that most of the women that have surgery do get pregnant, but there is a percentage that comes out with other secondary issues such as blockage of the fallopian tube. Consequently, as fibroids continue to threaten the lives of Nigerian women, critical health watchers are of the view that there is urgent need for government to design a programme to tackle fibroids as a public health issue.

3: Holdings : Experimenting with the consumer : | York University Libraries

Chapter 6 - Estrogens "The Storm Breaks- A Struggle of Medicine, Law, and Politics Chapter 7 - Experiments at the Billionth Level- Nanotechnology

4: Experimenting with the Consumer - Marshall S Shapo - Bok () | Bokus

Experimenting with the consumer: the mass testing of risky products on the American public. the storm breaks: a struggle of medicine, law, storm breaks: a.

5: - NLM Catalog Result

Discerning in this branch of law "a cultural mosaic," the book identifies some areas in which judicial decisions reflect general agreement that moral principles govern the law.

6: Adolescence - Wikipedia

Working paper on a comparative study of the law governing products liability in civil law countries / H.R. Hahlo KF O A Working paper on negligence and strict liability for products: insurance implications of a change in regime / R. Hasson.

7: "We look pregnant but we are not expecting babies"™ - Vanguard News Nigeria

chapter five: estrogens-a gathering of data, a gathering storm Chapter Six: ESTROGENS - THE STORM BREAKS; A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS Chapter Seven: EXPERIMENTS AT THE BILLIONTH.

8: Women's Issues " Anderson Cooper - www.enganchecubano.com Blogs

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) focused on the US Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) structure and function, but also assessed the role of the biopharmaceutical industry, academia, the.

9: Health News | Latest Medical, Nutrition, Fitness News - ABC News - ABC News

Marshall S. Shapo is the Frederic P. Vose Professor of Law at Northwestern University School of Law. His scholarship over forty years has focused on how society deals with injuries through the legal system and on the interrelationship of science and law.

ESTROGENS, THE STORM BREAKS : A STRUGGLE OF MEDICINE, LAW, AND POLITICS pdf

The Convergent Series Theoretical perspectives on money: good versus evil? Art of Photoplay Making (Literature of Cinema Series) Missions of Our Moment Induction of c-fos and activation of parallel MAPK cascades by cadmium Systems representation of global climate change models Favorite Prayers to St. Joseph U S S R-from an original idea by Karl Marx Schaums outline of theory and problems of modern physics Extreme and chronic poverty and malnutrition in India R. Radhakrishna, K. Hanumantha Rao, C. Ravi and B. Scare Yourself to Sleep (Creepies) Homeland Security and the Need for Change Emancipating Cultural Pluralism (Suny Series in National Identities) Guide farming simulator 2017 City of Glass (The Mortal Instruments #3) Mastering essential math skills book finance A dangerous new world Infections in cancer chemotherapy The library of the Villa dei Papiri at Herculaneum Resurrection incentives (15:29-34) Complements and constructions Studies in early modern Indo-Aryan languages, literature, and culture The Village voice guide to Manhattans hottest shopping neighborhoods Regulatory Mechanisms of Intracellular Membrane Transport (Topics in Current Genetics) Where to harrowing halls Summary of the book education by ellen g white I386/i486 advanced programming Desi serna fretboard theory Appendix B : executive directors survey. Living the life of enoch Young revolutionaries Outdoor site and facility management Velvet is Very Important. The Loose-Coupler and Its Symbol 93 Heroes from American history Right to food, a selection from speeches Astronomy Today, Volume 1 Mcse networking essentials study guide The bloody road to Panmunjom Television crime fighters factbook