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Chapter 1 : Reference Lists | Safety of Silicone Breast Implants | The National Academies Press

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Diurnal expressed genes in ears, chromosome location and time of peak expression levels. The present study was initiated to examine the extent that the diurnal cycle plays in regulating gene transcription in maize using modern genome-wide profiling technologies. Field experiments were designed under natural undisturbed conditions and sampled both a photosynthetic tissue, leaf and a non-photosynthetic tissue, developing ear. Thousands of transcripts that markedly cycle in the maize leaves were identified. In non-photosynthetic ears however just a small set of genes, as little as 45, were clearly diurnally cycling. Many of these are maize homologues of Arabidopsis core oscillator genes, indicating that core circadian genes are conserved in maize and diurnally expressed in both photosynthetic and non-photosynthetic tissues. A number of maize diurnally regulated genes were identified during the analyses. The sequences contain ORFs, encoded polypeptides, and their associated promoters. The following list includes some of the embodiments of the disclosure: An isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of: A recombinant expression cassette, comprising the polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide is operably linked, in sense or anti-sense orientation, to a promoter. A host cell comprising the expression cassette of claim 2. A transgenic plant comprising the recombinant expression cassette of claim 2. The transgenic plant of claim 4, wherein said plant is a monocot. The transgenic plant of claim 4, wherein said plant is a dicot. The transgenic plant of claim 4, wherein said plant is selected from the group consisting of: A transgenic seed from the transgenic plant of claim 4. A method of modulating diurnal rhythm in plants, comprising: The method of claim 9, wherein the plant cell is from a plant selected from the group consisting of: A method of modulating the whole plant or diurnal rhythm in a plant, comprising: The method of claim 11, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of: A product derived from the method of processing of transgenic plant tissues expressing an isolated polynucleotide encoding a diurnally functioning gene, the method comprising: The transgenic plant of claim 13, wherein the plant is a monocot. The transgenic plant of claim 13, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of: The transgenic plant of claim 4, where overexpression of the polynucleotide leads to which has improved plant growth as compared to non-transformed plants. The transgenic plant of claim 4, where the plant exhibits improved source-sink relationships as compared to non-transformed plants. The transgenic plant of claim 4, where the plant has improved yield as compared to non-transformed plants. A regulatory polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: A chimeric polynucleotide molecule comprising the nucleic acid fragment of claim The chimeric molecule of claim 20 comprises the diurnal regulatory element and a tissue specific expression element. The chimeric molecule of claim 21, wherein the tissue specific expression element is selected from the group consisting of root specific, bundle sheath cell specific, leaf specific and embryo specific. The regulatory polynucleotide molecule of claim 19, wherein said regulatory polynucleotide molecule is a promoter. A construct comprising the regulatory molecule of claim 19 operably linked to a heterologous polynucleotide molecule, wherein the heterologous molecule confers a trait of interest. The construct of claim 24, wherein the trait of interest is selected from the group consisting of drought tolerance, freezing tolerance, chilling or cold tolerance, disease resistance and insect resistance. The construct of claim 24, wherein the heterologous molecule functions in source-sink metabolism. A transgenic plant transformed with the regulatory molecule of claim The transgenic plant of claim 27 is monocotyledonous. The transgenic plant of claim 27 is selected from the group consisting of maize, soybean, canola, cotton, sunflower, alfalfa, sugar beet, wheat, rye, rice, sugarcane, oat, barley, turf grass, sorghum, millet, tomato, pigeon pea, vegetable, fruit tree and forage grass. A method of increasing yield of a plant, the method comprising expressing a heterologous polynucleotide of interest under the control of the regulatory molecule of claim The method of claim 30, wherein the heterologous polynucleotide is a diurnally regulated plant gene. A method of increasing abiotic stress tolerance in a plant, the method comprising

expressing one or more polynucleotides that confer abiotic stress tolerance in plants under the control of the regulatory molecule of claim The method of claim 32, wherein the abiotic stress tolerance is selected from the group consisting of drought tolerance, freezing tolerance and chilling or cold tolerance. The method of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide that confers drought tolerance is expressed under the control of a regulatory element whose peak expression is around mid-day or late afternoon. The method of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide that confers freezing or cold tolerance is expressed under the control of a regulatory element whose peak expression is around dawn or mid-morning. A method of reducing yield drag of transgenic gene expression, the method comprising expressing a transgene operably linked to a regulatory polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: A method of screening for gene candidates involved in abiotic stress tolerance, the method comprising a identifying one or more gene candidates that exhibit yield drag under constitutive or tissue specific expression and b expressing the gene candidates under the control of the a regulatory molecule that directs diurnal expression pattern. The method of claim 37, wherein the regulatory molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: Unless mentioned otherwise, the techniques employed or contemplated herein are standard methodologies well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The materials, methods and examples are illustrative only and not limiting. The following is presented by way of illustration and is not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure. The present disclosures now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments of the disclosure are shown. Indeed, these disclosures may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. Many modifications and other embodiments of the disclosures set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which these disclosures pertain having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the disclosures are not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. The practice of the present disclosure will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of botany, microbiology, tissue culture, molecular biology, chemistry, biochemistry and recombinant DNA technology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. I and II, Glover, ed. Units, prefixes and symbols may be denoted in their SI accepted form. Numeric ranges are inclusive of the numbers defining the range. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes. The terms defined below are more fully defined by reference to the specification as a whole. In describing the present disclosure, the following terms will be employed and are intended to be defined as indicated below. The product of amplification is termed an amplicon. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refer to those nucleic acids that encode identical or conservatively modified variants of the amino acid sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given protein. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Every nucleic acid sequence herein that encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of ordinary skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine; one exception is Micrococcus rubens, for which GTG is the methionine codon Ishizuka, et al. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid, which encodes a polypeptide of the present disclosure, is implicit in each described polypeptide sequence and incorporated herein by reference. Thus, any number of amino acid residues selected from the group of integers consisting of from 1 to 15 can be so altered. Thus, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 10 alterations can be made. Conservatively modified variants typically provide similar biological activity as the unmodified polypeptide sequence from which they are derived. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. The following six groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one

another: A nucleic acid encoding a protein may comprise non-translated sequences e. The information by which a protein is encoded is specified by the use of codons. However, variants of the universal code, such as is present in some plant, animal and fungal mitochondria, the bacterium Mycoplasma capricolumn Yamao, et al. When the nucleic acid is prepared or altered synthetically, advantage can be taken of known codon preferences of the intended host where the nucleic acid is to be expressed. For example, although nucleic acid sequences of the present disclosure may be expressed in both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plant species, sequences can be modified to account for the specific codon preferences and GC content preferences of monocotyledonous plants or dicotyledonous plants as these preferences have been shown to differ Murray, et al. Thus, the maize preferred codon for a particular amino acid might be derived from known gene sequences from maize. Maize codon usage for 28 genes from maize plants is listed in Table 4 of Murray, et al. For example, a promoter operably linked to a heterologous structural gene is from a species different from that from which the structural gene was derived or, if from the same species, one or both are substantially modified from their original form. A heterologous protein may originate from a foreign species or, if from the same species, is substantially modified from its original form by deliberate human intervention. Host cells may be prokaryotic cells such as E. Preferably, host cells are monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous plant cells, including but not limited to maize, sorghum, sunflower, soybean, wheat, alfalfa, rice, cotton, canola, barley, millet and tomato. A particularly preferred monocotyledonous host cell is a maize host cell. The isolated material optionally comprises material not found with the material in its natural environment. Generally, operably linked means that the nucleic acid sequences being linked are contiguous and, where necessary to join two protein coding regions, contiguous and in the same reading frame. Plant cell, as used herein includes, without limitation, seeds suspension cultures, embryos, meristematic regions, callus tissue, leaves, roots, shoots, gametophytes, sporophytes, pollen and microspores. The class of plants, which can be used in the methods of the disclosure, is generally as broad as the class of higher plants amenable to transformation techniques, including both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants including species from the genera: A particularly preferred plant is Zea mays. Grain moisture is measured in the grain at harvest. The adjusted test weight of grain is determined to be the weight in pounds per bushel, adjusted for grain moisture level at harvest. A polynucleotide can be full-length or a subsequence of a native or heterologous structural or regulatory gene. Unless otherwise indicated, the term includes reference to the specified sequence as well as the complementary sequence thereof. Moreover, DNAs or RNAs comprising unusual bases, such as inosine, or modified bases, such as tritylated bases, to name just two examples, are polynucleotides as the term is used herein. It will be appreciated that a great variety of modifications have been made to DNA and RNA that serve many useful purposes known to those of skill in the art.

Chapter 2 : Management of psoriasis in adolescence

Get this from a library! Rogers and related families of Estill County, Kentucky. [Ellen Stanley Rogers; Diane Rogers] -- Susannah Rogers was born prior to and was listed with eight children in in Estill County, Kentucky.

The entire content of each aforementioned application is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The size of the text file is 2, KB, and the text file was created on Oct. The invention also deals with methods of producing, screening for and breeding such plant cells or plants and method of detecting stress in plants cells or plants. Crop losses and crop yield losses of major crops such as rice, maize corn and wheat caused by these stresses represent a significant economic and political factor and contribute to food shortages in many underdeveloped countries. Plants are typically exposed during their life cycle to conditions of reduced environmental water content. Most plants have evolved strategies to protect themselves against these conditions of low water or desiccation drought. However, if the severity and duration of the drought conditions are too great, the effects on plant development, growth and yield of most crop plants are profound. Continuous exposure to drought causes major alterations in the plant metabolism. These great changes in metabolism ultimately lead to cell death and consequently yield losses. Developing stress-tolerant plants is a strategy that has the potential to solve or mediate at least some of these problems McKersie and Leshem, However, traditional plant breeding strategies to develop new lines of plants that exhibit resistance tolerance to these types of stresses are relatively slow and require specific resistant lines for crossing with the desired line. Limited germplasm resources for stress tolerance and incompatibility in crosses between distantly related plant species represent significant problems encountered in conventional breeding. Additionally, the cellular processes leading to drought, cold and salt tolerance are complex in nature and involve multiple mechanisms of cellular adaptation and numerous metabolic pathways McKersie and Leshem, This multi-component nature of stress tolerance has not only made breeding for tolerance largely unsuccessful, but has also limited the ability to genetically engineer stress tolerance plants using biotechnological methods. Drought, heat, cold and salt stresses have a common theme important for plant growth and that is water availability. Plants are exposed during their entire life cycle to conditions of reduced environmental water content. Most plants have evolved strategies to protect themselves against these conditions. Since high salt content in some soils result in less available water for cell intake, its effect is similar to those observed under drought conditions. Additionally, under freezing temperatures, plant cells loose water as a result of ice formation that starts in the apoplast and withdraws water from the symplast McKersie and Leshem, The results of current research indicate that drought tolerance is a complex quantitative trait and that no real diagnostic marker is available yet. High salt concentrations or dehydration may cause damage at the cellular level during drought stress but the precise injury is not entirely clear Bray, This lack of a mechanistic understanding makes it difficult to design a transgenic approach to improve drought tolerance. However, an important consequence of damage may be the production of reactive oxygen radicals that cause cellular injury, such as lipid peroxidation or protein and nucleic acid modification. Details of oxygen free radical chemistry and their reaction with cellular components such as cell membranes have been described McKersie and Leshem, There is a need to identify genes expressed in stress tolerant plants that have the capacity to confer stress resistance to its host plant and to other plant species. The present invention provides genes from useful plants. These genes are coding for stress related proteins SRP capable of conferring increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a wild type variety of the plant cell or plants upon over-expression. The present invention also provides methods of modifying stress tolerance of a plant comprising, modifying the expression of a SRP stress related protein nucleic acid in the plant, wherein the SRP is as described below. The invention provides that this method can be performed such that the stress tolerance is either increased or decreased. Preferably, stress tolerance is increased in a plant via increasing expression of a SRP nucleic acid. Strong gene expression and multiple copies of the gene lead to increased levels of mRNA and target protein. The invention is also directed to methods for over-expressing an endogenous gene in a cell, comprising introducing a vector containing a transcriptional regulatory sequence and one or more amplifiable markers into the cell, allowing the vector to

integrate into the genome of the cell by non-homologous recombination, and allowing over-expression of the endogenous gene in the cell. The invention is also directed to methods for over-expressing an exogenous gene in a cell, comprising introducing a vector containing a transcriptional regulatory sequence and one or more amplifiable markers into the cell, allowing the vector to integrate into the genome of the cell by non-homologous recombination, and allowing over-expression of the exogenous gene in the cell. This means, throughout the instant specification the term: The invention provides that the environmental stress can be salinity, drought, temperature, metal, chemical, pathogenic and oxidative stresses, or combinations thereof. In the transgenic plant cell of the invention, the expression of said nucleic acid results in increased tolerance to an environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant cell. Herein, the environmental stress is selected from the group consisting of salinity, drought, temperature, metal, chemical, pathogenic and oxidative stresses, or combinations thereof. Preferrably, the overall activity in the volume is increased or enhanced in cases if the increase or enhancement is related to the increase or enhancement of an activity of a gene product, independent whether the amount of gene product or the specific activity of the gene product or both is increased or enhanced or whether the amount, stability or translation efficacy of the nucleic acid sequence or gene encoding for the gene product is increased or enhanced. Preferrably, the overall activity in the volume is reduced, decreased or deleted in cases if the reduction, decrease or deletion is related to the reduction, decrease or deletion of an activity of a gene product, independent whether the amount of gene product or the specific activity of the gene product or both is reduced, decreased or deleted or whether the amount, stability or translation efficacy of the nucleic acid sequence or gene encoding for the gene product is reduced, decreased or deleted. Preferrably, the overall activity in the volume is increased in cases the increase relates to the increase of an activity of a gene product, independent whether the amount of gene product or the specific activity of the gene product or both is increased or generated or whether the amount, stability or translation efficacy of the nucleic acid sequence or gene encoding for the gene product is increased. Accordingly, the cell or a part of organisms such as an organelle or a tissue, or an organism, in particular a microorganism or a plant used as wild typ, control or reference corresponds to the cell, organism or part thereof as much as possible and is in any other property but in the result of the process of the invention as identical to the subject matter of the invention as possible. Thus, the wild type, control or reference is treated identically or as identical as possible, saying that only conditions or properties might be different which do not influence the quality of the tested property. Preferably, any comparison is carried out under analogous conditions. The reference, control or wild type is in its genome, transcriptome, proteome or metabolome as similar as possible to the subject of the present invention. Preferably, the reference, control or wild type differs form the subject of the present invention only in the cellular activity of the polypeptide of the invention, e. A gene production can for example be knocked out by introducing inactivating point mutations, which lead to an enzymatic activity inhibition or a destabilization or an inhibition of the ability to bind to cofactors etc. Accordingly, preferred reference subject is the starting subject of the present process of the invention. Preferably, the reference and the subject matter of the invention are compared after standardization and normalization, e. A series of mechanisms exists via which a modification of the a protein, e. For example, the molecule number or the specific activity of the polypeptide or the nucleic acid molecule may be increased. Larger amounts of the fine chemical can be produced if the polypeptide or the nucleic acid of the invention is expressed de novo in an organism lacking the activity of said protein. However, it is also possible to increase the expression of the gene which is naturally present in the organisms, for example by modifying the regulation of the gene, or by increasing the stability of the corresponding mRNA or of the corresponding gene product encoded by the nucleic acid molecule of the invention, or by introducing homologous genes from other organisms which are differently regulated, eg. This also applies analogously to the combined increased expression of the nucleic acid molecule of the present invention or its gene product with that of further enzymes of the amino acid biosynthesis pathways, e. The increase, decrease or modulation according to this invention can be constitutive, e. The specific activity of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention or of the polypeptide of the present invention can be tested as described in the examples. In particular, the expression of a protein in question in a cell, e. The increased activity manifests itself in an

increase of the fine chemical. The transformed plant cells are compared to the corresponding non-transformed wild type of the same genus and species under otherwise identical conditions such as, for example, culture conditions, age of the plants and the like. One preferred wild type plant cell is a non-transformed Arabidopsis plant cell. Other preferred wild type plant cells are a non-transformed from plants selected from the group consisting of maize, wheat, rye, oat, triticale, rice, barley, soybean, peanut, cotton, rapeseed, canola, manihot, pepper, sunflower, flax, borage, safflower, linseed, primrose, rapeseed, turnip rape, tagetes, solanaceous plants, potato, tobacco, eggplant, tomato, Vicia species, pea, alfalfa, coffee, cacao, tea, Salix species, oil palm, coconut, perennial grass and forage crops. Preferably they influence the activity of the above metabolites. It is within the scope of the invention to identify the genes encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleic acid according to SEQ ID NO: Consequently the invention is not limited to a specific plant. Screening is well known to those skilled in the art and generally refers to the search for a particular attribute or trait. In the invention this trait in a plant or plant cell is the general appearance, healthy, visual symptoms of injury, such as wilting and leaf browning, or the concentration of a metabolite. The methods and devices for screening are familiar to those skilled in the art and include GC gas chromatography , LC liquid chromatography , HPLC high performance pressure liquid chromatography , MS mass spectrometry , NMR nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, IR infra red spectroscopy, photometric methods etc and combinations of these methods. Breeding is also customary knowledge for those skilled in the art. It is understood as the directed and stable incorporation of a particular attribute or trait into a plant or plant cell. The various breeding steps are characterized by well-defined human intervention such as selecting the lines to be crossed, directing pollination of the parental lines, or selecting appropriate progeny plants. Different breeding measures can be taken, depending on the desired properties. All the techniques are well known by a person skilled in the art and include for example, but are not limited to hybridization, inbreeding, backcross breeding, multiline breeding, variety blend, interspecific hybridization, aneuploid techniques, etc. Hybridization techniques also can include the sterilization of plants to yield male or female sterile plants by mechanical, chemical, or biochemical means. Cross pollination of a male sterile plant with pollen of a different line assures that the genome of the male sterile but female fertile plant will uniformly obtain properties of both of the parental lines. The transgenic seeds and plants according to the invention can therefor be used for the breeding of improved plant lines, which can increase the effectiveness of conventional methods such as herbicide or pesticide treatment or which allow one to dispense with said methods due to their modified genetic properties. As a rule, the resulting product is an mRNA or a protein. Expression may be systemic, local or temporal, for example limited to certain cell types, tissue, sorgans or time periods. The terms refer only to the primary structure of the molecule. Preferably, the DNA or RNA sequence of the invention comprises a coding sequence encoding the herein defined polypeptide. A coding sequence can include, but is not limited to mRNA, cDNA, recombinant nucleotide sequences or genomic DNA, while introns may be present as well under certain circumstances. For the purposes of the invention, as a rule the plural is intended to encompass the singular and vice versa. Further, the transgenic plant cell is derived from a monocotyledonous plant. Alternative, the transgenic plant cell is derived from a dicotyledonous plant. Preferably, the transgenic plant cell is selected from the group consisting of maize, wheat, rye, oat, triticale, rice, barley, soybean, peanut, cotton, rapeseed, canola, manihot, pepper, sunflower, flax, borage, sufflower, linseed, primrose, rapeseed, turnip rape, tagetes, solanaceous plants, potato, tabacco, eggplant, tomato, Vicia species, pea, alfalfa, coffee, cacao, tea, Salix species, oil palm, coconut, perennial grass, forage crops and Arabidopsis thaliana. Moreover, the transgenic plant cell of the present invention can be derived from a gymnosperm plant. Preferably, the plant is selected from the group of spruce, pine and fir. The invention further provides a seed produced by a transgenic plant transformed by a SRP coding nucleic acid, wherein the plant is true breeding for increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a wild type plant cell. The transgenic plant might be a monocot, a dicot or a gymnosperm plant. The invention further provides a seed produced by a transgenic plant expressing an SRP wherein the plant is true breeding for increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a wild type plant cell. The invention pertains to a seed produced by a transgenic plant, wherein the seed is genetically homozygous for a transgene conferring an increased tolerance

to environmental stress as compared to a wild type plant. The invention further provides an agricultural product produced by any of the below-described transgenic plants, plant parts such as leafs, petal, anther, roots, tubers, stems, buds, flowers or seeds. The invention further provides a isolated recombinant expression vector comprising a SRP encoding nucleic acid.

Chapter 3 : Index | Biomedical Politics | The National Academies Press

Rogers and related families of Estill County, Kentucky by Ellen Stanley Rogers, , Caldwell Robison Calmese Rogers

The effect of silica-treated macrophages on the synthesis of collagen and other proteins in vitro. Chest wall fibromatosis associated with silicone breast implants. Psychiatric diagnoses in patients with fibromyalgia are related to health care-seeking behavior rather than to illness. Exaggerated risks of chemicals. Late infection of a breast prosthesis with Enterococcus avium. Diagnostic applications of scanning electron microscopy and microanalysis in pathology. Molecular microanalysis of pathological specimens in situ with a laser-raman microbe. A serious complication following medical-grade silicone injection of the face. Lipid infiltration as a possible biologic cause of silicone gel breast implant aging. Closed capsulotomy causing fractures of the scar capsule and the silicone bag of a breast implant. Renal handling in chronic renal failure patients. Determination of platinum in urine, ultrafiltrate, and whole plasma by isotope dilution gas chromatography-mass spectrometry compared to electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometry. Biological evaluation of silicone rubber for surgical prosthesis. Silicone implant rupture diagnosis using computed tomography: A case report and experience with 22 surgically removed implants. Annals of Plastic Surgery. Comparative silicone breast implant evaluation using mammography, sonography, and magnetic resonance imaging: Experience with 59 implants. Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Safety of Silicone Breast Implants. The National Academies Press. Evaluation of autogenous tissue breast reconstruction using MRI. Residual silicone detection using MRI following previous breast implant removal: Definitive diagnosis of breast implant rupture using magnetic resonance imaging. Regional silicone gel migration in patients with ruptured implants. Antinuclear antibodies heralding the onset of systemic lupus erythematosus. Cytokine profile in systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and other rheumatic diseases. Journal of Clinical Immunology. Comparison of three diagnostic criteria for mixed connective tissue disease. Study of patients. Sinus histiocytosis of pelvic lymph nodes after hip replacement: A histiocytic proliferation induced by co-bait-chromium and titanium. American Journal of Surgical Pathology. Thermal injuries following TRAM flap breast reconstruction. Surface ultrastructure of silicone rubber aortic valve poppets after long-term implantation. A syndrome with features overlapping those of various forms of scleroderma. Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism. Research criteria for diagnosis of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy CIDP. American Academy of Pediatrics. Breastfeeding and the use of human milk: Silicone Gel Breast Implants [position paper]. Preliminary criteria for the classification of system sclerosis scleroderma. Analysis of the extractive and hydrolytic behavior of microthane poly ester-urethane foam by high pressure liquid chromatography. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research. The diagnosis of ruptured breast implants. The role of the fibrous capsule in the function of implanted drug-polymer sustained release systems. Silicone granuloma in acral skin in a patient with silicone-gel breast implants and systemic sclerosis. International Journal of Dermatology. Inflammatory response to implants. Mechanisms of inflammation and infection with implanted devices. The International Journal of Artificial Organs. Protein adsorption and macrophage activation on polydimethysiloxane and silicone rubber. J Biomater Sci Polymer Ed. Treatment considerations in postmastectomy reconstruction: Their relative importance and relationship to patient satisfaction. Mortality of Iron Foundry Workers: Journal of Occupational Medicine. Cellular behavior to injected silicone fluid: Evaluating the health risks of breast implants: The New England Journal of Medicine. Complications of soft tissue expansion. British Journal of Plastic Surgery. A case of silicosis associated with polymyositis and benign monoclonal gammopathy. Silicone granuloma following closed capsulotomy of mammary prosthesis. The development of systemic sclerosis scleroderma following augmentation mammoplasty. Foreign body reaction to silicone rubber: Complication of a finger joint implant. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. Silica and progressive systemic sclerosis Scleroderma: American Journal of Industrial Medicine. Controlled tissue expansion in reconstructive surgery. Migration of silicone gel into breast parenchyma following mammary prothesis rupture. Reconstruction of the breast by tissue expansion. Clinics in Plastic Surgery. C and Grabb, W. Studies on the endogenous flora of the human breast and their

surgical significance. Selective use of serial expansion in breast reconstruction. Advances in tissue expansion. Refinements in reconstruction of congenital breast deformities. Mortality in gold and coal miners in Western Australia with special reference to lung cancer. British Journal of Industrial Medicine. Infection following breast reconstruction. Experimental studies with Etheron sponge: Effect of implantation in tumor-bearing animals. A year experience with the use of silicone injections. American Journal of Cosmetic Surgery. The ban on breast implants medical or political issue? The rest of the story. Journal of the Florida Medical Association. Breast reconstruction utilizing subcutaneous tissue expansion followed by polyurethane-covered silicone implants: Further studies on the Natural Y breast prosthesis. A new type of breast prosthesis. The current status of silicone injection therapy. Symposium on Cosmetic Surgery, Surg. The present status of silicone fluid in soft tissue injection. An injection technique for the treatment of facial hemiatrophy. Augmentation of surface contour by subcutaneous injections of silicone fluid: Psychoemotional aspects of mastectomy: American Journal of Psychiatry.

Chapter 4 : Notable New Yorkers

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Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted without any further permission from Dove Medical Press Limited, provided the work is properly attributed. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. The prevalence of the disease in childhood and adolescence ranges between 0. The management of psoriasis in adolescence is an intriguing and complicated task. Given the paucity of officially approved therapies, the very limited evidence-based data from randomized controlled trials, and the absence of standardized guidelines, physicians must rely on published experience from case reports both from the field of dermatology as well as from the application of these drugs for other pediatric conditions coming from the disciplines of rheumatology, gastroenterology, and oncology. Psoriatic adolescents deal with a potentially disfiguring and lifelong disease that could permanently impair their psychological development. It must be clarified to them that psoriasis does not have a permanent cure, and therefore the main goal of treatments is to establish disease control and prolonged periods between flares. The majority of adolescents suffer from mild psoriasis, and thus they are treated basically with topical treatment modalities. Systemic agents and biologics are administered to patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis, pustular psoriasis, or erythrodermic psoriasis. Although it influences a considerable proportion of patients in childhood and adolescence, its management in this category of patients poses some challenge due to the lack of officially approved therapies and standardized methodology. For this paper, the existing literature was searched for randomized controlled trials RCTs , open trials, case series and reports, and expert opinion consensus, as well as for existing psoriasis guidelines for adults with reference to juveniles. All the evidence was evaluated by the authors, who then combined this with clinical experience of everyday practice in an effort to provide a complete review on the management of psoriasis in adolescence. There are several levels of evidence to support the role of the genetic background in psoriasis: Plaque-type psoriasis is the most common form of the disease. Prior to the onset of this condition in children, a preceding streptococcal pharyngitis or perianal infection has been documented in several studies. It is possible that aspects of the metabolic syndrome may develop independently of the patient age and psoriasis duration as an underlying inflammatory process. Standardized guidelines for the treatment of children and adolescents with psoriasis are lacking, although certain published psoriasis guidelines for adults address several issues that concern younger populations. There are several issues that must be considered before one opts for the most appropriate treatment for each case of juvenile psoriasis: The clinical severity of juvenile psoriasis is measured using the standard methods that are applied for adults also. The Psoriasis Area and Severity Index PASI - which evaluates lesions by their characteristics of erythema, induration and scaling as well as by the surface area involved - is the most commonly used parameter. At this point, it must be noted that in children and in a lesser extent in adolescents, the BSA-to-mass ratio is different from the adult population, as well as the relative proportion of the head and body. However, in everyday practice, the calculation of these indexes is not routinely performed, and at the same time their utility in a psoriatic population with mild disease is controversial. During school years, patients and their families may need social and psychological support along with appropriate education about the nature of the disease, in order to be compliant with the treatment modalities and to have realistic expectations. In some cases, a burning sensation at the site of application has been described. Class I includes the most potent topical corticosteroids, while class VII the weakest ones. The potent corticosteroids must be avoided in such anatomical sites as the face, genital, and flexural areas, where the skin is thinner. Possible topical adverse events, if these agents are used for a prolonged period of time include skin atrophy, striae, telangiectasias, acneiform eruption, and tachyphylaxis, while suppression of the hypothalamicâ€" pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis has not been observed. Moreover, it remains controversial whether the loss of efficacy with time must be attributed to tachyphylaxis or if it reflects the loss of compliance and adherence that usually characterizes adolescent patients treated with topical regimens. Vitamin D analogs The topical vitamin D analogs calcipotriene and calcitriol contribute to the treatment of psoriasis by their capacity to stimulate keratinocyte differentiation and to inhibit their

proliferation. Generally, it is advised to avoid combining calcineurin inhibitors with phototherapy or extreme sun exposure due to a possibly increased risk of ultraviolet UV light-related skin tumors. It is not recommended for facial, flexural, erythrodermic, or pustular psoriasis, and it must be applied strictly to localized lesions. Phototherapy is characterized by two phases: In the rare instance that oral retinoids cannot be avoided in this setting, isotretinoin, a less lipophilic analog of vitamin A, could be used instead of acitretin. Long-term side effects, such as premature epiphyseal closure and bone hyperostosis, have been described in children receiving retinoids for other indications in high doses and for prolonged periods of time. Nevertheless, it is advisable to perform a radiologic evaluation of the long bones and spine once a year when adolescents are on retinoid therapy for over a year. The tapering of the dose to the minimum effective 2 or 3 months after disease stabilization is advised in order to minimize possible side effects. Also, folic acid supplementation in parallel with methotrexate seems to improve the tolerability of the drug and to reduce the risk of several side effects. The most common side effects are nausea, lost appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. Bone marrow toxicity is potentially life-threatening, and may occur early in the course of treatment 4â€”6 weeks. Hepatotoxicity and liver fibrosis are much rarer in children than in adults, possibly due to lower cumulative doses of the drug. It must be noted that children have higher BSA-to-weight ratios and thus present different pharmacokinetics for cyclosporine. Once the disease is controlled and stable, the dose may be tapered gradually according to clinical response or to the presence of elevated serum creatinine and blood pressure. Rebounds or relapses after the tapering of the dose are occasionally seen. Cyclosporine can be combined with several topical or systemic agents, such as acitretin, in order to reduce the total dose and duration of the two combined agents. Other adverse events include nausea, diarrhea, myalgias, headache, hypertrichosis, and gingival hyperplasia. The last two adverse events are extremely annoying among adolescents. Antibiotics The use of oral antibiotics in childhood psoriasis is controversial and not substantiated by controlled trials. Given that background, some dermatologists prescribe empiric antibiotics penicillin V or erythromycin at the first sign of pediatric psoriasis or during recurrences and flares of guttate psoriasis. These agents target specific portions of the immune system and the inflammatory cascade, and thus they are considered less immunosuppressive than previous conventional treatments. In that sense, they represent a promising therapeutic alternative for juvenile psoriasis too. Despite the fact that several RCTs are in progress or have already been completed in the field of childhood psoriasis and biologics, certain issues regarding long-term safety still need to be addressed. The biologic agents that have been used in the treatment of childhood and adolescent psoriasis belong in two categories: In the absence of official guidelines for the laboratory monitoring of children on therapy with biologics for psoriasis, they should undergo the baseline screening along with the treatment monitoring that is applied to adult patients. The basic laboratory examinations are repeated routinely every 2â€”3 months, along with clinical surveillance. Of course, these suggestions may be individualized when appropriate. The drug is administered subcutaneously, and in most cases its dosing regimen is 0. Four adverse effects were observed, three of which were infections two cases of gastroenteritis and one case of pneumonia. Published evidence of infliximab use in pediatric psoriasis is limited in sporadic case reports. It is administered intravenously at doses of 3. According to expert opinion, infliximab can be useful for cases of recalcitrant, unstable, generalized pustular or erythrodermic psoriasis due to its rapid onset of action and its high efficacy. Regarding juvenile psoriasis, there are only two published case reports in which adalimumab was prescribed to two adolescent patients with recalcitrant pustular psoriasis at a dose of 40 mg subcutaneously every 2 weeks, after the failure of etanercept and of other conventional systemic agents. It was recently approved for the treatment of adult chronic plaque psoriasis, and even more recently for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis. It is administered subcutaneously, one injection 45 mg at weeks 0 and 4 and then every 12 weeks. Discussion The majority of adolescents suffer from mild psoriasis, and thus they are treated basically with topical treatment modalities. In many cases, combination treatments with two or more topical agents are prescribed. In everyday practice, the compliance of the adolescents remains the most important drawback of this category of drugs. The major consideration with this kind of treatment is the cumulative dosing of UV light, which has been shown to be linked to long-term risks of carcinogenesis. Phototherapy can be administered quite safely at home, but it is better performed in specialized centers with personnel

experienced in treating children and adolescents. Systemic agents, such as methotrexate, cyclosporine, and acitretin, are administered to patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis plaque psoriasis, pustular psoriasis, or erythrodermic psoriasis, following appropriate monitoring for each drug. Methotrexate is also beneficial in adolescents with the arthritic form of the disease. Cyclosporine is especially helpful in the control of unstable disease, as it has a relatively rapid onset of action. Acitretin must be avoided in teenage girls of childbearing potential, because it is a teratogenic drug. Biologic agents target specific portions of the immune system, and they have emerged as a new therapeutic option for the treatment of moderate-to-severe psoriasis that has failed to respond to systemic agents. Etanercept is the only biologic agent officially approved by the EMA for the treatment of childhood plaque psoriasis. Moreover, one should take into account their considerable cost, which in many cases is difficult to cover with insurance. Last but not least, adolescents and their families need to be sociopsychologically supported in order to better understand the nature of their chronic and possibly disfiguring disease and to contribute to its satisfactory management. Footnotes The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work. Psoriasis â€" epidemiology and clinical spectrum. The prevalence of previously diagnosed and undiagnosed psoriasis in US adults: J Am Acad Dermatol. Global epidemiology of psoriasis: Incidence of psoriasis in children: Epidemiology and comorbidity of psoriasis in children. Psoriasis in childhood and adolescence: J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. Epidemiology of childhood psoriasis: Raychaudhuri SP, Gross J. A comparative study of pediatric onset psoriasis with adult onset psoriasis. Ther Clin Risk Manag. Juvenile psoriasis in European and Asian children: Psoriasis in Norwegian twins: Li Y, Begovich AB. Unraveling the genetics of complex diseases: Guttate psoriasis triggered by perianal streptococcal dermatitis in a four-year old boy. The Assessment and Management of Psoriasis. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Juvenile psoriasis and its clinical management: J Dtsch Dermatol Ges.

Chapter 5 : Environmental Health & Safety Department | ULM University of Louisiana at Monroe

Homeless Shelters by State Here's a list of homeless shelters from across the country you can donate to right now! Shelter Name Address City State ZIP Phone.

What is the statute of limitations for this crime? There is no time limit to commence prosecution for any felonies, such as this crime. Citation for the crime: Citation for the statute of limitations: Rape, second degree What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Sexual offense, first degree What is the statute of limitations for this crime? This crime was been repealed effective October 1, Statutory citation s: This crime was been repealed effective October 1, Sexual offense, second degree What is the statute of limitations for this crime? This crime was been repealed effective October 1, Sexual offense, third degree What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Sexual offense, fourth degree Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? If offender is in a position of authority at a school or the victim was a minor at the time of the offense, then prosecution must commence within three years after commission of the offense; or For other violations of the statute, prosecution must commence within one year after commission of the offense. Attempted rape, first degree What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Attempted rape, second degree What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Attempted sexual offense, first degree Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? This crime was been repealed effective October 1, Attempted sexual offense, second degree Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? This crime was been repealed effective October 1, Sexual conduct between correctional or juvenile justice employee and inmate or confined child Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Prosecution must commence within one year after commission of the offense. Continuing course of conduct with child Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Sodomy What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Unnatural or perverted sexual practice Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? There is no time limit for prosecution of this offense. Incest What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Sexual solicitation of minors What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Sexual abuse of a minor Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Indecent exposure What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Knowing transfer of HIV What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Possession of visual representation of child under 16 engaged in certain sexual acts Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Child pornography What is the statute of limitations for this crime? Human Trafficking Answer What is the statute of limitations for this crime? There is no time limit to commence prosecution for any felonies or misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, such as this crime. Although the crime is classified as a felony where the victim is a minor, and a penitentiary misdemeanor if the victim is not a minor, there is no difference to the statute of limitations. Are there any exceptions to the statute of limitations laws?

Chapter 6 : 20th Century Congresses (73rd - 88th) - University Libraries Washington University in St. Louis

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Chapter 7 : Rogers and related families of Estill County, Kentucky (edition) | Open Library

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Chapter 8 : Fat Ass 5K & Street Party Male Results

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Chapter 9 : - BASEBALL INSERTS ROOKIES STARS HALL OF FAME â€“ YOU PICK 25 DIFFERENT | e

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