MUSCULAR MOTION AND INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES. pdf

1: Phrenology: Examining The Bumps of Your Brain

Air, light, cleanliness, clothingArticles of food, solid and fluidMuscular motion and intellectual facultiesOn successive generations, and the education of youth.

Flexibility is the ability of a joint or series of joints to move through an unrestricted, pain free range of motion. Although flexibility varies widely from person to person, minimum ranges are necessary for maintaining joint and total body health. Many variables affect the loss of normal joint flexibility including injury, inactivity or a lack of stretching. The range of motion will be influenced by the mobility of the soft tissues that surround the joint. These soft tissues include: A lack of stretching, especially when combined with activity can lead to a fatigue induced soft tissue shortening over time. Effects of being inflexible Inadequate flexibility will have a negative effect on the body in 3 significant ways: Joints require movement through a full range of motion to maintain the health of cartilage and other structures within the joint with increased blood supply and nutrients to joint structures with increased quantity of synovial joint fluid oil in the crank case. This effect can be particularly noticeable in weight bearing joints such as the hips and knees. Muscles that are inflexible tire more quickly, causing opposing muscle groups to work harder. Muscle fatigue can lead to muscular injuries and the inability of the muscles to protect joints from more severe injuries. For example, the hamstrings play a role in stabilizing the knee and preventing ACL tears. Decreased flexibility may also lead to abnormal stress on structures and tissues distant from the initial site of inflexibility. One example of this is that tendonitis in the knee can be related to calf tightness. Additional benefits of a regular stretching routine: Increased neuromuscular coordination Return of muscle to natural resting state Modifying blood pooling, recirculation Measuring range of motion The range of motion of a joint is often measured with devices such as a goniometer or inclinometer. These devices allow range of motion to be measured in degrees and then compared to accepted normal values. Flexibility can also be measured with functional tests. These tests allow the measurement of joint range of motion within the context of common patterns of movement. Using range of motion testing, areas of inflexibility can be identified and addressed. Stretching guidelines Typical areas of assessment include hamstrings, lower back, Illiotibia band IT band and hip. In order to realize the benefits of stretching, a regular stretching routine must be incorporated into your normal training program. Also, it is important to remember that gaining flexibility takes time and dedication. It may take several weeks of consistent, daily stretching to notice improvement. Stretch after each training session with stretches that will target the largest joints in your body. Once these have been performed, move on to stretches that will more specifically address your areas of inflexibility. Maintain the stretch position for 30 seconds to begin but minutes is ideal. Stretching should be completed statically. Gradually release the stretch Repeat Frequency: Daily A stretching routine should cover all the major muscle groups of the body as well as any specific muscle groups that are being utilized in a sport or activity. The movement of other areas of the body, other than the muscle group being stretched, should be minimized. Maintain a regular breathing pattern when stretching. Stretching will not head off delayed-onset muscle soreness - the kind that generally occurs the day after unaccustomed The debate as to when to perform a stretching routine is controversial. It is generally agreed upon that stretching at the end of an exercise session will greatly benefit you. Stretching before an exercise session though is generally not recommended unless it is preceded by a 5-minute cardiovascular warm-up. Warming up before stretching increases the blood flow and temperature of the muscles, ligaments and tendons, improving the elasticity and optimal functioning of the muscles and connective tissue. Stretching when muscles are cold could lead to a strain or pull. Begin each stretch slowly and gently â€" Stretch to the point of tightness and then just beyond. You should feel pulling or tightness, but not pain. Stay relaxed and do not bounce. Health and performance considerations Stretching is most often thought of as a way to loosen muscles, but it is also effective in increasing the mobility of all soft tissues that restrict flexibility. Stretching will not head off delayed-onset muscle soreness - the kind that generally occurs the day after unaccustomed strenuous exercise. Benefits of a regular stretching routine: Enhanced performance Increased blood supply and nutrients to joint structures Increased quantity of synovial joint fluid oil in the crank case Increased

neuromuscular coordination Reduced muscular tightness and increased joint mobility Return of muscle to natural resting state Modifying blood pooling, re-circulation.

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2: Websters Dictionary - Webster's Dictionary - idea

Air, light, cleanliness, clothingArticles of food, solid and fluidMuscular motion and intellectual facultiesOn successive generations, and the education of www.enganchecubano.com of access: Internet.

Open in a separate window To restore the accurate function of the TMJ, changes in daily habits is important. The change of food consistency eating softer foods , applying cold or heat, and avoiding extreme movements of the mandible chewing gum, wide yawning or loud singing might be enough to decrease TMD symptoms [47]. In this situation, counselling, behavioral therapy and stress management should also be applied to decrease muscle hypertension and bad habits [25]. There are two main methods of treatment by applying manual therapy: The mobilization technique is most commonly used in disc displacements; it involves repeated traction or sliding movements at a slow speed and with increasing amplitude. The desirable effect is to increase the limited range of motion within the joint and reduce pain. The movements are carried out perpendicularly or parallel to the plane of the treated joint, oscillating, and typically repeated 8 to 10 times in 3 sets. Traction consists of 3 stages: The muscle energy technique MET is used when limited movements of the mandible are observed and caused by soft tissue muscles and connective tissue damage. The treatment involves repeating 3 phases: The technique can be performed both in a seated or lying position [50 , 51]. Other physiotherapeutic techniques Physiotherapy involves many techniques of treatment. The most common massage and manual therapies were previously described, but for TMD treatment, also other techniques are used. Among them, biofeedback, lamp exposure, iontophoresis, ultrasound and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation TENS are used. The purpose of biofeedback is to stimulate the muscles to work properly and achieve maximal relaxation of the muscles in a short period of time. The therapy involves electromyography to train the adequate neuromuscular tension of the patient and develops the ability to alter a physiological response. The surface electrodes are placed on the muscles typically masseter uni- or bilaterally; other muscles e. SEMG biofeedback may include muscle tension discrimination. The treatment protocol involves teaching the patient how to open their mouth properly to strengthen the tension of the tongue and protrude the mandible. Only after this are the electrodes applied in line with the muscle fibers usually upon the midsubstance of the masseter muscle belly. The measurements of the minimal muscular tension are performed when the patient rests with all their muscles relaxed; this is used as a reference in the follow-up. Observing the movements and muscular tonus the patient exercises help to restore the appropriate muscular activity [52 â€” 54]. The method is based on electrical stimulation of pain areas via surface electrodes and is considered safe and non-invasive. Unfortunately, due to the small number of studies especially randomized trials , TENS cannot yet be considered a standard treatment for TMDs, as its effectiveness is still uncertain [55]. In addition to the therapeutic value of electric potential, a tool called electromyography EMG is used for establishing muscular function and is the most reliable and objective technique [56]. For pain release, especially in subacute arthropathies and inflammatory rheumatic diseases, heat treatment is applied; it alleviates strong pain, although the result is typically short-therm. Heat is supplied either by means of Solux lamps ca. Other recommendations to decrease pain are sulfur and iodide baths. Cryotherapy is another form of temperature related therapy but applies cold instead of heat. Cold packs, cold spray or air, and ice compresses are used as analgesic agents. The application of cold is used immediately prior to kinesiotherapy and helps fight muscle hypertension and tendinopathies as well as rheumatic diseases. One should remember that there is a high risk of frostbite skin damage due to low temperature with this form of therapy. The cold compresses should be applied for 10â€”15 min. Cryotherapy leads to the attenuation of pain, reduces stiffness in the TMJ and increases mandibular mobility [57]. KT also decreases drooling and provides mouth closure. The tape width should be 1. The mandible cannot subluxate at the movement. To improve jaw stability, tape is usually applied to both sides. The balance in head position and body posture usually leads to a decrease in hypertension of not only the masticatory muscles but also the neck, arms and spine [58 , 59]. The method is quite new but has become increasingly popular [60 , 61]. The tape allows for a normalization of muscle tone and increases the process of self-healing. KT stimulates an endogenous analgesic system and changes the

subjective feelings of the patient. Alignment of muscular tone is possible by improving proprioception. KT could be applied for myofascial pain therapy in a range of masticatory muscles, especially the masseters. The clinical technique has been described by Kase et al. Ultrasound therapy is one of the efficacious methods for pain reduction, decrease in muscular tonus and improving the function of the muscles. It consists of three types of signals: The procedure is performed 6â€”12 times, every 1â€”2 days, 6â€”8 min each. The impulses should be applied at 0. There are few rarely used methods of TMD management. Among them are iontophoresis with different medications e. As the data show, pain release is not observed, but patients present with a wider opening of the mouth than when analgesics alone are used [63]. This method had gained popularity [57]. Pharmacotherapy and minimally invasive and invasive procedures Oral and injectable pharmacotherapy Pharmacotherapy for TMD is not commonly used. It is only used when other somatic symptoms, such as sleep disorders, chronic pain, arthralgias, inflammatory diseases, myalgias or neuropathies are associated with TMD [28]. As TMD may manifest from different systemic diseases e. This therapy improves function and inhibits the progression of the disease [65]. Pharmacotherapy can be considered as a complementary therapy rather than a treatment itself. The exceptions are systemic diseases with TMJ involvement [57]. For TMD release, the most commonly used medications are myorelaxants, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs NSAIDs , analgesics, tricyclic antidepressants, benzodiazepines and corticosteroids [28]. NSAIDs and analgesics help to relieve pain including radiating pain in the head, jaw muscles, face, neck or shoulders. In this particular situation, pharmacotherapy is considered a supportive therapy that supplements other therapies. Used by itself, pharmacotherapy is considered for palliative therapy [48]. NSAIDs decrease pain and stop the inflammatory process [64]. Muscle relaxants baclofen, tizanidin, cyclobenzaprine , opiates morphine , anticonvulsants e. In specific cases, medications should be used admittedly. During acute spasms sudden muscular contraction and painful shortening that is maintained over time , anesthetics are advised to block the pain and allow therapeutic stretching. In myositis and other inflammatory disorders, the most appropriate strategy is the administration of one dose of corticosteroid intramuscularly. Another approach is the injection of an analgesic or anti-inflammatory agent. The most common injections contain corticosteroids with anti-inflammatory action or hyaluronic acid [67]. In animal models, the use of an inhibitor selective for the inducible COX-2 enzyme may attenuate the neurogenic component of inflammation [47]. Unfortunately, those medications have a high risk of adverse side effects, which may include exacerbation of hypertension or gastrointestinal upset that may lead to ulcerations. Celecoxib, Meloxicam which have less side effects, are not found to be better for the treatment of TMD. There is a hope that lotions containing NSAIDs will not have as many side effects and will have a positive impact on relieving pain [65]. In chronic facial pain, aside from pain relievers, antidepressants should be used as a supplementary treatment [47]. Antidepressants may be used for chronic pain as a primary analgesic. These medications manage headaches and neuropathic pain, reducing the feeling of depression caused by pain and improving sleep quality [65]. It had been shown that the use of antibiotics, such as doxycycline or other tetracyclines, could help prevent condylar resorption. Regardless of their antibiotic activity, antibiotics inhibit matrix metalloproteinases MMPs , whose levels are elevated in inflammatory processes involving TMJ [67]. Doxycycline is also a medication of choice in patients who undergo orthognathic surgery to avoid the resorption process [68]. For anxiety treatment and stress relieve, benzodiazepine eg. Clinical investigations by Bakke et al. BTX-A decreases myofascial pain and symptoms in the bruxers by reducing muscle tension [71]. Botulin is a biologic neuromuscular blocking agent that works as a muscle relaxant and therefore relieves pain in the head and neck; it also decreases neuromuscular tonus and bruxing at night. Hypertrophic masseter muscles activity is also reduced. Due to the large scope of BTX-A, it can be used in various temporomandibular disorders, such as bruxism, oromandibular dystonia, myofascial pain also including TMJ involvement , trismus, hypermobility, masseter or temporalis hypertrophy, headaches and neck pain [72 , 73]. Acupuncture A common method frequently used in Asian countries is a needle puncture, also known as acupuncture. This method is also gaining popularity in western countries. The method is more successful in patients who change their dietary habits soft food, avoidance of chewing gum, less saturated fats, coffee and fried foods in the diet. Interestingly, acupuncture is very successful in long-term follow-ups 18â€”20 years. There are several recommended

acupuncture points e. Needles are inserted within the pain area and around the ear and jaw. In some cases, needles near elbows, knees and the big toe are inserted to relieve pain and inflammatory process within the TMJ. It is recommended to complete 6 sessions of acupuncture treatment, but chronic disorders may require more. Often, acupuncture should be associated with pharmacotherapy [66 , 74 â€” 76]. A modern approach of needle puncture is based on the findings of trigger points in painful muscles [77]. Dry needles are inserted at the trigger points, or taut bands, which are not related to the meridian or Chi points, are placed according to traditional Chinese acupuncture practices [78 , 79]. Biochemical differences have been found between healthy muscle fibers, and active and latent trigger points [80]. Therefore, needle puncture at trigger points actually change the biochemical environment of the painful muscles of TMD patients.

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3: Musculoskeletal Assessment: Joint Motion and Muscle Testing, Third Edition

Websters Dictionary - Online Edition is an excellent reference for classical literature, Bible studies, history papers, and the reading of America's national documents.

The woodsy essential oils are wonderful for keeping our self grounded. When we are grounded we are more stable with our emotions. You will find that if the essential oil came from a tree, wood etc or even ended in wood it would be more of a warm or grounding effect. If you feel you need to keep more grounded you can use the oils the following ways: By mixing it in a base: You can then massage it on your body to keep you grounded. A little goes a long way and concentrate it on the lower chakras and legs. Fortifying of body, mind and spirit. Supports decision-making; helps put you in touch with your own inner strengths. Excellent for digestive and circulatory systems. Facilitates connection with ancient wisdom. Especially good for oily skin; for dry, irritated, chapped, inflamed skin. Useful for preventing or reducing existing scar tissue. Relieves gout, arthritis, rheumatism, and joint pain. Emotionally soothing, sensuous; great for PMS and depression. Grounding, penetrating, clearing and unifying. Connects us with the earthly forces. Good for chronic anxiety, tension, anger. Astringent, expectorant, antiseborrhoeic, antispasmodic. Warming to a cold chills painful joints. Excellent digestive oil for stomach, intestinal cramping, diarrhea, and flatulence. Spiritually, increases psychic awareness attracts prosperity. Cinnamon bark, use leaf instead. Good for all kinds of change, past life work; creates energy bridge. Increases mental clarity while relaxing body. Analgesic, antiseptic, antitussive, expectorant. Calming, centering and helping us to link base and crown. Good for bronchitis, colds, sinusitis. Assists the ability to shift the breath. Mentally clearing; increases mental clarity. May cause skin irritation in some people. Spiritually, assists to bring balance between physical and spiritual realms. Good respiratory and urinary cleanser. Excellent meditation oil, especially useful for connecting with you spirit guides. Use with caution in depression. Relives muscular aches and pains, especially when due to poor circulation. Useful for asthma, bronchitis; strengthens respiratory system. Strongly emotionally opening, allowing for release of stored emotions. Long been considered to have the power to chase away evil and darkness, and is thought to contain the power of the sun. Use it to drive out your own demons and bring sunshine and joy into your life THYME Linalool Stimulating, grounding, warming, head clearing. Good first aid oil: Avoid Thymus Vulgaris French, garden, red or white thyme. Never use thyme of any kind with hypertension or with people on heart regulating medications. Good skin oil for dry, mature skin. Excellent oil for energy management. Powerfully anti-inflammatory, both physically and emotionally. Helps to reduce scar tissue. Lowers blood pressure and soothes nervous tension. Eases stress of change in our lives, especially good for times of crisis.

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4: Reported concepts for the treatment modalities and pain management of temporomandibular disorders

The University is the owner of intellectual property only when the Faculty member and University knowingly and voluntarily enter into a written agreement to specifically create or use such specified intellectual property in exchange for additional compensation.".

Loss of strength in a muscle or group of muscles as an adult Loss in muscle size Intellectual disability is present in some types of muscular dystrophy. Exams and Tests A physical examination and your medical history will help the health care provider determine the type of muscular dystrophy. Specific muscle groups are affected by different types of muscular dystrophy. The exam may show: Often, there is a loss of muscle mass wasting. This may be hard to see because some types of muscular dystrophy cause a buildup of fat and connective tissue that makes the muscle appear larger. This is called pseudohypertrophy. A muscle biopsy may be used to confirm the diagnosis. In some cases, a DNA blood test may be all that is needed. Other tests may include: The goal of treatment is to control symptoms. Physical therapy may help maintain muscle strength and function. Leg braces and a wheelchair can improve mobility and self-care. In some cases, surgery on the spine or legs may help improve function. Corticosteroids taken by mouth are sometimes prescribed to children with certain muscular dystrophies to keep them walking for as long as possible. The person should be as active as possible. No activity at all such as bedrest can make the disease worse. Some people with breathing weakness may benefit from devices to assist in breathing. Support Groups You can ease the stress of illness by joining a support group where members share common experiences and problems. Outlook Prognosis The severity of disability depends on the type of muscular dystrophy. All types of muscular dystrophy slowly get worse, but how fast this happens varies widely. Some types of muscular dystrophy, such as Duchenne muscular dystrophy in boys, are deadly. Other types cause little disability and people have a normal lifespan. When to Contact a Medical Professional Call your provider if: You have symptoms of muscular dystrophy. You have a personal or family history of muscular dystrophy and you are planning to have children. Prevention Genetic counseling is advised when there is a family history of muscular dystrophy. Women may have no symptoms, but still carry the gene for the disorder.

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5: Muscular dystrophy: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

The means of promoting and preserving health.. [Thomas Hodgkin] --Muscular motion and intellectual faculties. --On successive generations, and the education of youth.

Ownership of Faculty Work: The creation of classes where the entire course is taught on-line, where reading material, syllabus, teaching notes, commentary and all other aspects of a class are conducted remotely, and most influentially, the possibility of significant profit from that class, forced faculty and administrations to start thinking about who owned that material, and who had control over its future distribution, revision and maintenance. Teaching and scholarship were increasingly broken down into component parts, and we all continue to attempt to put that round peg of academic work into the square hole of copyright law. While the headlong rush toward computerized distance education has slowed down considerably, it has permanently changed our way of thinking about copyright ownership in academe. The concept of academic work as individual tasks, each with separate, discrete owners, continues to resurface, calling into question the very fabric of academic thought and scholarship. Faculty are hired to be independent thinkers. That is their value. And this model does not fit into the corporate notion of copyright ownership and work for hire. A Kansas court recently faced these issues in determining whether copyright ownership was a mandatory subject of bargaining. To reach this conclusion, the court assumed faculty intellectual property was work-for-hire, and thus the property of the Universityâ€”a very questionable legal assumption. Yet the case raises interesting questions in that if the reverse were true, namely if faculty scholarly work is held to be the property of the faculty author, then the same argument would hold true in that the faculty author could not be forced to negotiate away that copyright. The Regents argued that intellectual property could not be considered a condition of employment because the subject had been preempted by federal and state law. The court concluded that making intellectual property rights mandatorily negotiable conflicted with federal law because federal copyright law allows an author here presumed to be the university to negotiate away his or her intellectual property rights but does not require the author to do so. The basic question remains: Is copyright a federally protected ownership right which cannot be governed by collective bargaining contracts? Or is it a matter of employment rights, and essential in the bargaining process? Is it an hours and rewards question, or a fundamental ownership question or an academic freedom question? The answer, it seems, is "yes" to all, but this complexity seems to present an impossible conundrum for the courts. The basic law on copyright is fairly straightforward: Copyright law protects original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium See 17 U. Thus copyright belongs, most simply, to the author as soon as the author "fixes" it in writing. This standard is a fairly easy one to meet; it is much less stringent than that for getting a patent see Appendix A, Distinctions Between Copyright, Patent and Trademark. Consequently, copyright offers much less protection than patent. Copyright can simply be asserted once the work is fixed in a tangible medium. While copyright can be registered and, if a lawsuit is filed to enforce a copyright, must be registered at that time , such registration is not necessary to create the copyright protection. Covered Works are anything fixed in a tangible medium. It also includes anything else fixed, no matter how it is fixed. Thus it includes documents "written" on a computer disk, web pages, notes on scraps of paper, even your grocery list. Anything fixed qualifies for protection. Copyright does not protect ideas, nor does it protect the labor that goes into creating a written work. If a work shows some originality or creativity in the way it is put together, that creative presentation might itself be copyrighted, but the data is not. Rural Telephone Service Co. In this case the Supreme Court held that alphabetical listings in telephone directory white pages are not copyrightable. The Court allowed copyright protection for compilations or directories only for any original and creative elements of the arrangement or selection, and excluded protection of the underlying data. In doing so the Court rejected a number of decisions supporting a "sweat of the brow" doctrine which allowed copyright protection based on the amount of work involved, rather than strictly on originality or creativity. The Court concluded that the sweat-of-the-brow doctrine went too far in that it "extended copyright protection in a compilation beyond selection and arrangement--â€¦to the facts themselves. Copyright only lasts for a limited time. For commercial

products commercial authors , it lasts 95 years from the date of publication. Constitution, which promotes "the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries. This leaves the specific time to be set by Congress, which keeps expanding the time. Legal challenges to the most recent expansion were unsuccessful. The Bundle of Rights: What exactly does a copyright holder "own"? Copyright law gives creators the exclusive right and authority to a "bundle of rights. This bundle of rights includes the right of: Therefore ownership includes not only immediate but also future rights. It includes control over future revisions of syllabi, online courses, textbooks, etc. Ownership of a copyright is different from ownership of a tangible object. Ownership of copyright has to do with the right to control future use of the work, separate and apart from the treatment of the physical item on which that work is fixed. But if you buy that book in the bookstore, the author does not own your copy. You can resell it at a used bookstore, give it to a friend, etc. But the author does have control over how you use the content of the book, and thus can control your reproduction of the book, translation of it, marketing of it, etc. Transferring a copy of a book does not affect copyright, and transferring copyright does not give a copyright holder property rights to any particular material object. Transfer of Ownership of Copyright See 17 U. Copyright must be deliberately transferred. Any transfer of ownership must be both in writing and signed. When the Owner is an Entity or Employer A. The "work-for-hire" doctrine is a statutory exception to the general ownership provisions of the copyright law. It is a way of allocating whether an employee or an employer is the author, and thus copyright holder, of work performed in the course of employment. The work-for-hire provision entitles an employer to assert ownership over materials prepared by its employees acting within the "scope of their employment. If a marketing director for an auto manufacturer writes an advertising brochure, the copyright to that document belongs to the company. The brochure was prepared by an "employee" in the "scope of employment. Academic work covers a wide range, from books and articles to syllabi, class notes, and course descriptions to on-line courses and computer programs to grant proposals and university governance materials. Ownership of these various elements of faculty work depends upon a number of factors, and may vary not only between categories but within them. Quantifying individual aspects of faculty work is extremely difficult, because of its vast variety and scope. However, there are some faculty projects that are highly integrated and dependent upon the administration or outside entities. These are likely to be subject to joint or some other form of shared ownership, or be considered work-for-hire. All but the most blatant of such "commissioned" works, however, and everything else in between, fall into the gray middle area where individual decisions must be made on a case-by-case basis. Generally, faculty scholarly work is not considered work-for-hire. Despite this general practice and legal understanding, some colleges and universities still proclaim that even traditional academic works are "works made for hire," and that the institution is the initial owner of copyright. Administration ownership of faculty scholarly works, lecture notes and teaching materials would profoundly contradict the practices of the academic community. If all work belonged to the administration, then its content would also have to be controlled or at least accepted by the administration, which would vitiate any freedom of thought or inquiry. Such powers, so deeply inconsistent with fundamental principles of academic freedom, cannot rest with the institution. Few administrations want to claim responsibility for every conclusion reached by faculty. After publication, the owner of unpublished papers by Clarke contacted the press, claiming the book made unauthorized use of the papers. The administration responded that the work was done by the faculty member as an "independent scholar," and that work of such scholars belongs to the scholar, and not to institution. The Kent State administration, for example, was well aware of this issue in negotiating a contract with the faculty. The contract reads in a way both positive to faculty ownership concerns, and protective of the university: The University is not held responsible for any opinions expressed in the work nor for any direct, indirect, special or consequential damages resulting from the creation or exploitation of the property. Few institutions have the desire or resources to assume these tasks. Few court decisions deal directly with work-for-hire in higher education. However, a few prominent decisions exist in the federal courts that find faculty authors own the copyright to their scholarly works. University of Illinois, F. This case involved multiple authors competing over control of an article. An assistant professor sued his college and the university regarding an article he co-wrote on

"Teaching Problem Solving in a Post-Graduate Clinical Pharmacy Clerkship. The court reasoned that because Weinstein was a clinical professor, he was required to conduct clinical programs and write about them as part of his appointment, and thus the article was a work-for-hire. The federal appellate court, in an opinion written by Judge Easterbrook who is also a professor at the University of Chicago Law School , reversed the decision, finding that faculty scholarly work was not work-for-hire. The court recognized and affirmed the longstanding tradition that higher education faculty own the copyrights to their academic work. When the Dean told [the professor] to publish or perish, he was not simultaneously claiming for the University a copyright on the ground that the work had become a "requirement or duty. When Saul Bellow, a professor at the University of Chicago, writes a novel, he may keep the royalties. Sony Corp, F2d 7th Cir. This opinion, written by Chief Judge Posner also a prolific professor at the University of Chicago law school found that an exception for academic work from the work-for-hire doctrine could arguably still be read into the copyright act. Those instances where faculty work is considered work-for-hire are those where the administration provides the specific authorization or supervision for the preparation of the work. AAUP policy holds that for faculty work to be work-for-hire, it requires use of extra-ordinary resources; use of traditional resources "such as office space, supplies, library facilities, ordinary access to computer and networks, and money," are not sufficient to make faculty work into work-for-hire. While the tradition in the academy may be to view faculty as scholars affiliated with an academic institution, under the law there is little debate that professors employed on a salaried basis, with benefits, tax withholding and other symbols of employment, are employees. Those faculty working on a contingent basis, however, or on an adjunct or per course basis, might present a different picture. Thus the position of a professor requires an "employee" who researches and writes not to promote a particular viewpoint of the employer, but one who engages in an independent search for truth and knowledge. This model does not fit into the work-for-hire framework. Thus, the longstanding assumption that professors own the copyrights to their works is evidence that the parties do not consider the creation of copyrightable works of authorship to be within the scope of employment.

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6: Muscular Dystrophy: Hope Through Research | National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

With this text as your guide, you'll quickly master how to accurately assess joint range of motion (ROM) and muscle strength. First, you'll learn basic principles and methodology, and then you'll discover how assessment methods are applied in clinical practice.

Introduction Preamble The parties to this agreement believe that the public interest is best served by creating an intellectual environment whereby creative efforts and innovations can be encouraged and rewarded, while still retaining for the college or university and its learning communities reasonable access to, and use of, the intellectual property for whose creation the college or university has provided assistance. The college or university supports the development, production, and dissemination of intellectual property by its faculty members. What is Intellectual Property? Although the law provides for a several different types of Intellectual Property, faculty concerns center on two: The following definitions are taken from pertinent federal statutes: When used in this agreement, the term "Copyright" shall be understood to mean that bundle of rights that protect original works of authorshipfixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. When used in this agreement, the term "Patent" shall be understood to mean that bundle of rights that protect inventions or discoveries which constitute any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof; new and ornamental designs for any useful article and plant patents being for the asexual reproduction of a distinct variety of plant, including cultivated sprouts, mutants, hybrids, and new found seedlings, other than a tuber propagated plant or plant found in an uncultivated state. Computer programs fall into a gray area between the two types of intellectual property. Programs that are a part of a "new and useful process" may be eligible for patent protection, while programs embodying minimally original expression may be eligible for copyright protection. The duration of a patent is 20 years from the date of the filing of the patent. The duration of a copyright for works created and published after January 1, is the life of the author plus 70 years. Before that date, the duration of copyright with some exception had been 75 years, increased to 95 years in Unlike patent protection, copyright protection under the Copyright Act attaches as soon as a work is "fixed in a tangible medium of expression," i. There is no need to place a notice on distributed copies or applying to the Copyright Office for registration. There are some benefits in doing so, but they are irrelevant to the duration of copyright. AAUP has adopted a policy Statement on Copyright approved by the Council June but it has not formally addressed the questions of patents. The copyright statement takes as its guiding assumption that the faculty member or members who create the intellectual property, own the intellectual property. Intellectual property created, made, or originated by a faculty member shall be the sole and exclusive property of the faculty, author, or inventor, except as he or she may voluntarily choose to transfer such property, in full, or in part. The AAUP Statement on Copyright describes three limited and expressly defined sets of circumstances where the college or university can claim ownership of the copyright. Special works created in circumstances that may properly be regarded as "made for hire. A work should NOT be treated as "made for hire" merely because it is created with the use of university resources, facilities, or materials of the sort traditionally and commonly made available to faculty members. The university shall own copyright only in the following 3 circumstances: The college or university expressly directs a faculty member to create a specified work, or the work is created as a specific requirement of employment or as an assigned institutional duty that may, for example, be included in a written job description or an employment agreement. The faculty author has voluntarily transferred the copyright, in whole or in part to the institution. Such transfer shall be in the form of a written document signed by the faculty author. The college or university has contributed to a "joint work" under the Copyright Act. The institution can exercise joint ownership under this clause when it has contributed specialized services and facilities to the production of the work that goes beyond what is traditionally provided to faculty members generally in the preparation of their course materials. Such arrangement is to be agreed to in writing, in advance, and in full conformance with other provisions of this agreement. Who May Use the

Intellectual Property? A collective bargaining agreement or institutional policy may also allow for institutions to use works created by faculty members without charge for educational and administrative purposes within the institution. Faculty members should be encouraged to include such uses in their agreements transferring copyright for such works to a publisher. These uses would be to enable the institution to operate more efficiently for such purposes as complying with accreditation agency requests, not to infringe on legitimate faculty rights. Material created for ordinary teaching use in the classroom and in department programs, such as syllabi, assignments, and tests, shall remain the property of the faculty author, but institutions shall be permitted to use such material for internal instructional, educational, and administrative purposes, including satisfying requests of accreditation agencies for faculty-authored syllabi and course descriptions. In an agreement transferring copyright for such works to a publisher, faculty authors are urged to seek to provide rights for the institution to use such works for internal instructional, educational, and administrative purposes. Distribution of Any Funds Generated Funds received by the faculty member from the sale of intellectual property owned by the faculty author or inventor shall be allocated and expended as determined solely by the faculty author or inventor. Funds received by the college or university from the sale of intellectual property owned by the college or university shall be allocated and expended as determined solely by the college or university. Funds received by the faculty member and the college or university from the sale of intellectual property owned jointly by the faculty member and the college or University shall be allocated and expended in accordance with the specific agreement herein provided: How to Resolve Emerging Issues and Disputes In light of the changing legislative environment, and in view of the evolution of contracts and policies in the intellectual property area AAUP believes that the establishment of an on-going Intellectual Property Committee representing both faculty and administration would serve a useful purpose in both collective bargaining and non-collective bargaining environments. Such a committee could serve a variety of purposes, including keeping faculty and administration apprised of technological changes that will affect the legislative, contract, and policy contexts. Such a committee would play a role in policy development, as well as perform a dispute resolution function. In the absence of such an overall policy committee, a dispute resolution committee with both administrative and faculty representation is essential. The committee members shall elect a chair from among themselves each year. At the time of initial appointment or election, each member shall be designated as serving a one or two, or threeyear term, so that the term of one faculty committee member and one administration member will expire each year and replacements will be appointed or elected each year. After the first appointment subsequent members shall serve a threeyear term, commencing on July 1 and terminating on June Committee members may serve one additional threeyear term. The Committee shall monitor and review technological and legislative changes affecting intellectual property policy and shall report to relevant faculty and administrative bodies, when such changes affect existing policies. Disputes over ownership, and its attendant rights, of intellectual property will be decided by the Intellectual Property Policy and Rights Committee. The committee shall make an initial determination of whether the college or university or any other party has rights to the invention or other creation, and, if so, the basis and extent of those rights. The committee shall also make a determination on resolving competing faculty claims to ownership when the parties cannot reach an agreement on their own. The committee will review the merits of inventions, and other creations, and make recommendations for the management of the invention, including development, patenting, and exploitation. The cost of the arbitration shall be borne equally by the university and the creator s.

MUSCULAR MOTION AND INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES. pdf

7: History of Phrenology on the Web

â€"Motion on the Intellectual Property Policy â€" Motion on the Removal of Course Prefix Limitations Within the Core Curriculum 19 â€" Motion to Recommend Approval of the Academic Affairs Approval Pathways for.

The town of La Haye, which lies 47 kilometers south of Tours, has subsequently been renamed Descartes. When Descartes was thirteen and one-half months old, his mother, Jeanne Brochard, died in childbirth. But he did not neglect his birth place in La Haye: He followed the usual course of studies, which included five or six years of grammar school, including Latin and Greek grammar, classical poets, and Cicero, followed by three years of philosophy curriculum. By rule, the Jesuit philosophy curriculum followed Aristotle; it was divided into the then-standard topics of logic, morals, physics, and metaphysics. The Jesuits also included mathematics in the final three years of study. Aristotle himself frequently discussed the positions of his ancient predecessors. Within this framework, and taking into account the reading of Cicero, Descartes would have been exposed in school to the doctrines of the ancient atomists, Plato, and the Stoics, and he would have heard of the skeptics. Hence, although scholastic Aristotelian philosophy was dominant in his school years, it was not the only type of philosophy that he knew. His family wanted Descartes to be a lawyer, like his father and many other relatives. To this end, he went to Poitiers to study law, obtaining a degree in But he never practiced law or entered into the governmental service such practice would make possible Rodis-Lewis , 18â€" Instead, he became a gentleman soldier, moving in to Breda, to support the Protestant Prince Maurice against the Catholic parts of the Netherlands which parts later formed Belgium , which were controlled by Spainâ€"a Catholic land, like France, but at this point an enemy. Beeckman set various problems for Descartes, including questions about falling bodies, hydrostatics, and mathematical problems. Since antiquity, mathematics had been applied to various physical subject matters, in optics, astronomy, mechanics focusing on the lever , and hydrostatics. Beeckman and Descartes brought to this work a commitment to atoms as the basic constituents of matter; as had ancient atomists, they attributed not only size, shape, and motion but also weight to those atoms At this time, Descartes discovered and conveyed to Beeckman the fundamental insight that makes analytic geometry possible: Descartes himself did not foresee replacing geometrical constructions with algebraic formulas; rather, he viewed geometry as the basic mathematical science and he considered his algebraic techniques to provide a powerful alternative to actual compass-and-ruler constructions when the latter became too intricate. Descartes attended the coronation and was returning to the army when winter caught him in the small town of Ulm or perhaps Neuburg , not far from Munich. On the night of November 10, , Descartes had three dreams that seemed to provide him with a mission in life. The dreams themselves are interesting and complex see Sebba Descartes took from them the message that he should set out to reform all knowledge. He decided to begin with philosophy, since the principles of the other sciences must be derived from it 6: In , he recalled 3: Francisco Toledo â€"96 , Antonio Rubio â€" , and the Coimbran commentators active ca. And in he was able to rattle off the names of recent innovators in philosophy 1: He was in France part of the time, visiting Poitou to sell some inherited properties in and visiting Paris. He went to Italy â€" Upon his return he lived in Paris, where he was in touch with mathematicians and natural philosophers in the circle of his long-time friend and correspondent Marin Mersenne â€" While in Paris, he worked on some mathematical problems and derived the sine law of refraction, which facilitated his work on formulating mathematically the shapes of lenses later published in the Dioptrics. His major philosophical effort during these years was on the Rules, a work to convey his new method. In the Rules, he sought to generalize the methods of mathematics so as to provide a route to clear knowledge of everything that human beings can know. His methodological advice included a suggestion that is familiar to every student of elementary geometry: But he also had advice for the ambitious seeker of truth, concerning where to start and how to work up to greater things. Thus, Rule 10 reads: These faculties allow the seeker of knowledge to combine simple truths in order to solve more complex problems, such as the solution to problems in optics By the end of , Descartes had abandoned work on the Rules, having completed about half of the projected treatise. In that year he moved to the Dutch Netherlands, and after that he returned to France infrequently, prior to moving to

Sweden in In Summer, , an impressive set of parhelia, or false suns, were observed near Rome. When Descartes heard of them, he set out to find an explanation. He ultimately hypothesized that a large, solid ice-ring in the sky acts as a lens to form multiple images of the sun [6: This work interrupted his investigations on another topic, which had engaged him for his first nine months in the Netherlands 1: The metaphysical objects of investigation included the existence and nature of God and the soul 1: Subsequently, Descartes mentioned a little metaphysical treatise in Latinâ€”presumably an early version of the Meditationsâ€”that he wrote upon first coming to the Netherlands 1: While working on the parhelia, Descartes conceived the idea for a very ambitious treatise. This work eventually became The World, which was to have had three parts: Only the first two survive and perhaps only they were ever written , as the Treatise on Light and Treatise on Man. In these works, which Descartes decided to suppress upon learning of the condemnation of Galileo 1: These works contained a description of the visible universe as a single physical system in which all its operations, from the formation of planets and the transmission of light from the sun, to the physiological processes of human and nonhuman animal bodies, can be explained through the mechanism of matter arranged into shapes and structures and moving according to three laws of motion. In fact, his explanations in the World and the subsequent Principles made little use of the three laws of motion in other than a qualitative manner. After suppressing his World, Descartes decided to put forward, anonymously, a limited sample of his new philosophy, in the Discourse with its attached essays. It offered some initial results of his metaphysical investigations, including mindâ€”body dualism. It did not, however, engage in the deep skepticism of the later Meditations, nor did it claim to establish, metaphysically, that the essence of matter is extension. This last conclusion was presented merely as a hypothesis whose fruitfulness could be tested and proven by way of its results, as contained in the attached essays on Dioptrics and Meteorology. In his Meteorology, Descartes described his general hypothesis about the nature of matter, before continuing on to provide accounts of vapors, salt, winds, clouds, snow, rain, hail, lightning, the rainbow, coronas, and parhelia. He presented a corpuscularian basis for his physics, which denied the atoms-and-void theory of ancient atomism and affirmed that all bodies are composed from one type of matter, which is infinitely divisible 6: In the World, he had presented his non-atomistic corpuscularism, but without denying void space outright and without affirming infinite divisibility Indeed, Descartes claimed that he could explain these qualities themselves through matter in motion The four Aristotelian elements, earth, air, fire, and water, had substantial forms that combined the basic qualities of hot, cold, wet, and dry: For earth, that activity is to approach the center to the universe; water has the same tendency, but not as strongly. For this reason, Aristotelians explained, the planet earth has formed at the center, with water on its surface. This form then organizes that matter into the shape of a rabbit, including organizing and directing the activity of its various organs and physiological processes. Although in the World and Meteorology Descartes avoided outright denial of substantial forms and real qualities, it is clear that he intended to deny them 1: Two considerations help explain his tentative language: In , Descartes fathered a daughter named Francine. This was the Meditations, and presumably he was revising or recasting the Latin treatise from In the end, he and Mersenne collected seven sets of objections to the Meditations, which Descartes published with the work, along with his replies , Some objections were from unnamed theologians, passed on by Mersenne; one set came from the Dutch priest Johannes Caterus; one set was from the Jesuit philosopher Pierre Bourdin; others were from Mersenne himself, from the philosophers Pierre Gassendi and Thomas Hobbes, and from the Catholic philosopher-theologian Antoine Arnauld. As previously mentioned, Descartes considered the Meditations to contain the principles of his physics. Descartes and his followers included topics concerning the nature of the mind and mindâ€”body interaction within physics or natural philosophy, on which, see Hatfield Once Descartes had presented his metaphysics, he felt free to proceed with the publication of his entire physics. However, he needed first to teach it to speak Latin 3: He hatched a scheme to publish a Latin version of his physics the Principles together with a scholastic Aristotelian work on physics, so that the comparative advantages would be manifest. For this purpose, he chose the Summa philosophiae of Eustace of St. That part of his plan never came to fruition. His intent remained the same: Ultimately, his physics was taught in the Netherlands, France, England, and parts of Germany. The Principles appeared in Latin in , with a French translation following in He also presented an

image of the relations among the various parts of philosophy, in the form of a tree: Thus the whole of philosophy is like a tree. The roots are metaphysics, the trunk is physics, and the branches emerging from the trunk are all the other sciences, which may be reduced to three principal ones, namely medicine, mechanics and morals. His intent had been also to explain in depth the origins of plants and animals, human physiology, mindâ€"body union and interaction, and the function of the senses. In the end, he had to abandon the discussion of plants and animals Princ. Nonetheless, he was drawn into theological controversy with Calvinist theologians in the Netherlands. Already by , Gisbert Voetius â€" , a theologian at Utrecht, expressed his displeasure over this to Mersenne 3: Controversy brewed, at first between Regius and Voetius, with Descartes advising the former. The controversy simmered through the mids. Descartes replied with his Comments on a Certain Broadsheet In the mids, Descartes continued work on his physiological system, which he had pursued throughout the s. He allowed his Treatise on Man to be copied 4: During this period he corresponded with Princess Elisabeth, at first on topics in metaphysics stemming from her reading of the Meditations and then on the passions and emotions. Eventually, he wrote the Passions of the Soul , which gave the most extensive account of his behavioral physiology to be published in his lifetime and which contained a comprehensive and original theory of the passions and emotions. In , Descartes accepted the invitation of Queen Christina of Sweden to join her court. On the day he delivered them to her, he became ill. He died on 11 February Readers of the philosophical works of Immanuel Kant are aware of the basic distinction between his critical and precritical periods. Readers of the works of G. Leibniz are also aware of his philosophical development, although in his case there is less agreement on how to place his writings into a developmental scheme. In effect, he adopted a hypothetico-deductive scheme of confirmation, but with this difference:

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8: Aristotle's Psychology (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Range-of-motion and stretching exercises. Muscular dystrophy can restrict the flexibility and mobility of joints. Limbs often draw inward and become fixed in that position.

Second Impression March Theosophical Publishing House Adyar, Chennai [Madras] India [Page 1] THERE is so much confusion of thought with regard to the meaning of the three stages of consciousness which I have described under the names Emotion, Intellect and Spirituality, that I think we shall not waste our hour this evening if we devote it to the consideration of these stages of consciousness, trying to define them accurately and to understand exactly what is meant by the name which is given to each. And it is not only that by this study we shall, perhaps, somewhat clarify our ideas, but also we shall find that answers present themselves to certain rather curious problems that appear in human life from time to time, problems that are puzzling in their nature and that give rise to a good deal of bewildered questioning. We find people, for instance, asking why it is that we sometimes see an apparently fundamental change take place in a person within the limits of a single incarnation, and why someone who looks by no means hopeful during the earlier stages of his life should [Page 2] perhaps evolve very rapidly during the last half of his incarnation. Then, again, another question that sometimes arises is: Why is it that people who in many ways do not seem to be qualified, show none the less certain signs of spiritual growth? What is there in their nature which enables them to acquire certain spiritual faculties, when, looking at them from the purely external standpoint, they would not seem to be sufficiently evolved to show forth these qualities? Why is it, as I have often heard people say, that you can sometimes obtain better and wiser advice from a person in whom the higher intellect is not largely developed, but who shows very strongly the qualities of compassion, benevolence and sympathy, than from an intellect far more highly trained, than from a well-developed mind? Now if these stages of consciousness are not understood, we are apt to answer such questions in a very mistaken fashion; and in a fashion, moreover, that is not only mistaken in itself, but is also likely to give rise to certain serious mistakes in conduct, certain grave blunders in our attempts to forward our own evolution. Thus we find people sometimes mistaking abounding emotion for spirituality, sometimes confusing the mere surging up of feeling with the strong potencies that come down from the spiritual world; and it is partly in order that we may avoid those [Page 3] blunders, that I am going to ask you to follow me this evening in a somewhat careful analysis of these stages of consciousness, bringing them under the light of that Theosophical teaching which has illuminated for many of us so many problems in the past, and which illuminates so many new problems now. If we look at the question from the ordinary standpoint of western psychology we find in our text-books the very familiar division of the mind into emotion, intellect and will. When we come to look a little more closely into this classification, we find that under the heading emotion sub-classes are made: Then we have feelings, which are said to arise from the grouping and co-ordination of these primitive sensations, complex in their nature â€" sometimes exceedingly complex â€" but none the less traced down to these simple sensations, which, grouped together according to their nature, gradually produce that which is recognized as feeling; so that under this heading emotion we have the two sub-classes of sensations and feelings. All their forces would be spiritual forces, all consciousness working in them would be a consciousness spiritual in its nature, spiritual Beings would have there their habitat. If, then, omitting also for the moment the mental region, we look at the two lower planes â€" the astral and the physical â€" we find that these may be classed together as phenomenal. In these phenomenal worlds evolution takes place with regard to the astral body, the etheric double and the dense physical. These three bodies belong, of course, to the astral and the physical planes, which are capable of being classed together as phenomenal, just as the two higher planes are classed together as spiritual. They are essentially the worlds of phenomena, the worlds of concrete objects, the worlds in which [Page 5] forms are found with all their limitations; whereas the two higher are worlds which to the lower scrutiny are formless, in which the life is continually manifesting itself and moulding the subtle matter of those planes into immediate expression of itself. So that the great characteristic of the two higher regions is the manifestation of life, the great characteristic of the two lower the manifestation of form. Thus we may classify them in these pairs as

phenomenal and spiritual. Those levels, then, are distinctly related to the two lower worlds. But when we pass on to the higher, the upper half of the mental, we find that the intellect takes [Page 6] on the characteristics which belong to the higher regions or spiritual world. It is abstract, not concrete, in its character ; it deals with ideas which from the standpoint of the concrete intellect are formless, those ideas that have the peculiar characteristic of existing in their own world as things perfectly intelligible, perfectly distinct, perfectly clear as seen by the intuition of manas, but that none the less, the moment they pass on to the lower level of the mental plane, are found not to be one but many in every caseâ€"one abstract idea belonging to the formless world giving birth perhaps to hundreds of concrete ideas, each one distinct with its own characteristic form. So that, looked at in this way, we see that the mental plane seems to divide itself into this dual relationship to the worlds above it and the worlds below. Consciousness working thereon shows out these two great characteristics â€" the concrete dealing with the phenomenal, and the abstract reaching upwards toward the spiritual. This plane is essentially the human plane, it is the great battleground of humanity; none of the combats that take place on the physical or the astral planes are to be compared in their intensity, in their importance, in their subtlety, with the combats that are waged on the mental plane. It is the plane of balance, the plane having two below [Page 7] it and two above it, the central plane for humanity, and in that sense the most important and the most characteristic in human evolution. It is there that the " I" develops, the root and the center of individuality; hence it is that on this plane all the most terrible combats are waged. It is the place where success or failure comes to humanity in the course of our world-evolution. If we would understand the consciousness which is working on these planes, we must note the characteristics of each plane, and these will in turn be characteristics of the consciousness in its activity on any given plane; and the more we are able to recognize each of these planes as separate from the others, as having its own place in evolution, the more shall we be able to understand the workings of consciousness on each, the attributes which it will necessarily develop, the characteristics which it will inevitably show. And if we can work these out fairly, clearly and definitely, we shall not run into the danger of confusion into which I notice so many of our students do run, sometimes thinking that the emotional [Page 8] is the spiritual, and utterly misunderstanding the place of the mental in the total evolution of man. There is one thing that we shall have to consider when we are dealing with consciousness, which does not at once come out clearly and plainly in this broad view that I have been taking. There is a kind of borderland between the astral and the mental planes; not a borderland in the sense of anything that intervenes between the two, but a region which is in a very real sense common to both; a region in which the higher matter of the astral plane and the lower matter of the mental plane work together in a peculiar and co-ordinated fashion, so that you cannot entirely separate them in their working, so that characteristics of both planes are there found to be united. And some of you, I dare say, in your studies, especially in reading the writings of [Page 9] H. Blavatsky, have sometimes been a little confused by this division which is brought in by her. The recognition of that will help us considerably in clearing up some of the difficulties that are left by the ordinary western division, between emotions, taken as divided into sensations and feelings, and the differences that arise between the different classes of feelings, which you will find in a moment that I shall prefer to separate off definitely as emotional. One other point has to be considered before I take up these things separately, and it is this: There is but one life, no matter how different may be its manifestations; it is the essential consciousness, and that unit is the root of our being. Everything that is in us comes forth from that; and we should think of it as a great stream of outpouring energy, which changes its appearance and its color as it clothes itself in the matter of one plane after another, the color being lent it by the plane â€" the coloring matter, we might almost call it. Hence that same central plane is the meeting-place of the two streams - another thing that shows us its enormous importance and the central position which I gave to it in the five as a whole. It is the meeting-ground of the two great waves of evolution, the one going Up wards, from the second Logos, the other coming downwards from the first: Let us see, then, how emotion is to be distinguished, how it arises and how it manifests itself. We may here utilize quite rightly and quite fully the western psychology in the analysis that it gives of sensations and feelings. That climbing of the mineral to the vegetable begins, as we [Page 12] know, by the vivifying of astral matter, the Monad drawing it round itself for the purpose of expressing the capacity of what we call sensation. As it passes

onwards from the vegetable to the animal, this astral matter is drawn very much more under the control of the Monad and is roughly shaped round it in the astral body of the animal, at which stage the characteristic of sensation becomes very marked. Now what is sensation? It is the power to respond to a stimulus from without, the response of the organism to something that touches it, the answer which it sends out to that touch, the sensibility to contact. We have learnt that this power of response resides in the astral matter, not in the physical, that the power of sensation is not a power which is located in the physical body, but that all that the physical body does is to provide certain organs whereby stimuli may be sent in from the physical world and conducted to the true centers of sensation in the astral body. If anything interfere with the link between the astral and the physical, sensation stops; dislocate the astral from the physical, and there is no sensation in the physical. As we know in the use of various drugs, when that dislocation is brought about we lose all power of sensation, of response to any stimulus that may touch us from without. As this astral body becomes better organized, these simple sensations aggregate themselves together into feelings, very much after the fashion that western psychology describes, and we have then more complicated movements in the astral body made up of a number of primary sensations, the astral body adding to the mere response to the external stimulus its own power which has been evolved by way of those repeated responses. So that it gradually acquires, as it were, a kind of ready-made apparatus; an apparatus composed of a number of vibrations which are always ready to come into action as a group, and these aggregated vibrations we may at this stage call feelings. They belong to the astral body, and they come as a great gush in answer to a stimulus, the impulse being in its nature the kind of sensation which gave rise within the astral body â€” by many repetitions and many workings of the astral body upon the sensation â€” to this feeling, which is then established as what we may call a group of vibrations; not the simple vibration of the answer that we call [Page 14] sensation, but the grouped, co-ordinated and modified vibrations which work together as a feeling. We then find that this mental matter begins to vibrate when the astral matter is set vibrating very vehemently, and that when these complicated groups of vibrations are active in the astral body, an answering vibration is set up in the growing mental body. That vibration lends to the feeling something of the mental character. Then memory comes in, and a little inclination to reason and to judgment, and so on; a certain intellectual quality is thus imparted to the feeling, which enriches and deepens it and tends to make it more permanent, giving it a more defined character of its own. This separates it off still more distinctly from other groups of feelings, or vibrations that are called feelings, in their turn; and this mental quality, which is due to the mental region inter-working with the astral, gives us what I will define as emotion. So that we have now three classes instead of [Page 15] the two of western psychology which takes emotion as the whole. It will probably make these theoretical distinctions, as we may perhaps call them, a little clearer if I take two illustrations. One, which you would generally characterize â€” when you bring morality into the question â€” as good, and the other which you would characterize â€” regarded from the moral standpoint â€” as bad. Certain sensations in primitive man, as in the animal, are pleasurable, others painful. Take the group of pleasurable sensations which arise either in the animal or in the animal-man in contact with another animal or animal-man of the opposite sex â€” I am using the word man, of course, in the double sense. Where there is sex difference, the coming into touch with each other gives rise, at the earliest possible stage, to a [Page 16] certain feeling of mutual attraction, a feeling which will be called pleasurable in its nature and which attracts the two together. It is nothing more than a response of the nature of sensation on the part of each to the stimulus afforded by the other; but the two opposites which find one of their expressions in sex â€” those two opposites that run all through the universe and that express themselves as sex on the physical plane â€” when they come towards each other embodied in two forms separated for the time, attract each other. Each acts as a stimulus to the other and there is the stimulus giving rise to a sensation; but it is a complete inter-action, each acting as a stimulus to the opposite, each feeling the sensation in reply to that stimulus. There is there nothing but the simple sensation in the most primitive form. After a time, however, the activity of the astral body, the grouping together of many such sensations and the placing them, as it were, in connection with beings that have the characteristics of the opposite sex, give rise to a feeling which we may then characterize as something more than a mere sexual sensation. We might call it passion still animal whether in the brute or in the animal-man, but distinguishable

from mere sensation, less primitive in its character, with a great deal more astral force and life coming [Page 17] into it. So that the consciousness â€" which, remember, is a unit â€" responding by this far more highly organized astral grouping, will have far more complicated vibrations; and these we may speak of as sexual passion. Later there will be a recognition of many other elements that should enter into that passion to purify and to refine it, and all sorts of other ideas will come into connection with it â€" the ideas of sacrifice and self-surrender and helpfulness and desire to make happy â€" and then the whole feeling is enriched and purified and elevated by this influx of the intelligence working in the mental body. In this survey we get the three stages: The sensation, which is the mere response to the stimulus from the opposite sex; the passion, which is the more complicated feeling and into which very many more vibrations in the astral bodies enter; and the emotion, love, of a far higher character and containing far loftier possibilities. These, speaking generally, would be on the side that we should call good. Then, if we study the question on the side that we regard as evil, we may take a similar [Page 18] set of three stages in connection with pain. Pain is caused by two antagonists meeting each other, when their meeting gives rise, say by a blow inflicted by one on the other, to a sensation of pain â€" a response from the astral body, unpleasant, inharmonious, troublesome in its character. That, as a simple sensation, would be nothing more than pain. But gradually that passes, being connected with the one who inflicted the pain, into what we may call the passion of resentment, and the astral body feels an impulse to return the pain it has received; and this passion of resentment, looked at from the standpoint merely of the pairs of opposites, is the corresponding correlative of the passion of attraction on the other side. Hatred is an emotion, not simply a feeling, having this intellectual quality which has deepened and enriched it and made it keener and more subtle in its nature, capable of giving rise to other vibrations exceedingly destructive in their character, just as those given rise to by the vibrations of the emotion of love are constructive in their character. For here we have indeed one of [Page 19] those great pairs of opposites which are working throughout the whole of the universe. These two illustrations will probably enable you to bear in mind, in a somewhat concrete fashion, what I mean whether I am defining them rightly is a matter for debate by these three classes of sensations, passions and emotions, or sensations, feelings â€" if you like to use that word instead of passions â€" and emotions. In fact, if we think for a moment, we cannot imagine any of these things as existing alone; if we could think of a person as perfectly isolated in the universe, this outward-rushing energy would be stopped; it could not express itself except in connection with another. But now, when we come to deal with the mental plane, we are at once struck with this immense difference â€" that it is self-contained. So that the very first thing that the consciousness will do when it begins to work on the mental plane will be to draw itself inwards, carrying with it that with which it has come into [Page 21] contact on the astral plane. It cannot get ideas until it draws in from the astral body a large number of those emotions, which grow out of the feelings and sensations on the astral plane, and which have been worked up in the astral body and have been handed on by it, for the next activity, to the mental plane. All the great ideas with which that consciousness is going to work will be drawn from the sensations which have been obtained by the astral body coming into contact with the outer universe. There, again, western psychology is right; it is continually right in its earlier analysis, while it breaks down when it comes to deal with the deeper phases of consciousness. It is quite true that when dealing with the awakening mentality in man everything is found to depend upon what is supplied to it from outside: It will then send out a little answer, and as it sends it out it will draw back again, drawing with it the experiences it has obtained; but it cannot make any use of those experiences outside its own limits, it can do nothing with them as mental food, until it draws them within the circle of the mind and begins then to work upon them in its own sphere. Bear in mind, then, that fundamental difference of intellectual working. True, it must gather from outside, the astral body must hand on; but the condition of success for the intellectual working is that it shall concentrate itself on that which is obtained from the lower vehicle. Drawing in these results, these threads, it sets to work upon them, and all its characteristic workings are these internal vibrations which deal with the fruits of the experience gathered from outside. It puts side by side number of these things which we call at this stage perceptions, and these perceptions or percepts are ranged side by side, and the mind contemplates them and begins to develop what we call the power of comparison. Looking at them all, it sees their likenesses and their differences and

compares one with another. Having thus considered and compared them, it begins to draw out their likenesses and puts those likenesses together, and out of them forms an idea of a rather more elaborate character: We find now an immense amount of what we call analysis â€" that is, the breaking up of these things by the comparison which recognizes identities and differences; and by fixing the attention on differences the process of analysis goes on. Thus the mind, in its lower stages, by taking all these concrete ideas which it evolves from all that it has obtained from the outer world, by putting them together and classifying them, by building up more complicated ideas out of them, develops, by means of this concrete activity, all the powers that we recognize as the intellectual powers â€" judgment, reasoning, comparison, memory, then the drawing of conclusions, the deductive and inductive faculties, the logical faculties â€" all these things are gradually evolved. But if we consider them, we shall see that their evolution must depend on the power of the mind to isolate itself, so that it shall not be confused by inrushes from the outer world. It wants to be alone, it wants to be quiet, it wants to shut the doors of the senses, and within its own self-contained realm to apply itself to those results which it has obtained from the lower vehicles in which the consciousness has been functioning. It is only as this has gone on to a very great extent, as the phenomenal world has been used [Page 24] for the shaping of all these concrete ideas and the working upon them and the reasoning upon them, it is only then that the higher faculties of the intelligence will begin to evolve on the formless plane, and abstract thought â€" the drawing out of the common element in these various separated concrete ideas â€" will begin. Slowly and gradually that lower activity will make active the higher manas; on its own plane it will enter on its own especial work of abstract thinking, and the highest intellectual faculties will then be gradually developed.

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9: Muscular dystrophy - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic

Muscular dystrophy is a group of inherited diseases that damage and weaken your muscles over time. This damage and weakness is due to the lack of a protein called dystrophin, which is necessary.

Comparison , General observations on the Perceptive Faculties , The faculties falling under this genus do not form ideas, or procure knowledge ; their sole function is to produce a propensity of a specific kind. These faculties are common to man with the lower animals. Nam in pueris veneris stimulus sominis secretion! In the exit on p. The size of the cerebellum is indicated by the extension of the inferior surface of the occipital bone backwards and downwards, or by the thickness of the neck at these parts, between the ears. The difference between a moderate and a large development, will be understood by observing the thickness of the top of the neck in Figs. In some individuals, the lobes of the cerebellum descend or droop, increasing the convexity of the occipital bone, rather than its expansion between the ears. In such cases, the projection may be felt during life by the hand, if firmly pressed on the neck. In the skull Fig. In the former, however, the large size is indicated by the drooping of the bone ; in the latter, by the large circumference backwards from ear to ear, or by a thick neck. The external muscles of the neck are attached to the skull in the line of this circumference. In this skull Fig. It is inserted into the inner surface of the occipital bone at 48 in the Fig. In some animals which leap, this separation is produced by a thin plate of bone ; but Dr "Vimont says that this rule is not universal, as the tentorium is membranous in the squirrel, hare, and in some other animals which leap. At 48 in the Fig. In order to ascertain the functions of the cerebellum, Dr Gall compared its size during life with the energy of the instinct of reproduction. In this investigation, it is necessary to consider the nature of the propensity, and the great size of its organ. The cerebellum, even when moderately developed, is a large organ. It generally comes into action, not, like the others, gradually, and in the course of a series of years, but rapidly and with great vigour at the arrival of puberty. Persons unacquainted with these facts are liable to err in their estimate of the proportion which should exist between the strength of the propensity and the size of the organ. They expect to find a large cerebellum, when a practised phrenologist would look for one of only moderate dimensions- To remove this source of error, I observe that, from the cerebellum being a large organ, and from its coming rapidly into play, the impulses which it communicates are often felt by the individual to be superior in intensity and urgency to those of the other feelings which he had previously experienced ; and he concludes that, therefore, his cerebellum must be one of the largest possible dimensions which may be highly erroneous. Even a moderate-sized cerebellum, and much more so one that is of full size, combined with an active temperament,1 produces feelings of very considerable strength. The objects which excite the instinct beings of 1 The influence of the temperaments has already been oxphiined in this work. When the cerebellum is really large, and the temperament active, the individual becomes distinguished from his fellows by the predominance of his amorous propensities. In all his vacant moments, his mind dwells on objects related to this faculty, and the gratification of it is the most important object of his thoughts. If his moral and intellectual organs be weak, he will, without scruple, invade the sanctity of unsuspecting innocence and connubial bliss, and become a deceiver, destroyer, and sensual fiend of the most hideous description. These observations will enable the reader to understand what degrees of intensity in the instinct may be expected to accompany different degrees of development of the organ. The cerebellum is connected with the brain ; for its fibres originate in the corpora restiformia, from which also the organs of other animal propensities arise. Certain fibres originating in that source, after passing through the optic thalami, expand into the organs of Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness. The nerves of sight 2, 2, pi. These arrangements of cerebral and nervous structure correspond with the facts, that the eyes express most powerfully the passion of love ; that abuses of the amative propensity produce blindness and deafness ; and that this feeling subsequently excites Adhesiveness, Combative-AMATIVENESS. The cerebellum consists of three portions, a central and two lateral. The central is in direct communication with the corpora restiformia, and the two lateral portions are brought into communication with each other by the pans Varolii. Dr Gall was led to the discovery of the function of this organ in the following manner. He was physician to a widow of irreproachable character, who was seized with nervous affections, to

which succeeded severe nymphomania. In the violence of a paroxysm, he supported her head, and was struck with the great size and heat of the neck. She stated, that heat and tension of these parts always preceded a paroxysm. He followed out, by numerous observations, the idea, suggested by this occurrence, of connexion between the amative propensity and the cerebellum, and he soon established the point to his own satisfaction. This faculty gives rise to the sexual feeling. In newly born children, the cerebellum is the least developed of all the cerebral parts. At this period, the upper and posterior part of the neck, corresponding to the cerebellum, appears attached almost to the middle of the base of the skull. The weight of the cerebellum is then to that of the brain as one to thirteen, fifteen, or twenty. In adults, it is as one to six, seven, or eight. The cerebellum enlarges much at puberty, and attains its full size between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six. The neck then appears greatly more expanded behind. In general, the cerebellum is less in females than in males. In old age it frequently diminishes. There is no constant proportion between the brain and it in all individuals ; just as there is no invariable proportion between this feeling and the other powers of the mind. Sometimes the cerebellum is largely developed before the age of puberty. In the cast of the skull of Dr Hette, sold in the shops, the development is small, and the feeling corresponded. Dr Caldwell has given, in The Annals of Phrenology, vol. Those who have not 1 See Phren. Flourens, by whom certain experiments were performed on the lower animals, chiefly "by inflicting injuries on their cerebella, contends that these experiments shew that the cerebellum serves for the regulation of muscular motion. He made experiments also on the corpora siriata and tubercula quadrigemina, with the following results: The fact is, that all parts of the nervous system are so intimately connected, that the infliction of injury on one deranges others ; and hence this is not the way to determine the functions of any, even its least important parts. This is now admitted by all sound physiologists ; among others by Sir Charles Bell. I have translated it, however, and printed it uniformly with this work On the Functions of the Cerebellum: Broussais on the organ and propensity of Amativeness, and added a number of illustrative cases collected by myself, some of which are referred to in the text. With respect to the functions of the cerebellum, the reader may consult also The Lancet of 28th April and 15th September ; The Medico-Chirurgical Review, October , p. In cutting deeply into the cerebellum, these fibres would be irritated, and through them irritation would be communicated to the whole of the motory tract of the spinal marrow. It is not difficult, therefore, to account for the disturbance of motion which ensued from the experiments of Flourens and Magendie. Dr Gall has ably commented on these experiments, and shewn that they do not infringe on the functions assigned by him to the cerebellum. This seems not improbable ; and in the appendix, No. IV, I have stated the results of the most recent experiments and observations in support of this proposition. Dr Caldwell, however, has well shewn, in the Annals of Phrenology, vol. Mr Scott, in an excellent essay on the influence of this propensity on the higher sentiments and intellect,1 observes, that it has been regarded by some individuals as almost synonymous with pollution, and the notion has been entertained that it cannot be even approached without defilement. This mistake has arisen from attention being directed too exclusively to the abuses of the propensity. Like every thing that forms part of the system of nature, it bears the stamp of wisdom and excellence in itself, although liable to abuse. It exerts a quiet but effectual influence in the general intercourse between the sexes, giving rise in each to a sort of kindly interest in all that concerns the other. This disposition to mutual kindness between the sexes does not arise from Benevolence or Adhesiveness, or any other sentiment or propensity, alone ; because, if such were its exclusive sources, it would be equally displayed in the intercourse of the individuals of each sex among themselves, which it is not. So far the contrary, that the want of some feeling of this sort is regarded, wherever it appears, as a very palpable defect, and a most unamiable trait in the character. It softens all the proud, irascible, and antisocial principles of our nature, in every thing which regards that sex which is the object of it ; and it increases the activity and force of all the kindly and benevolent affections. This explains many facts which appear in the mutual regards of the sexes towards each other. Men are, generally speaking, more generous and kind, more benevolent and charitable, towards women, than they are to men, or than women are to above mentioned, p. Dr Spurzheim observes, that individuals in whom the organ is very large, ought not to be dedicated to the profession of religion, in countries where chastity for life is required of the clergy. The organ is more prone to activity in warm than in cold climates. When very large, however, its function is powerfully manifested even in the

frozen regions. The Greenlanders and other tribes of Esquimaux, for example, are remarkable for the strength of the feeling ; and their skulls, of which the Phrenological Society possesses twenty-one specimens, indicate a large development of the cerebellum.

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