

1: How to Write a Progress Report (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Photography site with a percentage of all print purchases going to charity.

Creative and Mental Growth Scribbling stage First disordered scribbles are simply records of enjoyable kinesthetic activity, not attempts at portraying the visual world. After six months of scribbling, marks are more orderly as children become more engrossed. Soon they begin to name scribbles, an important milestone in development. The first representational attempt is a person, usually with circle for head and two vertical lines for legs. Later other forms develop, clearly recognizable and often quite complex. Children continually search for new concepts so symbols constantly change. The schematic stage The child arrives at a "schema," a definite way of portraying an object, although it will be modified when he needs to portray something important. At this stage, there is definite order in space relationships: The dawning realism The child finds that schematic generalization no longer suffices to express reality. This dawning of how things really look is usually expressed with more detail for individual parts, but is far from naturalism in drawing. Space is discovered and depicted with overlapping objects in drawings and a horizon line rather than a base line. Children begin to compare their work and become more critical of it. While they are more independent of adults, they are more anxious to conform to their peers. The pseudo- naturalistic stage This stage marks the end of art as spontaneous activity as children are increasingly critical of their drawings. The focus is now on the end product as they strive to create "adult-like" naturalistic drawings. Light and shadow, folds, and motion are observed with mixed success, translated to paper. Space is depicted as three-dimensional by diminishing the size of objects that are further away. The period of decision Art at this stage of life is something to be done or left alone. Natural development will cease unless a conscious decision is made to improve drawing skills. Students are critically aware of the immaturity of their drawing and are easily discouraged. Betty Edwards Creative and Mental Growth The scribbling stage Random scribbles begin at age one-and-a-half, but quite quickly take on definite shapes. Circular movement is first because it is most natural anatomically. The stage of symbols After weeks of scribbling, children make the discovery of art: Circular form becomes a universal symbol for almost anything. Pictures that tell stories At four or five, the child begins to tell stories or work out problems with her drawings, changing basic forms as needed to express meaning. Often once the problem is expressed, the child feels better able to cope with it. The Landscape By five or six, children develop a set of symbols to create a landscape that eventually becomes a single variation repeated endlessly. A blue line and sun at the top of the page and a green line at the bottom become symbolic representations of the sky and ground. Landscapes are composed carefully, giving the impression that removing any single form would throw off the balance of the whole picture. The stage of complexity At nine or ten years, children try for more detail, hoping to achieve greater realism, a prized goal. Concern for where things are in their drawings is replaced by concern for how things look-- particularly tanks, dinosaurs, super heroes, etc. The stage of realism The passion for realism is in full bloom. When drawings do not "come out right" look real they seek help to resolve conflict between how the subject looks and previously stored information that prevents their seeing the object as it really looks. Struggle with perspective, foreshortening, and similar spatial issues as they learn how to see. The crisis period The beginning of adolescence marks the end of artistic development among most children, due to frustration at "getting things right. Edwards believes that proper teaching methods will help children learn to see and draw and prevent this crisis. Copyright and Susan K. Donley, All Rights Reserved Adapted from teacher inservice training materials for early childhood, art education, and special education workshops.

2: Brown Recluse Spider Bite, Pictures, Stages, Symptoms, Treatment & Home Remedies

How to take the best progress pictures in 3 steps It's easy to get discouraged when we're starting a program thinking we aren't seeing enough "weight" come off (stay off the scale!) or that the trouble areas on our body aren't responding "fast enough."

The evolution of pictorialism from the 19th century well into the s was both slow and determined. From its roots in Europe it spread to the U. Prior to pictorialism emerged through advocates who were mainly in England, Germany, Austria and France. By pictorialism had reached countries around the world, and major exhibitions of pictorial photography were held in dozens of cities. Stieglitz, who had worked so long for this moment, responded by indicating he was already thinking of a new vision beyond pictorialism. He wrote, "It is high time that the stupidity and sham in pictorial photography be struck a solarplexus blow Let the photographer make a perfect photograph. And if he happens to be a lover of perfection and a seer, the resulting photograph will be straight and beautiful - a true photograph. White and others took over the leadership of a new generation of photographers. Developed countries of the world focused on more and more in the industry and growth, and art reflected this change by featuring hard-edged images of new buildings, airplanes and industrial landscapes. Pictorialism had, for the most part, run its course, but in the early part of the 21st century it is now more popular than ever[citation needed]. Adolf Fassbender, a 20th-century photographer who continued to make pictorial photographs well into the s, believed that pictorialism is eternal because it is based upon beauty first. He wrote "There is no solution in trying to eradicate pictorialism for one would then have to destroy idealism, sentiment and all sense of art and beauty. There will always be pictorialism. When he returned to his home country in , he greatly influenced his colleagues by exhibiting what one newspaper called photographs that could be "mistaken for works of art. The Club, founded by Carl Sma, Federico Mallmann and Charles Scolik, was founded to foster relationships with photographic groups in other countries. It regularly featured articles from influential foreign photographers such as Alfred Stieglitz and Robert Demachy. Initially a small, informal group, Das Kleeblatt increased its influence in the Wiener Camera-Klub through its international connections, and several other organizations promoting pictorialism were created in other cities throughout the region. As in other countries, interest in pictorialism faded after World War I, and eventually most of the Austrian organization slipped into obscurity during the s. This inspired him to bring together a group of pictorial photographers in Toronto, the Studio Club in Toronto, with Harold Mortimer-Lamb and fellow Secessionist Percy Hodgins. Carter and fellow photographer Arthur Goss attempted to introduce pictorialist principles to the members of the Toronto Camera Club , although their efforts were met with some resistance. They invited like-minded photographers, including Frank Sutcliffe , Frederick H. Soon The Linked Ring was at the forefront of the movement to have photography regarded as an art form. After The Linked Ring invited a select group of Americans as members, debates broke out about the goals and purpose of the club. When more American than British members were shown at their annual exhibit in , a motion was introduced to disband the organization. By The Linked Ring has dissolved, and its members went their own way. They are particularly well known for their use of pigment processes, especially gum bichromate. Both of them also wrote many articles for the Bulletin du Photo-Club de Paris and La Revue de Photographie , a magazine which quickly became the most influential French publication dealing with artistic photography during the early 20th century. Nowadays Karl Maria Udo Remmes represents the style of pictorialism in the field of theatrical backstage photography. Japan[edit] In photographers Ogawa Kazumasa , W. Burton , Kajima Seibei and several others formed the Nihon Shashin-kai Japan Photographic Society in order to promote geijutsu shashin art photography in that country. Acceptance of this new style was slow at first, but in Burton coordinated a major invitational exhibition known as Gaikoku Shashin-ga Tenrain-kai or the Foreign Photographic Art Exhibition. The breadth and depth of this exhibition had a tremendous impact on Japanese photographers, and it "galvanized the discourse of art photography throughout the country. In a new magazine called Shashin Geppo Monthly Photo Journal was started, and for many years it was the centerpiece for the advancement of and debates about pictorialism. This new group promoted their own concepts of what

they called "the inner truth" of art photography. In the s new organizations were formed that bridged the transition between pictorialism and modernism. They initially focused on naturalistic themes and favored platinum printing. Russia[edit] Pictorialism spread to Russia first through European magazines and was championed by photography pioneers Evgeny Vishnyakov in Russia and Jan Bulhak from Poland. Soon after a new generation of pictorialists became active. In the Russian Photographic Society was established in Moscow, but differences of opinion among the members led to the establishment of a second organization, the Moscow Society of Art Photography. Both were the primary promoters of pictorialism in Russia for many years. He refused to use any surface manipulation in his prints, saying that style "is not, cannot be and will never be photography. Unlike the rest of Europe, pictorialism remained popular in Spain throughout the s and s, and Ventosa was the most prolific pictorialist of that period. Unfortunately very few original prints remain from any of these photographers; most of their images are now known only from magazine reproductions. Through his writings, his organizing and his personal efforts to advance and promote pictorial photographers, Stieglitz was a dominant figure in pictorialism from its beginnings to its end. Following in the footsteps of German photographers, in Stieglitz established a group he called the Photo-Secession in New York. Stieglitz hand-picked the members of the group, and he tightly controlled what it did and when it did it. Stieglitz also continually promoted pictorialism through two publications he edited, Camera Notes and Camera Work and by establishing and running a gallery in New York that for many years exhibited only pictorial photographers the Little Galleries of the Photo-Secession. Holland Day was one of the most prolific and noted pictorialists of his time. White , who produced extraordinary pictorial photographs while in Ohio, went on to teach a whole new generation of photographers. McBride and Soichi Sunami. Sherling, Portrait Alexander J. Pictorial photographers began by taking an ordinary glass-plate or film negative. Some adjusted the focus of the scene or used a special lens to produce a softer image, but for the most part the printing process controlled the final appearance of the photograph. Pictorialists used a variety of papers and chemical processes to produce particular effects, and some then manipulated the tones and surface of prints with brushes, ink or pigments. The following is a list of the most commonly used pictorial processes. Unless otherwise noted, the descriptions below are summarized from these two books. This is a variant on the oil print process that allows a print to be enlarged. In this process a regular silver gelatin print is made, then bleached in a solution of potassium bichromate. This hardens the surface of the print and allows ink to stick to it. Both the lighter and darker areas of a bromoil print may be manipulated, providing a broader tonal range than an oil print. This is an extremely delicate print made by coating tissue paper with potassium bichromate, carbon black or another pigment and gelatin. Carbon prints can provide extraordinary detail and are among the most permanent of all photographic prints. Due to the stability of the paper both before and after processing, carbon printing tissue was one of the earliest commercially made photographic products. One of the earliest photographic processes, cyanotypes experienced a brief renewal when pictorialists experimented with their deep blue color tones. The color came from coating paper with light-sensitive iron salts. This sensitized solution slowly hardens where light strikes it, and these areas remain pliable for several hours. The photographer had a great deal of control by varying the mixture of the solution, allowing a shorter or longer exposure and by brushing or rubbing the pigmented areas after exposure. Made by applying greasy inks to paper coated with a solution of gum bichromate and gelatin. When exposed through a negative, the gum-gelatin hardens where light strikes it while unexposed areas remain soft. Through this process a photographer can manipulate the lighter areas of a gum print while the darker areas remain stable. An oil print cannot be enlarged since it has to be in direct contact with the negative. Platinum prints require a two-steps process. First, paper is sensitized with iron salts and exposed in contact with a negative until a faint image is formed. Then the paper is chemically developed in a process that replaces the iron salts with platinum. This produces an image with a very wide range of tones, each intensely realized. Pictorial photographers[edit] Following are two lists of prominent photographers who engaged in pictorialism during their careers. The first list includes photographers who were predominantly pictorialists for all or almost all of their careers generally those active from to The second list includes 20th-century photographers who used a pictorial style early in the careers but who are more well known for pure or straight photography. Photographers who were predominantly pictorialists[edit].

3: Pictures For Progress

Pictures and Progress examines the ways in which African American men and women variously used this new technology of representation to perform identities and to shape a dynamic visual culture.

Sorokin said, "The ancient Chinese, Babylonian, Hindu, Greek, Roman, and most of the medieval thinkers supporting theories of rhythmical, cyclical or trendless movements of social processes were much nearer to reality than the present proponents of the linear view". Therefore, Chinese proponents of modernization have looked to western models. According to Thompson, the late Qing dynasty reformer, Kang Youwei, believed he had found a model for reform and "modernisation" in the Ancient Chinese Classics. The last two centuries were familiar with the myth of progress. Our own century has adopted the myth of modernity. The one myth has replaced the other. Men ceased to believe in progress; but only to pin their faith to more tangible realities, whose sole original significance had been that they were the instruments of progress. This exaltation of the present The present is superior to the past, by definition, only in a mythology of progress. Thus one retains the corollary while rejecting the principle. There is only one way of retaining a position of whose instability one is conscious. One must simply refrain from thinking. World War I , World War II , and the rise of totalitarianism demonstrated that progress was not automatic and that technological improvement did not necessarily guarantee democracy and moral advancement. British historian Arnold J. Toynbee " felt that Christianity would help modern civilization overcome its challenges. Besides rejecting the lessons of the past, they Americanized the idea of progress by democratizing and vulgarizing it to include the welfare of the common man as a form of republicanism. As Romantics deeply concerned with the past, collecting source materials and founding historical societies, the Founding Fathers were animated by clear principles. They saw man in control of his destiny, saw virtue as a distinguishing characteristic of a republic, and were concerned with happiness, progress, and prosperity. Bury wrote in It cannot be proved that the unknown destination towards which man is advancing is desirable. The movement may be Progress, or it may be in an undesirable direction and therefore not Progress The Progress of humanity belongs to the same order of ideas as Providence or personal immortality. It is true or it is false, and like them it cannot be proved either true or false. Belief in it is an act of faith. In the postmodernist thought steadily gaining ground from the s, the grandiose claims of the modernizers are steadily eroded, and the very concept of social progress is again questioned and scrutinized. In the new vision, radical modernizers like Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong appear as totalitarian despots, whose vision of social progress is held to be totally deformed. Postmodernists question the validity of 19th century and 20th century notions of progress"both on the capitalist and the Marxist side of the spectrum. They argue that both capitalism and Marxism over-emphasize technological achievements and material prosperity while ignoring the value of inner happiness and peace of mind. Postmodernism posits that both dystopia and utopia are one and the same, overarching grand narratives with impossible conclusions. Progress trap Some 20th-century authors refer to the "Myth of Progress" to refer to the idea that the human condition will inevitably improve. In , English physician Montague David Eder wrote: Philosophers, men of science and politicians have accepted the idea of the inevitability of progress. The strongest critics of the idea of progress complain that it remains a dominant idea in the 21st century, and shows no sign of diminished influence. As one fierce critic, British historian John Gray b. The interaction of quickening scientific advance with unchanging human needs is a fate that we may perhaps temper, but cannot overcome Those who hold to the possibility of progress need not fear. The illusion that through science humans can remake the world is an integral part of the modern condition. Renewing the eschatological hopes of the past, progress is an illusion with a future. Recently the idea of progress has been generalized to psychology, being related with the concept of a goal, that is, progress is understood as "what counts as a means of advancing towards the end result of a given defined goal. Bury said that thought in ancient Greece was dominated by the theory of world-cycles or the doctrine of eternal return, and was steeped in a belief parallel to the Judaic " fall of man , " but rather from a preceding " Golden Age " of innocence and simplicity. Time was generally regarded as the enemy of humanity which depreciates the value of the world. He credits the Epicureans with having had a potential for

leading to the foundation of a theory of progress through their materialistic acceptance of the atomism of Democritus as the explanation for a world without an intervening deity. Xenophanes said "The gods did not reveal to men all things in the beginning, but men through their own search find in the course of time that which is better. The Renaissance of the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries changed the mindset in Europe towards an empirical view, based on a pantheistic interpretation of Plato. This induced a revolution in curiosity about nature in general and scientific advance, which opened the gates for technical and economic advance. Furthermore, the individual potential was seen as a never-ending quest for being God-like, paving the way for a view of Man based on unlimited perfection and progress. Age of Enlightenment In the Enlightenment , French historian and philosopher Voltaire " was a major proponent. His subsequent notion of the historical idea of progress saw science and reason as the driving forces behind societal advancement. Immanuel Kant " argued that progress is neither automatic nor continuous and does not measure knowledge or wealth, but is a painful and largely inadvertent passage from barbarism through civilization toward enlightened culture and the abolition of war. Kant called for education, with the education of humankind seen as a slow process whereby world history propels mankind toward peace through war, international commerce, and enlightened self-interest. The difficulties and dangers of life provided the necessary stimuli for human development, while the uniquely human ability to evaluate led to ambition and the conscious striving for excellence. Man found his happiness only in effort. He said, "Had population and food increased in the same ratio, it is probable that man might never have emerged from the savage state". Most scholars concluded this growth of scientific knowledge and methods led to the growth of industry and the transformation of warlike societies into an industrial and pacific one. They agreed as well that there had been a systematic decline of coercion in government, and an increasing role of liberty and of rule by consent. There was more emphasis on impersonal social and historical forces; progress was increasingly seen as the result of an inner logic of society. He describes the mid 19th century condition in The Communist Manifesto as follows: The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form, was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty, and agitation distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones. All fixed, fast frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away, all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air, all which is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses his real condition of life and his relations with his kind. No social order is ever destroyed before all the productive forces for which it is sufficient have been developed, and new superior relations of production never replace older ones before the material conditions for their existence have matured within the framework of the old society. Marxism further states that capitalism, in its quest for higher profits and new markets, will inevitably sow the seeds of its own destruction. Marxists believe that, in the future, capitalism will be replaced by socialism and eventually communism. The unreasonable man persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man. Thus, by the beginning of the 20th century, two opposing schools of thought "Marxism and liberalism" believed in the possibility and the desirability of continual change and improvement. Marxists strongly opposed capitalism and the liberals strongly supported it, but the one concept they could both agree on was modernism , a trend of thought which affirms the power of human beings to make, improve and reshape their society, with the aid of scientific knowledge, technology and practical experimentation.

4: Skin Cancer Pictures Early Stages | Skin Cancer

Dementia refers to a category of diseases that cause loss of memory and deterioration in other mental functions. Dementia occurs due to physical changes in the brain and is a progressive disease.

The plan is to place more resources into prevention rather than waiting for the population to succumb to the big diseases heart, diabetes, cancer etc. This is a great leap forward – I was starting to worry when attending a Science Festival talk last year, one particular panel was discussing new health innovations and how to detect disease earlier, and as if reading my mind, a gentleman in the audience asked how the NHS could help advise people to live healthier lifestyles. She was adamant the responsibility did not lie with the NHS to do this, and that if someone could be so stupid as to live unhealthily that it was their problem. Well, as the NHS have finally concluded it has very become their own financial problem. The plan also recommends that bosses should do more to keep staff healthy. They include Wearing as a year-old biker girl in a white vest with breast enhancements and tattoos, and a more down-to-earth Wearing in a dowdy yellow sweater posing happily with her real-life partner, Michael Landy, who is also digitally aged. There is also a triptych comprising an image of Wearing as she is today, one of her digitally aged, and a blank space to be filled in with a photograph when the artist really is Wearing poses in front of the wall of images showing her year-old selves. Both are from vastly different backgrounds but there are many parallels between them, hence the reason for the show. The Future of Personalised Health Care Change My Face is now working more with start ups who are accessing our age progression software to flag up warning signs about health and for users of their tech to seek out healthier lifestyles as well as screening. We are also working with the University of Tokyo which also has funding to develop an app to raise awareness of preventable diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease in Japan – with the emphasis on prevention being better than cure. Personalised medicine, I understand from them, is the future. Stats from the NHS show thousands of people in England could avoid an early death from one of the five most common killers: A child born today should expect to live a longer, healthier life than ever before. This chart shows the premature death toll by illness. Heart disease and stroke are together referred to as cardiovascular disease. Technology will ultimately supercede and luckily for us the more information we have at our fingertips, smartphone, accessible doctors etc the more pro-active we can be with our own future health. The clinic has a built-in pharmacy; the first round of any drugs your Forward doctor prescribes is free. And blood tests that can be performed and quickly analyzed on site are included, too, as are any wearable gadgets the doc wants to send home with you. It does not accept health insurance. Forward founder and CEO Adrian Aoun says the startup wants to change how patients approach going to the doctor.

5: Progress Images Â· Pixabay Â· Download Free Pictures

Pictures and Progress explores how, during the nineteenth century and the early twentieth, prominent African American intellectuals and activists understood photography's power to shape perceptions about race and employed the new medium in their quest for social and political justice. They sought both to counter widely circulating racist.

These occur in strokes and other brain injuries. The disease more commonly leads to problems with movement and motor control, but it also can cause dementia in some people. Frontotemporal dementia Frontotemporal dementia refers to a group of dementias that often cause changes in personality and behavior. It can also cause language difficulty. Mixed dementia Mixed dementia is dementia in which multiple types of dementia-causing brain abnormalities are present. No single test can determine whether you have dementia. Diagnosis is based on a range of medical tests and your medical history. If you exhibit symptoms of dementia your doctor will perform: Some common tests used to diagnose dementia include: The MMSE uses a point scale and includes questions that test memory, language use and comprehension, and motor skills, among other things. A score of 24 or higher indicates normal cognitive function. While scores 23 and below indicate that you have some degree of cognitive impairment. Mini-Cog test This is a short test for helping your doctor diagnose dementia. It involves these three steps: This score is based on your performance in these and other tests, as well as your medical history. The scores are as follows: A score of 0 is normal. A score of 0. A score of 1 is mild dementia. A score of 2 is moderate dementia. A score of 3 is severe dementia. Dementia progresses differently in everyone. MCI is characterized by losing things often, forgetfulness, and having trouble coming up with words. Mild dementia People may still be able to function independently in mild dementia. Common symptoms of mild dementia include: It becomes harder to perform regular daily activities and self-care as dementia progresses. Common symptoms during this stage include: Severe dementia often can cause: People with dementia will progress through these stages at different speeds and with differing symptoms. If you suspect you may be experiencing early symptoms of dementia, talk to your doctor. Early diagnosis also allows people to participate in clinical trials. This helps researchers develop new treatments and eventually find a cure. Medically reviewed by Timothy J.

6: Drawing Development in Children

Pictures / Progress Here is all the pictures that I have posted thus far. I thought it would be pretty cool to have one place to see the Before and During pictures After will come later.

Rash on various parts of the skin Muscle tension or cramping Very rarely, seizures or coma Stages of a Brown Recluse Spider Bite Generally, the brown recluse spider bites effects on the victim can be divided into three main stages. The stages are based on the signs and symptoms that are experienced. Brown recluse spider bite after various days stages Stage 1 In stage 1, you experience the initial symptoms of the bite such as stinging in the bite site. This happens from the time of the bite up to approximately 8 hours later. The action of the venom activates the immune system to try to neutralize the venom. Consequently, you experience itching and stinging, and later fierce pains. Furthermore, the bite site becomes inflamed and blisters start forming. Stage 2 In stage 2, the venom starts to destroy red blood cells around the bite site after about 8 hours or more. This restricts the oxygen supply to the bite area. As a result, the skin at the bite site becomes whitish or grayish with a small blue or purple spot. This is surrounded by a light red ring on the outer part. Stage 3 In stage 3, the venom has spread to the general blood circulation system after about 2 days. This causes the whole body to respond, producing with various symptoms. It is the time when you experience, fever, chills, and nausea, dizziness You might also see develop a rash that consists of small red dots, on some parts of your skin. In this stage, you will need immediate medical attention. Otherwise, you may develop severe symptoms such as seizures, coma or even a kidney failure. Pictures of Recluse Spider Bites We have inserted pictures of recluse spider bites and the spider itself. You may use the images to get a hint of what the spider looks like. Similarly, you may want to relate a bite to the pictures for clues. However, you should not use the images for self-diagnosis because they might resemble other conditions. Instead, visit your doctor for definitive diagnosis and proper treatment. However, a brown recluse spider is one of the two exceptions whose bites may be dangerous. The other spider is the black widow spider. A brown recluse spider bite can cause much trouble if it happens to bite you. Like the black widow spider, it has harmful venom that can cause extreme pain or painful blisters and later ulcers. Occasionally, it can cause more severe effects, especially in children. Rarely, fatal bites from brown recluse spider bites have been reported, mostly of children than adults. Therefore, you should not overlook a bite from this spider should. Instead, seek proper medical care timely. What to Do Immediately After Being Bitten In case a brown recluse spider bites you, you may want to take action in order to alleviate its effects or facilitate its treatment. Some of the typical measures you need to take include the following. Wash the Bite Site Wash the bite site and the surrounding area with soap and clean water. This might help wash away some of the venom and somehow reduce its effects on your body. Elevate the Affected Area If possible, raise and keep the affected part of your body in a higher a position. This will help prevent the spread of the venom to the other parts of your body. Tie a Snug Bandage above the Bite In case an arm or leg is the one affected, tie a snug bandage above the area. This will further prevent the spread of the venom to the other parts of your body. Be sure not to make it too tight such as to impair circulation of blood. Catch or Take a Photo of the Spider If possible, catch the spider and bring it with you to the health to your doctor. With the spider, the doctor will be able to definitively identify it and administer appropriate medication faster. However, be sure to do this only safely lest you expose yourself to further danger. Preferably, you can take a photo of the spider in case this is possible. If not, at least have a good look at its appearance so that you can describe it to your doctor. Seek Emergency Medical Attention Seek immediate emergency medical care, especially if the victim of the bite is a child. This is because bodies of children may not ward off the dangerous effects of the venom from the spider. This is a hour hotline at allows you to reach toxicology experts who will professionally attend to your spider bite. Diagnosis of Brown Recluse Spider Bites Unless is seen inflicting the bite or, you might not be able to tell the cause of your skin condition. You can make a good gaze if at least you see the spider around after the bite. Apparently, other bug bites or skin conditions may produce the same symptoms as a brown recluse spider bite. Such cases include the following: Bites from other types of spiders Stings or bites from other insects such as fleas, bedbugs, mosquitos, ants, and ticks Injuries such as thorn

injury, and burns Infections such as Strep and Staph infections, and early herpes simplex or herpes zoster shingles , Early Lyme disease Therefore, it is apparent that there are a few ways to reach a definitive diagnosis of a brown recluse spider bite. One is to at least see it inflicting the bite and describe it to the healthcare provider. Better still, you can take a photo of the spider or retrieve it and take it to the doctor. Medical Treatments for Brown Recluse Spider Bites Medical treatment is necessary if a child is bitten by a brown recluse spider. Children are not likely to ward off the venom from the spider. See your doctor immediately the spider bites your child or you just suspect this. Adults can try treating the bite at home with the remedies outlined in the next section of this post. However, medical treatment might also be necessary in adults in case of severe symptoms. In the treatment, steroids, anti-inflammatory, and antihistamines medications are used to reduce the effect of brown recluse venom. Your doctor may administer steroid cream or injections to the bite to reduce pain and swelling. On the other hand, the doctor may administer antihistamines to help reverse allergic response of the body to the venom. In addition, the doctor may administer antibiotics to prevent infections in the spider bite. In addition, antibiotics help stimulate the healing of any damaged skin tissue. Home Remedies for Brown Recluse Spider Bites For adult patients, a brown recluse spider bite can be effectively treated using home remedies. You need to see your doctor in case this happens to you. For mild symptoms, use the following home remedies to relieve pain and cure the bite faster. Wash the bite site well with soap and clean water. Apply a cold compress to the spider bite site to relieve Apply an antibiotic cream on the bite site to prevent infections Take over-the-counter painkillers. In case of an infection, you may need to take appropriate antibiotics You may need a tetanus shot, depending on your last date of immunization. Still, watch for any severe signs and symptoms and visit your healthcare provider in case of any When Should You See a Doctor? Generally, you need to see a doctor immediately in case you notice any of the following signs and symptoms: You experience trouble breathing You experience extreme pain or aches You suspect an infection at the bite area probably because it does not get better. An ulcer or blister with a dark center develops on the bite site. It might also look blue, purple or black or some other color You experience any other severe condition that you associate with the spider bite. How to Prevent Brown Recluse Spider Bites You can minimize the chances of brown recluse spider bites by taking various measures. This is especially necessary for places that these spiders inhabit. In anyone has to work near or around suspicious places like piles of logs, they should wear protective gear such as gloves. Check and shake items of clothing and beddings before using them, especially if they have been kept for long without use. Keep suspicious places clean to prevent infestation of brown recluse spider bites. Clean closets attics, sheds, and basements and such places regularly.

7: Pictures and Progress | Duke University Press

16 Overviews JOURNAL OF CREATION 23(3) The ape-to-human progression: the most common evolution icon is a fraud Jerry Bergman A review of the most published modern pictorial icon of evolution shows that it is fraudulent and based on known.

However, there is no definitive test to confirm the presence of MS and many of the symptoms also occur with other conditions, so the disease can be tough to diagnose. New diagnosis The next step on the continuum is receiving a diagnosis of MS. Your doctor will diagnose you with MS if there is clear evidence that, at two different points in time, you have had separate episodes of disease activity in your CNS. Often it can take time to make this diagnosis because other conditions must first be ruled out. In the new diagnosis stage, you will likely discuss treatment options with your doctor and learn new ways to manage everyday activities with your condition. There are different types and stages of MS. Learn more below about the different types. Clinically isolated syndrome CIS This is the first episode of symptoms caused by inflammation and damage to the myelin covering on nerves in the brain or spinal cord. Eventually it may progress to secondary-progressive MS. Between the relapses, they have periods of remission. Over a few decades, the course of the disease is likely to change and become more complex. The NMSS reports that, if left untreated, half of those with the relapsing-remitting form of the condition develop secondary-progressive MS within a decade of the first diagnosis. In secondary-progressive MS, you may still experience relapses. Instead, it steadily worsens. This form is characterized by slow and steady disease progression with no remission periods. Some people with primary-progressive MS experience occasional plateaus in their symptoms as well as minor improvements in function that tend to be temporary. There are variations in the progression rate over time. The NMSS reports that between 2 and 5 percent of all MS patients noticed symptoms that started before they were 18 years old. Pediatric MS follows a similar course of progression as the adult form of the disease with similar symptoms as well. However, some children experience additional symptoms, such as seizures and lethargy. Also, the disease course may progress more slowly for younger people than it does for adults. There are a variety of treatment options available to a person diagnosed with MS. Your doctor and medical team can help you find the best combination of treatments to manage your symptoms and improve your quality of life.

8: Progress - Wikipedia

Kittens are adorable at any age, but did you know that figuring out how old a kitten is can help determine what sort of care they need? It can be tricky to tell, but our at-a-glance kitten progression guide, featuring Darling the kitten and his siblings, is here to help you out.

9: Pictures / Progress | Running My Ass Off

Most of our work is about age progression & lifestyle, all of which is driven by our genes, DNA, upbringing and attitude to life. Although the same things happen physically to all of us as we age such as gravity, repeated use of facial muscles etc we still age in our own unique way and at different speeds.

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