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The Effects of Aerobics and Walking on Social Physique Anxiety and Self-esteem of Female College Students Jessica L. Lloyd 1998
Data Bases and Data Base Systems Related to NASA's Aerospace Program 1983
A Novel Autoinduction Assay For Quantifying Exogenous TGF-Beta Activity In Engineered Tissues 2017 INTRODUCTION: A promising cartilage tissue engineering (TE) strategy is the in vitro cultivation of cell-seeded hydrogel scaffolds in culture media in order to generate cartilage replacement tissues that can survive upon implantation in the native environment. Transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta) has emerged as one of the most widely utilized TE growth mediators in light of its ability to promote chondrogenesis and rapid biosynthesis. An evolving TE trend is the development of sophisticated biomaterials with the potential to deliver TGF-beta to cells directly from their surrounding scaffold (e.g. TGF-beta scaffold conjugation, TGF-beta releasing microspheres) [1]. These scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery systems can be highly beneficial: 1) they allow for improved uniformity in delivery to cells and 2) they continue to deliver TGF-beta after tissue implantation. A critical requisite for scaffold delivery systems is the incorporation of TGF-beta activity profiles that are optimized in regards to activity levels and exposure durations. While insufficient TGF-beta activity levels can lead to inadequate tissue growth, excessive activity can lead to growth suppression [2] or even pathological progression [3].tThe optimization of TGF-beta activity profiles in scaffolds remains a considerable challenge. Conventional TGF-beta activity assessment techniques (e.g. pSmad2,3 staining) require sample destruction and predominantly provide limited qualitative outputs. In contrast, the ability to monitor the secretion of TGF-beta-inducible proteins into a tissueu2019s surrounding culture medium may represent a highly attractive option for measurements of the activity of scaffold-delivered TGF-beta in tissue constructs. Here, we propose a measurement system that capitalizes on TGF-betau2019s well characterized autoinduction behavior, whereby the cellular synthesis rate of endogenous TGF-beta increases with exposure to exogenous TGF-beta (Fig 1). Importantly, endogenous TGF-beta is synthesized in an inactive latent complex (LTGF-beta) that is: 1) highly stable (slowly activated), 2) rapidly secreted into surrounding medium, and 3) molecularly distinct from the active TGF-beta form that is delivered from scaffolds, allowing for accurate measures of endogenous TGF-beta secretion. Further, standards can be employed where LTGF-beta secretion can be measured from constructs exposed to known active TGF-beta doses, allowing for a fully quantitative determination of exogenous activity in scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery constructs. In this study, we explore the accuracy of this measurement system by examining the proportionality of LTGF-beta secretion to active TGF-beta exposure over time in a set of TE construct standards of chondrocyte-seeded agarose constructs. We further test the systemu2019s ability to quantify unknown TGF-beta activity in a specific scaffold-based delivery system whereby active TGF-beta is directly conjugated to an agarose scaffold. METHODS: TGF-beta Autoinduction Standards: Immature bovine chondrocytes were encapsulated in 2% w/v type VII agarose hydrogel constructs (30x10^6 cells/mL) and initially maintained in TGF-beta-free chondrogenic media [4]. To examine the autoinduction response, constructs (3x2mm) were exposed to media supplemented with exogenous active TGF-beta3 (aTGF-beta3) at 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, or 10 ng/mL (n=3 per group) for 35 days. To assess the recovery of the autoinduction response, for each aTGF-beta3 exposure level, an additional group of constructs was transferred to TGF-beta free medium at day 18. For all groups, conditioned media was collected thrice weekly and analyzed for the endogenous LTGF-beta secretion rate. LTGF-beta content of conditioned media was assessed via LTGF-beta acid activation and a TGF-beta1 isoform-specific ELISA (Duoset, R&D) [5], avoiding cross signal interference from the exogenous aTGF-beta3 isoform. Scaffold Conjugated TGF-beta Activity: aTGF-beta3 was thiolated via Trautu2019s reagent (4-fold molar excess) and conjugated to acrylate-modified type VII agarose [6] (4 hours, 37u00b0C reaction) with high (3000ng/mL) and low (600ng/mL) aTGF-beta3 doses. Equal high and low unconjugated (soluble) doses were mixed into unmodified agarose for comparison. Chondrocytes were seeded in all scaffold groups at 30x10^6 cells/mL and maintained in TGF-beta-free media while LTGF-beta1 secretion was measured after 2, 4, and 6 days. At each time point, the activity of aTGF-beta3 in constructs was determined via conversion using the aforementioned set of standard constructs (aTGF-beta3 activity exposure vs LTGF-beta1 secretion relation).RESULTS: TGF-beta Autoinduction Standards: In the absence of aTGF-beta3 supplementation, constructs exhibited a low baseline LTGF-beta secretion rate of ~8ng/mL per day. LTGF-beta secretion rate increased with increasing aTGF-beta3 exposure, saturating at 3ng/mL (Fig 2A). For low aTGF-beta3 levels (0.1, 0.3ng/mL). LTGF-beta1 exhibited a near constant secretion rate over 35 days. For higher levels (1, 3, 10ng/mL), LTGF-beta1 secretion increased over the initial 11 days and subsequently maintained a near constant rate. For all time points, the LTGF-beta1 secretion increased proportionally with aTGF-beta3 exposure up until the 3ng/mL saturation point (Fig 2B). Upon release of aTGF-beta3 exposure, the LTGF-beta1 secretion rate decayed back down to near baseline levels (Fig 2C). Scaffold Conjugated TGF-beta Activity: Constructs exposed to soluble doses (high and low) and low aTGF-beta3 scaffold conjugation exhibited near baseline LTGF-beta1 secretion (Fig 3). In contrast, high aTGF-beta3 scaffold conjugation induced significantly increased LTGF-beta1 secretion (p0.05), representing an aTGF-beta3 activity levels of 1.9+/-0.7 ng/mL at day 4.DISCUSSION: The results of this study demonstrate that chondrocyte-seeded hydrogel constructs exhibit a robust TGF-beta autoinduction response whereby their LTGF-beta secretion rate increases proportionally with aTGF-beta exposure (Fig 2B) and remains nearly constant for up to 35 days (Fig 2A). Importantly, upon aTGF-beta release, LTGF-beta secretion rates recover to baseline levels (Fig 2C). Accordingly, for scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery systems, LTGF-beta secretion measurements (in conjugation with aTGF-beta exposed construct standards) quantify the levels and durations of exogenous active TGF-beta. As illustrated, the implementation of this system allows for the first ever measurements of such activity in a TGF-beta-conjugated scaffold system (Fig 3). Interestingly, these measurements show that: 1) scaffold conjugation (in contrast to soluble mixing) is required to induce sustained TGF-beta activity and 2) aTGF-beta conjugation results in a dramatic 99% reduction in activity (~2ng/mL activity for 3000ng/mL initial scaffold loading). Given the large influence of TGF-beta activity profiles on cell biosynthesis, this autoinduction assay can serve as a critical tool to optimize scaffold-delivered TGF-beta activity regimens for the improvement of engineered cartilage growth and development. SIGNIFICANCE: TGF-beta autoinduction assay measurements represent a robust and easily implementable system to quantify exogenous TGF-beta activity in TE constructs, setting the foundation for the optimization of scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery systems.
The Software Encyclopedia 1988
Data Bases and Data Base Systems Related to NASA's Aerospace Program United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Scientific and Technical Information Branch 1983
Photographic Abstracts
De meisjes Emma Cline 2016-06-15 Californië, 1969. De veertienjarige Evie is sinds de scheiding van haar ouders neerslachtig en rusteloos. Aan het begin van de zomer maakt ze kennis met een groepje jonge vrouwen, die alles belichamen wat ze zelf zou willen zijn: zorgeloos, onafhankelijk en, vóór alles, vrij. Ze raakt bevriend met de negentienjarige Suzanne, die zich zusterlijk over haar ontfermt. Eindelijk ziet iemand haar staan. Evie sluit zich aan bij de commune waar Suzanne woont, en net als de andere meisjes raakt ze al snel in de ban van diens charismatische maar meedogenloze leider. Langzaam maar onherroepelijk stevent de zomer af op een gewelddadige climax. De meisjes is een trefzeker debuut, een klassieke coming of age-roman over een meisje dat hunkert naar liefde en erkenning, en een overtuigend verhaal over de werking van macht.
Verpleegkundige Interventies Gloria Bulechek 2016-05-05 'Verpleegkundige interventies' is de vertaling van 'Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC)'. Deze vierde, herziene Nederlandse editie is gebaseerd op de zesde Amerikaanse druk. Het boek biedt een gestructureerde indeling (taxonomie) van verpleegkundige handelingen en verrichtingen. De belangrijkste kenmerken van de NIC zijn: - volledigheid: meer dan 500 interventies; - evidence-based; - vanuit de bestaande praktijk ontwikkeld; - weerspiegelt de actuele klinische praktijk en recent onderzoek; - duidelijke en klinisch zinvolle terminologie; - in het veld getoetst; - gecombineerd met de NANDA-diagnoses.
NASA SP. 1962
?? 4 ??? 5 ?? 2019 The purpose of this research were to (1) Investigate the English achievement and moral including 4 areas: honest, gratefulness, sacrifice, kindliness and students' learning behavior at the beginning and the end of the teaching between the two different teaching methods, the first teaching method was using Aesop's fables and the Cornell Note Taking method. The second teaching method was the traditional method and 2 different levels were grade 4 and grade 5. (2) To follow up the English achievement, morals and learning behavior of the experimental group during the teaching period for 8 times. (3) To explore the effectiveness of teaching method and student level in English achievement, morals and students' learning behavior. The samples students were assigned into 2 experimental groups. They consisted of 31 students of grade 4 and 40 students of grade 5. Another 2 groups were assigned to control groups. They consisted of 30 students of grade 4 and 40 students of grade 5. Researcher collected data by (1) English achievement test A and B (2) Moral test (3) Learning behavior evaluation form evaluated by teacher (4) Self learning behavior evaluation (5) Learning behavior evaluation form evaluated by friend. All data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, means comparison using t-test, repeated measured analysis of variance and two-way ANOVA. The findings were: (1) The English achievements post-test mean and the morals post-test mean in grade 4 were higher than pre-test mean. The results were based on the assumption. The learning behavior evaluated by teacher pre-test mean was higher than the post-test mean. It was not consistent with the research assumption. (2) The moral post-test mean and the learning behavior evaluated by teacher post-test mean in grade 5 were higher than pre-test mean. The results were based on the assumption. The English achievement test (A) post-test mean was less than the pre-test mean. It was not consistent with the research assumption. (3) The different level affects the English achievement test (A). The different teaching method affects the English achievement test (A) was not significantly different at .05 level and there was no interaction both of level and teaching method to the English achievement test (A). (4) The different level and teaching method affect the English achievement (B) were not significantly different at .05 level and there was an interaction of both level and teaching method to the English achievement test B. The different level and teaching method affect B were not statistically significant at level .05.
Predicasts F & S Index Europe Annual 1992
The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: June 10-September 26, 1806 Meriwether Lewis 1983 Volume 8 of this prize-winning new edition continues the return of the expeditionary party, from their base at Camp Chopunnish on the Clearwater River in present Idaho back to St. Louis. At the outset, they are hindered by deep snow; but after returning to obtain help from Nez Perce guides they make rapid progress, so much so that at their Travelers' Rest Camp near the site of today's Missoula, Montana, the captains divide the party for separate explorations. Lewis heads east to the Missouri River, then north along the Marias to examine the northern extent of the Louisiana Purchase; Clark goes southeast toward the Yellowstone to explore that river and to make contact with local Indians. Lewis's party suffers various forms of ill luck—grizzlies, horse thieves, and a violent encounter with a party of Piegan Blackfeet (the only trouble of this kind on the expedition)—and Lewis is wounded by one of his own men in a hunting accident. Clark's group has its own troubles, although not as severe as those of Lewis and his men. The two parties eventually reunite on August 12 in present North Dakota and continue downriver. They revisit Indian tribes—Mandans, Hidatsas, Arikaras, and Yankton Sioux—they had met on the way out, and encounter traders and trappers going upriver. They arrive back in St. Louis to a triumphal welcome on September 23.
Sensation Seeking Tendency in Mountain Climbers Athiqul H. Laskar 2000-04-01 There has been no book ever written on sensation seeking tendency in mountain climbers except several articles in medical and research journals around the world. This book is a complete study of sensation seeking tendency among mountain climbers who are willing to take risks to enjoy the thrill and experience. The study found the significant differences at the .05 level between mountain climbers and nonmountain climbers in all dimensions this research study made. This book found the extremely high sensation seekers. The book is excellent for classroom study for colleges and universities around the world, for all nations and races, for recruitment process for Olympic games, and students of sports psychology departments.
Data Bases and Data Base Systems, Related to NASA's Aerospace Program 1983
Earth Resources 1987
Incorporating Haptics in a Human-robot Collaborative Manufacturing Process Joaquin Martinez 2019 Abstract: As manufacturing and robotics develop, automation and robotic integration is becoming increasingly prevalent in manufacturing processes. Humans are still essential parts of most manufacturing processes due to the complexity and specialization of many manufacturing processes. As such, systems and methods need to be developed to support and advance robot-human collaboration and allow for the expansion of robotic integration into previously human only manufacturing processes. This thesis aims to explore the utility of several protocols for robotic-human communication - visual, auditory, and haptic cues, and to investigate the viability of haptic communication as a method to support robot-human collaboration. A simulated manufacturing task was designed and components were built to facilitate two experiments to test two hypotheses: 1) Humans respond faster to haptic cues than they do to visual or auditory cues and 2) Humans complete tasks more quickly when provided with assistance in the form of haptic cues than they do when provided with assistance in the form of either visual or auditory cues. As a group subjects performed better on all tasks when provided with haptic cues (EI M = 2.36, SD = 0.3592; EII M = 80.43, SD = 3.8039) than they did when provided with either visual (EI M = 2.47, SD = 0.3753; EII M = 82.85, SD = 5.9517) or auditory (EI M = 2.67, SD = 0.4002; EII M = 81.91, SD = 4.9043) cues. The differences in response and task completion times were found to be statistically significant at the .05 level. The findings of this thesis project demonstrate the efficacy of the use of haptics for enhancing human-robot communication.
The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: June 10-September 26, 1806 Meriwether Lewis 1983-01-01 Volume 8 of this prize-winning new edition continues the return of the expeditionary party, from their base at Camp Chopunnish on the Clearwater River in present Idaho back to St. Louis. At the outset, they are hindered by deep snow; but after returning to obtain help from Nez Perce guides they make rapid progress, so much so that at their Travelers' Rest Camp near the site of today's Missoula, Montana, the captains divide the party for separate explorations. Lewis heads east to the Missouri River, then north along the Marias to examine the northern extent of the Louisiana Purchase; Clark goes southeast toward the Yellowstone to explore that river and to make contact with local Indians. Lewis's party suffers various forms of ill luck—grizzlies, horse thieves, and a violent encounter with a party of Piegan Blackfeet (the only trouble of this kind on the expedition)—and Lewis is wounded by one of his own men in a hunting accident. Clark's group has its own troubles, although not as severe as those of Lewis and his men. The two parties eventually reunite on August 12 in present North Dakota and continue downriver. They revisit Indian tribes—Mandans, Hidatsas, Arikaras, and Yankton Sioux—they had met on the way out, and encounter traders and trappers going upriver. They arrive back in St. Louis to a triumphal welcome on September 23.
Mathematical Reviews

1987
Earth Resources 1987
De mondiale minotaurus Yanis Varoufakis 2018-11-15 Globalisering en megalomane banken die zonder al te veel overheidsbemoeienis hun gang konden gaan, worden algemeen bestempeld als belangrijkste oorzaken van de wereldwijde economische crisis van 2008. Volgens Yanis Varoufakis begon de crisis echter al in 1929, in de VS. Hij gaat terug naar de crisisjaren van het Interbellum en analyseert de economische ontwikkelingen tot aan het einde van de jaren zeventig, een periode waarin de economische grootmacht uitgroeide tot een ‘mondiale minotaurus’. Zoals dat mythische monster ooit giften van de Atheners eiste, zo stuurt de wereld al jaren grote kapitaalstromen naar de VS en Wall Street. Daarmee werd de ‘mondiale minotaurus’ de gangmaker van de wereldeconomie tussen 1980 en 2008.
Government Reports Announcements & Index 1995
Ik ben o.k., jij bent o.k. Thomas Harris 2013-05-03 In de bestseller Ik ben o.k. Jij bent o.k. laat psychiater Thomas Harris zien hoe de mens werkelijk vrij kan worden en op volwassen wijze met zijn kinderen en zijn medemensen kan omgaan. Harris maakt begrijpelijk waarom wij handelen zoals we doen, waarom wij altijd op een bepaalde wijze reageren en wat nu eigenlijk de basis is van ons gedrag. Daarbij geeft Harris praktische aanwijzingen voor problemen in huwelijk, relatie en opvoeding, voor de groei naar volwassenheid en voor een creatief bestaan, voor vraagstukken op religieus terrein en voor conflicten in de samenleving. In een uitvoerig hoofdstuk laat hij zien wanneer iemand die in psychische moeilijkheden verkeert, behandeling nodig heeft. â Een snelle kuur naar volwassenheid is dit boek niet. Ook al komt het soms zo op ons af. Het geeft vooral voorlichting, het maakt gecompliceerde psychische problemen meer grijpbaar door eenvoudige taal. Ik zou het zonder twijfel aan mensen in grote verwardheid â en aan alle personen in hun omgeving â willen geven. Opdat alles voor hen overzichtelijker wordt en ze het lange en vaak pijnlijke werk kunnen beginnen, dat voert tot de ervaring: Ik ben o.k. en jij bent o.k. en we kunnen elkaar als volwassen mensen benaderen.â â Jan Foudraine in zijn voorwoord
Notre Dame's Veterans' Celebration 1946
R & D Abstracts Technology Reports Centre (Great Britain) 1979
Met andere ogen Alexandra Horowitz 2013-08-22 Als we leren het alledaagse op een andere manier te bekijken en, om met Sir Arthur Conan Doyle te spreken, `de observatie van trivialiteiten' beoefenen, blijkt dat we in de wereld om ons heen veel meer kunnen waarnemen dan we aanvankelijk dachten. Geluiden blijken schaduwen te onthullen. Uit een lichaamshouding valt iemands karakter op te maken. En de onderkant van een blad aan een boom openbaart een wereld op zichzelf. In Met andere ogen loopt Alexandra Horowitz door New York, in gezelschap van verschillende deskundigen, onder andere een stadssocioloog, een kunstenares, een geoloog, een arts, een hond en een peuter. Tijdens deze wandelingen wordt duidelijk op welke manier zij de wereld om zich heen waarnemen, en wat ze zien. Horowitz beschrijft de mysteries rond de menselijke waarneming met humor en met oog voor fascinerende details. Dat leidt tot een beter begrip van de manier waarop wij de wereld en elkaar tegemoet treden en nodigt uit tot een oplettender bestaan. Er valt zo veel meer waar te nemen als we maar de moeite nemen om écht te kijken.
Investigation of the End Bearing Performance of Displacement Piles in Sand Xiangtao Xu 2007 [Truncated abstract] The axial performance of piles in sand remains an area of great uncertainty in geotechnical engineering. Over the years, database studies have shown that the existing method for offshore piles (e.g. API 2000) is unreliable. There is therefore a clear need for an improved predictive method, which incorporates the state-ofthe- art understanding of the underlying controlling mechanisms. This Thesis is dedicated to address the factors influencing the end bearing performance of displacement piles in siliceous sand with a view to proposing and justifying an improved design formulation. Firstly, a database of displacement pile load tests in sand with CPT data was compiled in collaboration with James Schneider (Schneider 2007). It features the widest database with also the latest available pile load test data (e.g. Euripides, Ras Tanajib, Drammen etc) in electronic form. Evaluation of the three new CPTbased methods (Fugro-05, ICP-05 & NGI-05) against this database has revealed a broadly similar predictive performance despite their end bearing formulations being remarkably different. This anomaly promoted the author to extend the database to include additional tests with base capacity measurements to form new base capacity databases for driven and jacked piles, which resulted in the UWA- 05 method for end bearing of displacement piles in sand. This method accounts for the pile effective area ratio, differentiates between driven and jacked piles, and employs a rational qc averaging technique. ... Field tests were performed in Shenton Park, Perth to supplement the database study and, in particular, to examine the effect of the incremental filling ratio (IFR). 10 open-ended and 2 closed-ended piles were tested in compression followed by tension. The test results provide strong support for the UWA-05 method for base capacity evaluation employing the CPT qc values and the effective area ratio. A series of jacked pile tests was carried out on the UWA beam centrifuge, to further explore the factors affecting pile base response. In total, four uniform and four layered centrifuge samples were prepared and tested at various stress levels and relative densities using three separate pile diameters. The resistance ratio (qb0.1/qc,avg) is found to be independent of the absolute pile diameter, effective stress and soil relative density. The tests in layered soil enabled quantification of the reduction in penetration resistance when a pile/cone approaches a weak layer and revealed the significant influence on base stiffness of underlying soft clay layers. The stiffness decay curves (G/GIN vs. w/D, where GIN is initial operational shear stiffness) measured in static load tests were found to vary with ratios of GIN/qc, while there was a unique relationship between G/GIN and qb/qc. A detailed parametric study was carried out (using the FE code PLAXIS) by idealising pile penetration using a spherical cavity expansion analogue in layered soil. The numerical predictions compare well with the centrifuge results and their generalization enabled guidelines to be established for end bearing in layered soil.
Predicasts F & S Index United States Predicasts, inc 1992 A comprehensive index to company and industry information in business journals.
?? ????????????????????????? 2002 This research was conducted as a pre-experimental research, with one group pretest-posttest research design. The purpose of this research was to explore the difference of risk management ability among professional nurses at before and after risk prevention-related training program on risk management in medical unit. The subjects were 22 professional nurses in the medical unit of Lerdsin Hospital. The study tools consisted of risk management study plan, medical risk prevention guidelines and visiting form. The data were collected by using the Modified Essay Question (MEQ) for risk management ability of professional nurses. The reliability of study tools was also tested by Cronbach' Alpha Coefficient. It was found that the coefficient, the index of difficulty and the discrimination power were 0.746, 0.43 and 0.75 respectively. Statistical variables used in data analysis were mean, standard deviation and dependent t-test. The major findings were as follows: The risk management ability of professional nurses inmedical units after the risk prevention-related training program was significant higher than before the training at the .05 confidential level.
Earth Resources: A Continuing Bibliography with Indexes (issue 54) 1987
Industrial Relations Theses and Dissertations Submitted at ... Universities 1983
Comprehensive Dissertation Index 1989
Numa Roumestan Alphonse Daudet 1881
Predicasts F & S Index Europe Annual Predicasts, inc 1979
Selected Water Resources Abstracts 1973
Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports 1992-06

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