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Tollhouses of Angus District: With a Note on Turnpikes and Tollhouses in Dundee District, David G. Adams, Angus District Library and Museum Service, Chanonry Press, 1985, 0950967718, 9780950967714, . .

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6. Photocopy of measured drawing (from Chester Hill's, *The Builder's Guide*, 2nd edition, (Hartford, Connecticut, 1847), plate 1.) H. Austin, architect ca. 1847 'VILLA IN THE COTTAGE STYLE. GROUND PLAN. CHAMBER PLAN' (PROBABLE SOURCE FOR DESIGN OF THE HOUSE) - Norton-Johnson-Burleigh House, 85 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Middlesex County, MA

Three cases of Erdheim-Chester disease are presented, and the clinical and radiographic features of the disease are described. Although clinical manifestations related to skeletal involvement are often absent or mild, those due to histiocytic infiltration in other organ systems, including the heart, pericardium, lungs, and retroperitoneal tissues, can be prominent. Radiographic changes in the skeleton are characteristic, consisting most typically of diffuse sclerosis of the diaphyses and metaphyses of the long tubular bones.

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare form of non-Langerhans' cell histiocytosis. Diagnosis of ECD is based on the identification in tissue biopsy of histiocytes, which are typically foamy and immunostain for CD68+ CD1a-. Central nervous system involvement is a major prognostic factor in ECD. Interferon alpha may be the best first-line therapy and significantly improves survival of ECD. The BRAFV600E mutation is found in more than 50% of cases. Vemurafenib has been used for a small number of patients harbouring this mutation; inhibition of BRAF activation by vemurafenib was highly beneficial in these cases of severe multisystemic and refractory ECD. PMID:23597965

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare, non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis of unknown etiology, characterized by multi-organ involvement. ECD is usually diagnosed on the basis of characteristic radiologic and histopathological findings. Lesions may be skeletal and/or extraskeletal in location, and may include the skin, lung, heart, and central nervous system. We describe here a 68-year-old man with multiple yellowish plaques and a pinkish nodule on his face and scalp. He had been previously diagnosed with diabetes insipidus, and recently complained of coughing and dyspnea. Imaging studies showed multiple osteosclerotic lesions of the bones, a moderate amount of pericardial effusion, and multifocal infiltrative lesions in the perirenal space. Histopathological examination of the skin lesions revealed dermal infiltration of foamy histiocytes with multinuclear giant cells. Moreover, laparoscopic biopsy of the perirenal tissue revealed fibrosis with infiltrating foamy histiocytes being CD68-positive and S100-negative. Based on these findings, he was diagnosed with ECD with extraskeletal manifestations, and treated with interferon-alpha.

Chester Ray Benjamin was a mycologist for the United States Department of Agriculture who

worked at the two major government research facilities, first in Peoria, Illinois, and later in Beltsville, Maryland. His research interests were primarily concerned with the systematics of the Eurotiales and ...

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare sporadic systemic histiocytic disease of unknown aetiology that affects multiple organ systems. The case records of all patients with Erdheim-Chester disease who had been seen at the Mayo Clinic between 1975 and 1996 were reviewed to assess the neurological manifestations of the disease. Two of 10 patients had neurological involvement. A 42 year old woman developed central diabetes insipidus and a progressive cerebellar syndrome. Brain MRI showed a lesion in the left pons with patchy gadolinium enhancement and T2 weighted signal abnormalities extending into both cerebellar peduncles and the medulla. Biopsy of the brainstem mass showed a xanthogranulomatous lesion. The second patient was a 53 year old man with retroperitoneal fibrosis secondary to xanthogranulomatous infiltration. Although he had no neurological symptoms and a normal neurological examination, MRI of the head showed multiple uniformly enhancing extra-axial masses along the dura of both convexities and the falx, and a mass in the left orbital apex. Both patients had the characteristic radiographic and bone scan findings of Erdheim-Chester disease. Review of the literature disclosed a wide variety of neurological manifestations in Erdheim-Chester disease. The most frequent CNS manifestations are diabetes insipidus, cerebellar syndromes, orbital lesions, and extra-axial masses involving the dura.??

Background Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare multisystem non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis that is characterized histologically by xanthogranulomatous infiltrates and radiologically by symmetrical sclerosis of long bones. The xanthomatous process is characterized by prominent foamy histiocytes staining positive for CD68, occasionally for PS100 and negative for S100 and CD1a. Gastroenterological involvement is exceedingly rare. Case Presentation This case report describes the case of a 69-year-old man who presented otherwise well to the gastroenterology department with unspecific abdominal symptoms, nausea, vomiting and weight loss. ECD involving the gastrointestinal tract was confirmed clinically, radiologically and histologically. Conclusion Gastroenterological manifestation of ECD is rare but should be considered in the differential diagnosis in patients presenting with evidence of multi-organ disease and typical radiological features of Erdheim-Chester disease elsewhere.

Armed with digital cameras, voice recorders, and movie cameras, students from Thomas Dale High School in Chester, Virginia, have been exploring neighborhoods, interviewing residents, and collecting memories of their hometown. In this article, the author describes "Digital History of Chester", a project for creating a commemorative DVD. This project has given the author, her communications teacher colleague, and their students an opportunity to find meaning in the simple things that make Chester special. This project is part of the one-hundredth commencement of Thomas Dale High School.

A 42-year-old man with Erdheim-Chester disease (EC) is presented. This is the first case of this disease reported in Korea. The patient complained of knee pain and plain roentgenogram of the bilateral legs revealed diffusely increased density, coarsened trabecular pattern, and cortical thickening in the diaphysis, and metaphysis as well as epiphysis. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed that the lesions showed low signal intensity on T1-weighted images and heterogeneously low and high signal intensity on T2-weighted images. Histological examination of the biopsy specimen showed a xanthogranulomatous lesion consisting aggregations of foamy histiocytes and Touton-type giant cells. Immunohistochemical staining showed positive reaction to anti-S-100 and lysozyme in the cytoplasm of the giant cells.

With Acid Rock Drainage #12;Dr. G. Ward Wilson 2 Mine ARD #12;Dr. G. Ward Wilson 3 Mine ARD #12;Dr. G. Ward Drainage" ARD OR an older term is "Acid Mine Drainage" AMD #12;Dr. G. Ward Wilson 16 Mine ARD General ARD Example of Mine Waste Potential For Acid Rock Drainage Operation: Typical copper/zinc mine

Street Hall Linsly- Chittenden Dwight Lanman Wright Post Office Old Campus Cross Campus Hewitt Quad Art. Pierson College is located on the left, #261 Park Street. From Route 15 (Wilbur

Cross/Merritt Parkways metered spot and follow the signs to check-in. From Route 15 (Wilbur Cross/Merritt Parkways) From

Erdheim-Chester disease is an uncommon non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis with systemic manifestations. Most cases discuss radiologic findings once a pathologic diagnosis has already been established. We describe a patient with symptoms and no previously known diagnosis who was imaged with computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and positron emission tomography. This case is unusual in that radiologic imaging demonstrated interatrial septum and diffuse cardiac involvement, in addition to the other characteristic lesions of Erdheim-Chester disease. The importance of this case to the radiologist is the expansion of the differential diagnosis of processes involving the interatrial septum and retroperitoneum. PMID:21681117

West Chester University is launching a comprehensive transformation of its campus heating and cooling systems from traditional fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) to geothermal. This change will significantly decrease the institution's carbon footprint and serve as a national model for green campus efforts. The institution is in the process of designing and implementing this project to build well fields, a pumping station and install connecting piping to provide the geothermal heat/cooling source for campus buildings. This project addresses the US Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) goal to invest in clean energy technologies that strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and reduce dependence on foreign oil. In addition, this project advances EERE's efforts to establish geothermal energy as an economically competitive contributor to the US energy supply. For this grant, WCU will extend piping for its geo-exchange system. The work involves excavation of a trench approximately 8 feet wide and 10-12 feet deep located about 30 feet north of the curb along the north side of West Rosedale for a distance of approximately 1,300 feet. The trench will then turn north for the remaining distance (60 feet) to connect into the mechanical room in the basement of the Francis Harvey Green Library. This project will include crossing South Church Street near its intersection with West Rosedale, which will involve coordination with the Borough of West Chester. After installation of the piping, the trench will be backfilled and the surface restored to grass as it is now. Because the trench will run along a heavily-used portion of the campus, it will be accomplished in sections to minimize disruption to the campus as much as possible.

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STREET JOHN F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD ARCH STREET MARKET

Erdheim Chester disease is a very rare histiocytic disorder characterised by tissue infiltration by lipid laden histiocytes. The most common presentation is bone pains typically involving the long bones. Over time almost 50% of the patients develop extraosseous involvement. The prognosis depends on the extent and distribution of the extraskeletal manifestations. Cardiovascular involvement is seen in up to 40% of the patients and the most common manifestations are periaortic fibrosis and pericardial involvement. Respiratory distress, extensive pulmonary fibrosis, and cardiac failure are the most common causes of death in these patients. Cardiac tamponade has also been documented to cause death in these patients. We describe a patient of Erdheim Chester disease who presented with recurrent and very rapidly occurring cardiac tamponade in a short duration of time and benefited from timely recognition and management. PMID:22572439

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is an exceedingly rare, disseminated non-Langerhan cell histiocytosis with multisystem involvement, having characteristic sclerotic skeletal lesions. We present an unusual case primarily manifesting as an extensive orbital disease, with low-grade

systemic involvement. Owing to its rarity and therefore lack of general awareness it remains a difficult clinical and pathologic diagnosis. Immuno-histochemistry of the biopsy specimen is diagnostic. PMID:22631449

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Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare non- Langerhans histiocytosis with multisys- tem involvement. To date, there is no standard treatment for this disorder, and more than half of the patients succumb within 3 years. Because interferon- pro- motes the terminal differentiation of his- tiocytes and dendritic cells, we hypoth- esized that this molecule would be a useful therapy for Erdheim-Chester dis-

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare form of systemic non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis with characteristic bone involvement. However, extraskeletal involvement occurs in approximately half of the patients. Because of its protean findings, the diagnosis of ECD is often delayed; thus, a clinical suspicion may prompt specific imaging studies to recognize suggestive signs of organ involvement. In this study, a case of a patient with ECD with representative progressive multisystemic involvement has been reported; although the final diagnosis was confirmed by histologic analysis, imaging studies with almost pathognomonic findings guided the diagnostic process and prompted different therapeutic approaches according to the localization of the disease. PMID:21716027

Erdheim–Chester disease (ECD) is a rare non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis. We present a case of a 56-year-old male with ECD. As time progressed, involvement of the orbital fossa, cranial convexity, spinal cord, brain stem, thyroid, lung, retroperitoneum, lower extremity bones and skin were found. Previously reported cases reveal the frequency of ECD with spinal cord involvement is rare. Although this was a presumed diagnosis based on other lesions, our case is the first in which both intramedullary and epidural masses are present.

Diagnosis and treatment of patients who present with respiratory compromise are challenging. What happens when these patients do not respond to your intervention, and their condition declines rapidly? Having a variety of differential diagnoses is key. An addition to your differential list can include a rare disorder of non-Langerhans cells histiocytosis also known as Erdheim-Chester disease. This disease often presents as an interstitial lung disease that fails many different treatment modalities. A full understanding of how this disease process works is still being investigated. Provided are a literature review and case study for better understanding of this disease. PMID:21654219

The ability to witness the streets of 19th century Boston would be quite a treat for those who love urban geography and history. This well-done set of documents from the digital collection from Tufts University makes that possible (in a fashion). The project was created with support from a National Leadership Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, along with funds provided by The Bostonian Society and other anonymous gifts. The project brings together photographs, maps, and city directories that let visitors explore the streets of Boston in the 19th and 20th century. First up is the "Cowpaths" area. Here visitors can use this map-based tool to discover image and directory information and then plot it on a map. It's an inventive and powerful tool that provides a greatly enhanced understanding of sociospatial change and relationships in the city during this period. Next visitors should look at the "Monuments" area to peruse almost 100 different maps, including historical maps of ward boundaries and such. Moving on, the "People" area provides access to nine different Boston city directories from 1845 to 1925. Also, there's a "Personal Paths" area, which uses this data to map out the lives of small business clerks in the 19th century, changing ethnic neighborhoods, and the life of Dr. George Parkman, who was killed by John Webster in what was called "The Murder of the Century".

This research compares the street activity in two very comparable streets over exactly the same period using time lapse cameras. The aim of the research has been to assess which approaches to street design might encourage the street life and activity most envisioned in the UK's national residential street guidance Manual for Streets. The two streets are directly comparable apart

This study considers different ways of maximising learning opportunities during ward rounds, with particular emphasis on the strengths and challenges of the paediatric environment. The focus is on the most common types of ward round - in acute units involving predominantly trainees - but we hope there will also be much that will interest those who work in other settings such as community clinics. Alongside a review of the best available evidence from the literature, and underpinned by educational theory, suggestions for maximising learning on ward rounds are presented. Many of these ideas were generated from working in small groups with over 90 experienced paediatricians, each with particular experience and interest in medical education, as part of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health's Paediatric Educators' Programme, the PEP. PMID:22345114

We report a case of Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) with isolated cardiac involvement in a 74-year-old female patient. The patient initially presented with superior vena cava syndrome and PET-CT imaging demonstrating an obstructing hypermetabolic lesion in the right atrium, and a distinct nonobstructing hypermetabolic lesion in the left atrium, expected to be malignant. There was no evidence of extracardiac disease. At surgical exploration, consistent with malignancy, the right atrial tumor was found to have grown into the pericardium and was resected to address symptoms and for histological diagnosis which revealed ECD on immunohistochemistry. We conclude that isolated cardiac ECD should be included in the surgical strategy for cardiac tumors showing infiltrative growth. PMID:21594819

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare non-Langerhans form of histiocytosis with distinctive radiographic and pathological features. Intracranial involvement is further a rarity, usually producing diabetes insipidus or cerebellar-brainstem symptoms. We report a 40-year-old man presenting with recurrent secondarily generalised seizures. An MRI scan of the brain revealed multiple enhancing intracranial masses in frontal, temporal and parietal regions. Biopsy from the left frontotemporal lesion confirmed it to be a rare case of ECD. The patient received a short course of corticosteroids initially and subsequently remained well-controlled on antiepileptic therapy alone. A repeat MRI of his brain showed significant resolution of lesions. Osteolytic lesions in the skull vault were detected during follow-up which also disappeared. Interestingly, there was no involvement of long bones or any other system even after 12 years of follow-up. PMID:23592809

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare multisystem disorder which is known to affect the skin, lungs, bone, pituitary gland, retroperitoneum and cardiovascular system. The case is described of a patient with ECD who had previously undergone a Ross procedure for presumed endocarditis involving the aortic valve and aortic root. The patient subsequently developed arthralgias, abdominal pain (requiring an exploratory laparotomy) and polydipsia. Furthermore, he developed progressive, symptomatic stenosis of the pulmonic homograft. A reoperative replacement of the homograft was required. The clinically suspected diagnosis of ECD was confirmed by a pathologic analysis of the explanted pulmonary homograft, and also (retrospectively) of previously resected mesenteric tissue. It is postulated that the patient may have developed ECD as a result of an immunologic reaction to the homograft tissue used for the Ross procedure. PMID:22808847

We treated a 77-year-old woman with pleural and pericardial effusion and ascites. Initially, collagen vascular disease was suspected due to the presence of anti-centromere antibodies and suspected complication of pulmonary arterial hypertension. However, soft-tissue abnormalities surrounding the bilateral kidneys detected on computed tomography (CT) and symmetrical lesions of the long bones detected on bone scintigraphy made us consider a diagnosis of Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD), which is a rare form of histiocytosis. We immunochemically analyzed the cells derived from the ascites in detail and confirmed the diagnosis. Immunocytochemical analyses may therefore help to achieve a better understanding of the pathogenesis of this rare disease. PMID:23037484

Change Impact Analysis Martin Ward STRL Senior Research Fellow Royal Society Industry Fellow

martin@gkc.org.uk Software Technology Research Lab De Montfort University #12;Change Impact Analysis Impact analysis of the software system that are affected by the changes #12;Impact Analysis is Essential Impact analysis

Port Chester was one of seven waterways that the US Army Corps of Engineers-New York District requested the Battelle Marine Sciences Laboratory to sample and evaluate for dredging and disposal in March 1994. Tests and analyses were conducted on Port Chester sediment core samples. Because the Port Chester area is located on the border between New York and southeast Connecticut, its dredged material may also be considered for disposal at the Central Long Island Sound Disposal Site. The sediment evaluation consisted of bulk sediment chemical analyses, chemical analyses of site water and dredged material elutriate preparations, water-column and benthic acute toxicity tests, and bioaccumulation studies. Individual sediment core samples collected from Port Chester were analyzed for grain size, moisture content, and total organic carbon. In addition, sediment was analyzed for bulk density, specific gravity, metals, chlorinated pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyl congeners, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

The design of street patterns appears to be divided between concern for the efficiencies of infrastructure and traffic and a consideration of aesthetics. There are distinct advantages to the two predominant suburban street pattern alternatives-- loop and cul-de-sac, and grid. Streets with loops and cul-de-sacs provide safety, sociability and efficiency. Grid patterns provide connectivity and easy orientation. A new, combined

In recent years, the purpose and quality of provision delivered in acute inpatient psychiatric settings have been increasingly questioned. Studies from a service user perspective have reported that while some psychiatric inpatients feel safe and cared for, others feel their time in hospital is neither safe nor therapeutic. This paper explores the experiences of service users on acute inpatient psychiatric wards in England, with a particular focus on their feelings of safety and security. Interviews were conducted with 60 psychiatric inpatients in England. The majority of service users felt safe in hospital and felt supported by staff and other service users. However, anything that threatened their sense of security such as aggression, bullying, theft, racism and the use of alcohol and drugs on the ward, made some respondents feel insecure and unsafe. Psychiatric wards are still perceived by many as volatile environments, where service users feel forced to devise personal security strategies in order to protect themselves and their property. It would appear that there remains much to do before research findings and policies are implemented in ways that facilitate all service users to derive the maximum benefit from their inpatient experience. PMID:20465757

We report a 76-year-old male who was admitted due to progressive congestive heart failure lasting several months. An echocardiogram showed a large pericardial effusion with early signs of pericardial tamponade and an irregular surface suggestive of cancer infiltration. The patient was operated, creating a pericardial window and draining 1,200 ml of a brownish yellow fluid with abundant cellularity. Pericardial biopsy showed infiltration by CD68 (+), CD1a (-) and S100 (-) cells. Twenty-eight months earlier, due to fatigue, dyspnea, and a non-specific inflammatory process, an enhanced-contrast-scan showed that aorta was coated with a hypodense tissue that began near the aortic valve and extended until the inferior mesenteric artery, with stenosis of the left subclavian, celiac axis, renal and upper mesenteric arteries. An angioplasty and stent placing was carried out in the last two arteries. Both kidneys had the appearance of "hairy kidneys". A bone scan showed increased uptake in femurs and tibiae and X-ray examination showed osteosclerosis in metaphysis and diaphysis. The diagnosis of Erdheim-Chester disease (non-Langerhans-cell histiocytosis) was made and the patient was treated with steroids and methotrexate. PMID:22215336

The role of simulation in surgical education, initially confined to technical skills and procedural tasks, increasingly includes training nontechnical skills including communication, crisis management, and teamwork. Research suggests that many preventable adverse events can be attributed to nontechnical error occurring within a ward context. Ward rounds represent the primary point of interaction between patient and physician but take place without formalized training or assessment. The simulated ward should provide an environment in which processes of perioperative care can be performed safely and realistically, allowing multidisciplinary assessment and training of full ward

rounds. We review existing literature and describe our experience in setting up our ward simulator. We examine the facilities, equipment, cost, and personnel required for establishing a surgical ward simulator and consider the scenario development, assessment, and feedback tools necessary to integrate it into a surgical curriculum. PMID:23548577

Phthalate esters discharged from a plasticizer-manufacturing plant were distinguished from those of other sources in the Chester River, Maryland by comparing the distinctive patterns of alkyl phthalate species of the plant to those of sediment samples from sites along the mid-river axis. The magnitude of the changes in individual phthalate species were placed in perspective by charting their concentrations with distance along the river. Short sediment cores were also analyzed to determine the profile of phthalate ester pollution in the Chester River during the previous decade in which the river experienced a significant oyster mortality. A significant level of phthalate ester pollution was found in the Chester River sediment but its source was not found to be the plasticizer plant. PMID:6526565

Follow-up habitat evaluation procedures (HEP) analyses were conducted on the Dormaier and Chester Butte wildlife mitigation sites in April 2007 to determine the number of additional habitat units to credit Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) for providing funds to enhance, and maintain the project sites as partial mitigation for habitat losses associated with construction of Grand Coulee Dam. The Dormaier follow-up HEP survey generated 482.92 habitat units (HU) or 1.51 HUs per acre for an increase of 34.92 HUs over baseline credits. Likewise, 2,949.06 HUs (1.45 HUs/acre) were generated from the Chester Butte follow-up HEP analysis for an increase of 1,511.29 habitat units above baseline survey results. Combined, BPA will be credited with an additional 1,546.21 follow-up habitat units from the Dormaier and Chester Butte parcels.

Eos, Transactions, AGU, which is bannered as "The Newspaper of the Geophysical Sciences," carried an "In Brief" article in the issue of May 23 that does a serious disservice to the geophysical sciences. It was written in a flip editorial style that questioned the usefulness of the Ward Valley report (Secretary Babbitt found it useful enough to act decisively) and the integrity of the NAS/NRC committee members who wrote it. The 17 committee members, most of whom are AGU members, studied the issues as a public service at the request of the NAS in response to Babbitt's request. They documented the evidence and conclusions thoroughly in a report of over 200 pages. Surely, scientific input is needed for decisions about complex issues in our society.

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare form of non-Langerhans histiocytosis of unknown origin occurring mainly in adults. It is extremely rare in children. We report a case of a 4-year-old boy with Erdheim-Chester disease that initially presented as hemifacial palsy and bone pain with multisystem involvement. We describe radiographic findings of bones that show characteristic bilateral symmetrical osteosclerosis with atypical osteolytic lesions in addition to CT findings for pulmonary involvement and MR findings for intracranial lesions. PMID:21879308

The Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare non-Langerhans histiocytose acquired in adults. It results from a xanthogranulomatous infiltration, consists of histiocytes foamy and is characterized by heterogeneous systemic manifestations. The most frequent clinical manifestations of the disease are the bone with a long bone uptake on bone scintigraphy⁹⁹Tc (Dion et al., 2006) and urological damage with an array of pseudo retroperitoneal fibrosis. We report the case of a 64-year-old man in whom was founded in the course of acute obstructive renal disease with Erdheim-Chester pseudofibrose retroperitoneal. PMID:22515929

College, Sid W.66 Richardson College Masters House.....67 Ryon Engineering Reckling Park at Cameron Field59 Rice Children's Campus60 Rice. just north of campus morningside rice village apartments at 2410 shakespeare st. shakespeare street FE

Dow Jones & Company created the Spanish-language business news resource Wall Street Journal Interactivo "to serve the needs of Latin American businesspeople." This comprehensive site draws on content from the Spanish news agency EFE, Reuters NewMedia Inc., and The Wall Street

Journal Americas, among other sources, to provide continuous online financial news as well as Diarios de la Region -- links to current headlines from top Latin American dailies by country.

18. THIRD STREET FROM ITS INTERSECTION WITH F STREET, LOOKING NORTH, For the purpose of clarity and simplicity, directions relate to the nearly north-south orientation of the Naval Supply Center, and not to true north. The alignment of streets and buildings in the NSC are roughly related to magnetic north, and are thus about 10 degrees clockwise from true north. WITH BUILDINGS 222 AND 221 ON LEFT. - Oakland Naval Supply Center, Maritime Street at Seventh Street, Oakland, Alameda County, CA

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare potentially malignant systemic non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis. Although classically described in the pulmonary system and long bones, cutaneous involvement has been chronicled in 2 previous case reports. Herein, we describe a single systemic case afflicting an elderly man with synchronous multifocal cutaneous disease. The previous literature and pertinent differential diagnosis will be discussed. PMID:21358382

and Manuscript Restoration Nanomaterials and Imaging MS and PhD DEGREES IN COLOR SCIENCE graduate study in... Color Perception Low Vision High Dynamic Range Imaging and Display Art Conservation Science ColorSEE YOUR FUTURE IN A NEW LIGHT THE CHESTER F. CARLSON CENTER FOR IMAGING SCIENCE MS and PhD DEGREES

A study was conducted to characterize vegetative growth of mature 'Chester Thornless' blackberry plants trained to the rotatable cross-arm (RCA) trellis in which up to six primocanes was retained. Cane emergence occurred from mid-April to late-May. The first (oldest) primocane attained a sufficien...

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis. We report a fatal case of ECD with extensive cardiac involvement associated with a marginal zone lymphoma and monoclonal proteinemia in a young man. This is the first reported association of ECD with a monoclonal gammopathy or a lymphoma.

The purpose of this study was to identify management-related factors contributing to personnel satisfaction in hospital wards. The sample population consisted of the employees of 15 hospital wards in four medical departments. The wards were classified into two categories on the basis of the satisfaction of the personnel with the management: 'satisfied wards' (seven wards with a highly satisfied personnel, n = 124) and 'other wards' (eight wards, n = 186). The employees of 'satisfied wards' reported more innovative activities and continuous quality improvements, more possibilities to participate in decision-making, more efficient communication within the ward and between other units, and more managerial activities for promoting the well-being of the staff compared with the personnel of 'other wards'. According to the ratings of the nursing directors, the quality of patient care in the 'satisfied wards' was higher, but there were no differences in cost-effectiveness between the study groups. PMID:8000671

Radio Wall Street, brought to you by Investor Broadcast Network, offers current financial news for investors. RealAudio files are organized in sections including top stories, technology news, IPOs, and mutual funds. Special sections provide interviews with leading CEOs and investment analysts. Daily features and popular programs are listed at the bottom of the site.

Dalian Wanda Group's biggest urban projects in Wuhan, Chu Han street, is a turning point in the history of WuHan urban design. And this paper talks about the space characteristics and existing problems of the project from the view of the relationship between the architectural space form and the cultural connotation. Then from the vital relationship, the paper discussed the

Abstract This study and report is about street trees and intersection safety in urban contexts. The study derives from a rather simple, straightforward observation: that on the best tree-lined streets the trees come close to the corners. They do not stop at some distance back from the intersecting street right-of-way. Indeed, in Paris, a city noted for its street trees,

Communication plays a crucial role in the management of medications. Ward rounds are sites where health professionals from different disciplines and patients come together to exchange medication information and make treatment decisions. This article examines power relations and spatial practices surrounding medication communication between patients and health professionals including doctors, nurses and pharmacists during ward rounds. Data were collected in two medical wards of a metropolitan teaching hospital in Melbourne, Australia. Data collection methods involved participant observations, field interviews, video-recordings, together with individual and group reflexive interviews. A critical discourse analysis was undertaken to identify the location sites where power relations were reproduced or challenged in ward rounds. Findings demonstrated that traditional medical hierarchies constructed the ways in which doctors communicated about medications during ward rounds. Nurses and pharmacists ventured into the ward round space by using the discourse of preparation and occupying a peripheral physical position. Doctors privileged the discourse of medication rationalization in their ward round discussions, competing with the discourse of inquiry taken up by patients and families. Ward rounds need to be restructured to provide opportunities for nurses and pharmacists to speak at dedicated times and in strategic locations. By critically reflecting upon the complex process of medication communication during ward rounds, greater opportunities exist for enhanced team communication among health professionals. PMID:22674748

This paper presents the hypothesis that the periodic meridional (north-south) flows observed by Voyager 2 in the neighborhood of 20-25 AU were produced by a heliospheric vortex street. The separation of the vortices was approximately 6 AU in the radial direction, and the vortices were carried away from the sun at a speed of approximately 425 km/s. This hypothesis can account for the observed $\pm 5^\circ$ deflections in the flow with a period of 25.5 days, and it predicts small amplitude fluctuations in the bulk speed with two maxima per solar rotation, which is consistent with the observations in 1986. A variety of meridional flow profiles is predicted, depending on the position of the spacecraft relative to the symmetry axis of the vortex street. A definitive test of this hypothesis would be provided by simultaneous observations from two spacecraft with a latitudinal separation of the order of the vortex diameter.

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis characterized by infiltration of foamy CD68-positive but CD1a-negative macrophages and fibro-inflammatory lesions as retroperitoneal, periureteral areas or bones. Interferon- γ therapy has been used as treatment but it had variable efficiency and limited tolerance. More recently, a recombinant form of interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (anakinra) was used with success but no skeletal radiological improvement was recorded. We report here a case of interleukin-1 receptor antagonist in the treatment of refractory bones infiltration in Erdheim-Chester disease. After 1 year of treatment, the positron emission tomography-computed tomography showed an outstanding response of the skeletal involvement with clearly lower and smaller hypermetabolism images. PMID:22999905

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare non-Langerhans-cell histiocytosis involving bones and multiple organs. Its clinical course can vary, from an asymptomatic state to a fatal disease, with renal involvement being a common cause of death. A 41-year-old man presented with a 10-month history of bilateral lower limb pain. Left perirenal soft-tissue infiltration had been found incidentally two years earlier. No progression of the lesion or deterioration of renal function was observed for a period of two years. At admission, plain radiography and magnetic resonance imaging of the patient's lower limbs showed patchy osteosclerosis. Biopsy of the tibia revealed histiocytic infiltration, which was found to be positive for CD68 and negative for CD1a. This report describes an unusual case of Erdheim-Chester disease involving a stationary course of disease with no specific treatment for a long period of time.

Erdheim-Chester disease is an uncommon non-Langerhans-cell histiocytosis, due to excessive production of histiocytes deposited in various organs and tissues in the human body. FDG PET was performed in a 68-year-old man with documented active Erdheim-Chester disease to evaluate the extent of the disease. The patient was previously treated with high-dose subcutaneous Interferon γ 2b, 1,000,000 units 3 times a week, but treatment was interrupted approximately 5 weeks before

evaluation at the National Institutes of Health because of adverse effects of the medication. FDG PET/CT showed lesions were imaged in brain, heart, mediastinum, abdomen, and skeleton. PMID:23640213

The British Prime Minister's Office has recently opened a web site, 10 Downing Street. Although it does contain selected Prime Minister's speeches, transcripts, and interviews, Prime Minister's biographies (back to Harold Macmillan at present), and a tour of #10, its greatest utility is as an entry point to British executive department government sites. The Cabinet Ministers' Biography section contains information on 23 ministers and links to cabinet web sites. There is also a page of government department pointers.

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is an uncommon non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis that affects multiple body systems and can present clinically in a myriad of ways. An adult onset is most common with bony involvement and constitutional symptoms. We report the case of a 52-year-old female presenting with diabetes insipidus and a suprasellar mass on imaging, with no evidence of extracerebral involvement. Histopathology was consistent with ECD. PMID:23465991

A case of Erdheim-Chester disorder, a rare non-Langerhans' cell histiocytosis, was referred for restaging by F-18 FDG PET/CT more than 10 years after initial diagnosis. The patient presented diabetes insipidus, hypergonadotropic hypogonadism, and osteosclerotic lesions. Previous bone scintigraphy documented pathognomonic long bones' involvement. Chronic steroid and hormone replacement therapy was administered, and the patient was asymptomatic. F-18 FDG PET/CT was useful for disease restaging at cardiac and soft tissues level. PMID:22228352

The Wall Street Journal includes the content of the print version, as well as weather and sports sections. The content can be accessed by section or by a general index that can be found under Table of Contents on the home page. Stories that mention companies contain hypertext links that allow the reader to obtain more information about a company, including latest news stories, a 20 minute delayed company stock report, and a "briefing book" on the company which includes background information, a financial overview, stock performance measures, previous Wall St. Journal articles about that company, and company press releases. Walter Mossberg's popular Personal Technology column is also available.

This article gives an overview of the problem of street children in Greece, within the context of global research on street children. The article draws on preliminary findings from recent research on street children in the urban centre of Athens. This is an under-researched area, with weak policy responses to a problem associated with recent patterns of European migration (in the Greek case, chiefly from Albania). Methods used include observational research and in-depth interviews with street children, policy actors and professionals.

The author first learned about cultural diversity and racial justice in Mr. Sanderson's middle school English class. They read a book called "The House on Mango Street" by Sandra Cisneros and learned about a different culture, but also about a community with striking similarities to their own. The main character in the novel, Esperanza, a 13-year-old Chicana, grows up in an impoverished neighborhood in Chicago. Mexican American culture and themes of social class and gender are interwoven through the novel's vignettes. The author could relate to living in a poor area with a short supply of opportunity. And, like Esperanza, she realized how important it was to remember her roots and to give back to the community from which she came. Last year, the St. Helens school board decided to ban "The House on Mango Street" from the middle-school curriculum. The district's "reconsideration committee" claimed that the book contained "content too mature for this age group" and expressed "concerns for the social issues presented." In this article, the author describes how she organized her former classmates to get the ruling overturned.

Detail view illustrating existing (typical) sidewalks and street trees within the Vale Historic District - Vale Commercial Historic District, A Street between Holland & Longfellow Streets, north side of B Street between Holland & Main Streets, Main Street South from A Street through B Street, & Stone House at 283 Main Street South, Vale, Malheur County, OR

The Chester County observation-well network was established in 1973 through a cooperative agreement between the Chester County Water Resources Authority (CCWRA) and the U.S. Geological Survey. The network was established to monitor local ground-water levels, to determine drought conditions, and to monitor ground-water-level trends. Drought-warning and drought-emergency water-level triggers were determined for 20 of the 23 wells in the Chester County observation-well network. A statistical test to determine either rising or declining water-level trends was performed on data for all wells in the network. Water-level data from both of these wells showed a rising trend. A decrease in ground-water pumping in the area near these wells was probably the reason for the rise in water levels.

In system planning, engineers specify an area of interest within an interconnected power network. Utilities often use the Ward equivalent to reduce external areas to a minimal representation. However, the industry has reported poor results using Ward equivalents in approximate contingency analysis. This paper proposes a simple method of updating the Ward equivalent using linearized sensitivities. The technique is computationally economical and is more accurate than the standard Ward equivalent in studying system changes.

Each day, WallStreetReporter.com interviews the CEOs of successful public companies. Started in 1996 by the editors of Wall Street Reporter Magazine, this site includes weekly news for professional investors, as well as a searchable archive of over 3,000 past interviews soon to be available for public use.

Creating infrastructure for non-motorized transportation and lowering automobile speeds by changing road conditions can improve economic conditions for both business owners and residents. When Valencia Street in San Francisco's Mission District slimmed its traffic lanes to slow down cars and accommodate other users, merchants reported the street changes enhanced the area. Nearly 40 percent of merchants reported increased sales, and

This portal from the publishers of The Wall Street Journal (WSJ) offers a wide selection of business news and resources. Users can read highlights from the WSJ, breaking business news, or view targeted news, research and resources for any of the 29 industries listed. The site also features delayed composite prices on US stocks, with links to background information and press releases, and a targeted search of business and news sites (fee required for full text of articles in the publications library). Additional resources include a markets wrap, news and links related to the US economy, and several aids for managing personal finance. Users may personalize the portal to suit their own interests after free registration.

It's hard to sort out the world of political spin in the United States, and certainly the situation in Britain is rather similar in this regard. Fortunately, a collection of civic-minded individuals have created this website, which serves to bring the daily briefings offered by the British Prime Minister's Official Spokesmen direct to internet browsers. Essentially, twice a day (when Parliament is in session) a select coterie of political journalists is briefed by the PM's Official Spokesmen, and then they are allowed to ask brief questions. This site brings together these official statements and the queries (and responses) brought up by the political journalists who attend these briefings at 10 Downing Street. The site was started in February 2004, and visitors can view an archive of all the briefings since then and post their own comments as well. Additionally, there is a section that explains these meetings and the impetus for creating such a site.

Lessons Learned Conducting User Studies in a Dialysis Ward Abstract In this paper, we describe lessons learned while conducting user studies in a dialysis ward. We learned that we must be more aware in a dialysis ward to help us develop an assistive system for dialysis patients to monitor their nutritional

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare form of systemic non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis characterized by infiltration by lipid-laden or foamy histiocytes. Osseous involvement, major diagnostic criteria, is constant and characteristic. It presents as metaphyseal and diaphyseal osteosclerosis, mainly

affecting the long bones of the lower limbs. A few cases with axial skeleton involvement have been reported. Extra-osseous lesions may affect the retroperitoneum, lungs, skin, heart, brain and orbits. Prognosis depends mainly on the extra-osseous disease, mainly heart and lung involvement. Diagnosis is based on the combination of radiographic features, nuclear medicine features and nearly pathognomonic immunohistochemical profile. PMID:21819909

A 62-year-old man presented with diabetes insipidus, pulmonary fibrosis, right atrial tumor and bilateral knee osteoarthritis with cystic lesions of distal femur and proximal tibia. Scintigraphy and histological examination of right femur bone biopsy revealed changes characterized for Paget's disease. Re-evaluation of the computer tomography (CT) scans and histological samples revealed diffuse infiltrates of foamy histiocytes in the bone marrow what was consistent with Erdheim-Chester disease. Positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) was performed to assess the activity and extent of disease. PMID:21136259

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare non-Langerhans' cell histiocytosis. Mild but permanent juxta-articular bone pain in mainly knees and ankles is the most frequent associated symptom. Despite the pathognomonic radiographic findings, most cases are still diagnosed by the pathologist. The lesions consist of lipid-storing CD 68 +/CD 1a--non-Langerhans' cell histiocytes, most frequently localized in bone but also involving multiple organ systems in the body. We present a case report in which the diagnosis of ECD was established with 99mTc MDP bone SPECT/CT. PMID:23019992

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt announced on November 24 that he would not authorize the land transfer for the proposed low-level waste disposal site at Ward Valley, California, until a legal challenge to the facility's license and environmental impact statement is resolved. Even if the matter is resolved quickly, there exists the possibility that yet another hearing will be held on the project, even though state courts in California have stated flatly that no such hearings are required.

Starting from the effective action of high energy QCD we derive Ward identities for Green's functions of Reggeized gluons. They follow from the gauge invariance of the effective action, and allow us to derive new representations of amplitudes containing physical particles as well as Reggeized gluons. We explicitly demonstrate their validity for the Balitsky-Fadin-Kuraev-Lipatov kernel, and we present a new derivation of the kernel.

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare, systemic, non-familial histiocytic disorder, first described by Jakob Erdheim and William Chester in 1930. Most patients have multiple sites of involvement at presentation. The most common site of involvement is the long bones of the axial skeleton, which is seen almost universally, followed by the nervous system, heart, lungs, orbit and retroperitoneum, which are seen in up to 50% of cases.¹ Cutaneous involvement is rarely a presenting symptom of ECD, with two reported cases in the English literature.² The diagnosis of ECD is rarely made by skin biopsy because of the relative rarity of cutaneous involvement as a presenting feature, and also perhaps because of the difficulty in distinguishing the histopathological appearance from potential mimics. The importance of distinguishing ECD from other cutaneous disorders with similar pathology lies in the implications for both treatment and prognosis. ECD is an aggressive, often fatal disorder, with death from disease occurring in greater than 50% of patients.

Restructuring is a process initiated to substantively change the governance, operation and instruction of public schools or districts identified as failing. There are multiple definitions of restructuring, but the common thread binding all restructuring models is a substantive change of the standard operating procedures of a school or an entire district. More than half of the states in the nation have legislation on the books authorizing school restructuring, but the 2001 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act--i.e., the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)--introduced a new sense of urgency to the process of improving public schools. Among other things, NCLB requires that states and districts identify and restructure chronically low-performing schools. To inform the process of implementing NCLB-mandated restructuring efforts, this report presents a summary of state-driven restructuring efforts in a single district: Chester Upland, Pennsylvania. To identify the lessons learned through restructuring in Chester Upland, the author conducted a

thorough document review and interviewed state-, district- and school-level officials, as well as Edison Schools Inc. personnel actively involved with the restructuring process. The interviews provided vital information regarding policies and practices that fostered, or conversely impeded, the restructuring process.

Planners, engineers, and designers have been interested in creating healthy and livable urban environments for decades, and the general public's penchant for such matters has grown exponentially as of late. The Livable Streets Initiative is one such measure designed to assist citizens who might be thinking about how to put these ideas into practice. The Initiative is produced by The Open Planning Project, which is a non-profit technology incubator designed to enhance civic participation. First-time visitors to the site will find the following sections: "Streetsblog", "Streetfilms", "Streetswiki", "Community", and "Education". In the "Streetsblog" section, visitors can read recent posts about designing pedestrian friendly streetscapes and also view short films about different planning projects related to such modifications. Moving on, the "Streetswiki" area is a community-created online encyclopedia for transportation, urban environmental, and public space issues. Visitors can read recently edited articles, sign up to help edit, and also just wander around to pieces on "Sidewalks", "Light Rail", and "Bus Rapid Transit". Finally, visitors should also check out the "Community" area to learn about different local community groups that are working on these issues.

We used mature 'Chester Thornless' blackberry plants trained to the rotatable cross-arm (RCA) trellis to determine the effect on retaining two, four, and six primocanes on plant productivity. Retention of only the two oldest primocanes and generally the most vigorous primocanes per plant yielded 14...

A solar powered street lighting system is disclosed that is totally independent of any external power supply. Solar panels are connected in such a manner to charge a maintenance-free storage battery with sufficient capacity to light street lights and/or traffic signals. An auxiliary generator may also be provided having a wind driven vane for also charging the battery if sufficient sun light is not available.

Named after the British General Sir Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Allenby Street is one of the major streets in Tel Aviv. The street originates in Hamoshavot Square and runs until Haknesset Square. Known for its commercial centered theme, the street is largely populated with visitors and tourists. The Casino of Tel Aviv also used to be located on the edge

Many women who engage in street sex work experience pregnancies and become mothers. Unfortunately, little research has examined how their pregnancies and parenting impact themselves as street sex workers and their street sex work. In this qualitative research study, 16 mothers who were currently involved in street sex work in a Midwestern city of the United States participated in semistructured

We have classified a tau function for the hypergeometric solutions of the Painlevé VI equation constructed by Shah and Woodhouse (2006 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 39, 12265-9) through twistor methods. We have shown that the tau function is the product of a Toeplitz determinant and a power of the time variable t . In a suitable trivialization of the twistor bundle, the symbol of this Toeplitz determinant is the minus of the off-diagonal entry in the patching matrix. The method can also be applied to other solutions obtained from the Ward ansätze.

In this article the role of the ward manager in promoting patient safety is explored. The background to the development of the patient safety agenda is briefly discussed and the relationship between quality and safety is illustrated. The pivotal importance of the role of the ward manager in delivering services to patients is underlined and literature on patient safety is examined to identify what a ward manager can do to make care safer. Possible actions of the ward manager to improve safety discussed in the literature are structured around the Leadership Framework. This framework identifies seven domains for the leadership of service delivery. Ward managers use their personal qualities, and network and work within teams, while managing performance and facilitating

innovation, change and measurement for improvement. The challenge of promoting patient safety for ward managers is briefly explored and recommendations for further research are made. PMID:23123893

Fractured neck of femur accounted for more than 1.7 million bed days in 2003 (Department of Health, 2003). This article discusses how the role of the ward manager on an older persons' trauma ward was modernised to provide a specialist service for outlying patients while maintaining ward management responsibility. This project is well established and has been successfully applied to coronary care. PMID:16312079

A great deal of ink has been spilled telling the stories of the urban renewal process in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. Of course, large-scale demolition and redevelopment projects were not without precedent, as proven by the experience of Harrisburg's 8th Ward in the second decade of the twentieth century. The area was definitely a bit of hardscrabble by the early 1910s, and it seemed to offend the more genteel sentiments of some of Harrisburg's important civic leaders and their kind. Much of the area was completely razed over the next few years, and by the early 1920s, the old neighborhood was largely gone. This story is told most effectively in this website, which was a creation of Professor Michael Barton at Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg along with some of his students, who worked together to locate primary research materials (such as photographs) that could be used to create a documentary history of the area. Visitors to the site can take a virtual walking tour of the old 8th Ward, peruse a resident directory from the period, and also view historic maps and a view of the area. For those who are interested in learning about how the site was created, there is also a document available here that discusses how it all came to fruition.

In this paper, reproduced from a speech given before the Communications Network in Philanthropy, the author uses television as a metaphor to explain the role of the family in the United States, focusing on the "Leave It to Beaver" series. An oral picture is used to discuss the changing nature of the family and divorce. First the family life of the Cleavers in "Leave It to Beaver" is described and parallels are drawn from the author's own childhood. References to other television shows portraying families are included. Contrasts are made between television families of the 1950s and 1980s. It is claimed that divorce is the social trend which has most affected families. A scenario in which Ward and June Cleaver divorce after Ward meets an accountant 10 years younger than himself is presented. Research which indicates that children of divorce suffer in relationships as adults due to effects of their parents' divorce is discussed. It is claimed that marriages seem to be in trouble more than in the past because marriage itself has changed and expectations from the marriage relationship are greater than ever. It is recommended that images of diversity in the family be promoted and that encouragement and information to those in troubled family situations be provided. (ABL)

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare non-Langerhans form of histiocytosis. Cerebellar involvement is rare in this syndrome. We report a 37-year-old woman with slowly progressive cerebellar ataxia, dysmetria of limbs, nystagmus, and dysarthria, bilateral painful axillary masses, and generalized arthralgia. Brain MRI revealed cerebellar atrophy with focal lesions in the pons, middle cerebellar peduncle, and the cerebellum. She underwent incisional biopsy of her axillary masses which showed findings consistent with ECD. An MRI of her lower extremities revealed lesions in the diaphyses, metaphyses, and epiphyses of the proximal tibia and distal femur bilaterally. This is a rare case of cerebral ECD with progressive cerebellar syndrome associated with cerebellar atrophy.

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare, non-Langerhans form of histiocytosis of unknown origin with distinct clinicopathologic and radiographic features. Reports detailing the cytology of ECD are rare. We describe a case of ECD with pericardial effusion. Cytologic examination revealed a hypercellular specimen composed of clusters and singly dispersed foamy macrophages with round nuclei and inconspicuous nucleoli, admixed with lymphocytes, eosinophils, and Touton-type multinucleated giant cells. Immunostains for CD68 were strongly positive in the foamy macrophages while S100 and CD1a were negative. The presence of foamy histiocytes, multinucleated giant cells,

lymphocytes and eosinophils are also features of other systemic histiocytic disorders, including Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH), Rosai-Dorfman disease (RDD) and sarcoidosis. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report describing the cytological features of ECD in a pericardial effusion. *Diagn. Cytopathol.* 2013; © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. PMID:23447119

In 1975 a survey of the open- and locked-ward practice of 38 of the 44 Canadian public mental hospitals showed that more than one third of the wards are locked 24 hours a day. This survey is the only one known to have been conducted in the last 16 years and the first to have obtained data from all 10 provinces. Hospitals with fewer than 300 beds have a significantly smaller proportion of locked wards than those with more than 600 beds. The custodial, antitherapeutic environment was the most frequently cited disadvantage of the locked ward, and facilitation of the therapeutic milieu was the most commonly cited advantage of the open ward. The most commonly cited problem of the open ward was the inability to protect the community from the dangerous, violent patient. The most frequently cited factor required to open the wards was a higher nursing staff:patient ratio, but it is suggested that this is an erroneous opinion. What is required is the organization and involvement of the patients in meaningful activities throughout the day, hospitals with fewer beds, and better relations with the community to foster public tolerance. National organizations concerned with mental hospital practice have no data on the open- and locked-ward practice in this country. There are pressures, channelled through the political and judicial systems, to lock the wards, and the Law Reform Commission of Canada has recently recommended transferring mentally ill prisoners to mental hospitals.

The Boston Streets Project, developed at Tufts University, combines the use of photographs, maps and city directories to create a digitized online historical atlas of the Boston area. The concept behind Boston Streets is to use metadata and geographical information software to allow access to historical collection material. Among the fascinating material offered at this site are personal stories of people who have lived in Boston, with information about their lives gleaned from the city directories. Other links include Moments (a collection of images of Boston), Places (historical atlases) and Cowpaths, a GIS link that allows one to trace the growth of Boston, which urban myth declares as having streets laid down along cow paths.

VIEW OF WATERSIDE MALL SHOPPING CENTER (M STREET SIDE) DESIGNED BY CHLOETHIEL WOODARD SMITH & ASSOCIATES AND BUILT IN 1972 - Southwest Washington, Urban Renewal Area, Bounded by Independence Avenue, Washington Avenue, South Capitol Street, Canal Street, P Street, Maine Avenue & Washington Channel, Fourteenth Street, D Street, & Twelfth Street, Washington, District of Columbia, DC

This research evaluates the extent of food wastage on a renal ward, in a large NHS Trust hospital. The study consisted of baseline data collection, to establish the current situation regarding food wastage on a mixed gender renal ward, and two phases. Phase I assessed the adequacy of the plate regeneration system. Phase II involved the trial of a bulk

A series of cases of postoperative gastroenteritis by *Salmonella bredeney* in a general surgical ward has been described. The particular serotype of *Salmonella* in question, the widerange of drug-resistance of the strains, the epidemiological stages of the outbreak and the kind of the ward interested have been considered of uncommon occurrence. PMID:607888

A water table contour map of the lower Paleozoic and Precambrian crystalline rocks of southeastern Chester County, Pennsylvania was constructed on the basis of water levels measured in 261 wells in July and August 1986, elevations of 11 springs that were flowing in July and August 1986, and water levels measured in 15 wells. Pre-1986 measurements were incorporated on the map to provide control in areas where more-recent data were not available. The area of crystalline rocks underlies Thornbury, Westtown, East Goshen, and West Goshen Townships, parts of East Whiteland and West Whiteland Townships; and West Chester Borough. Water table altitudes under natural conditions range from 544 ft. above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929) near Immaculata College to 234 ft. above NGVD of 1929 near Cheyney College. (USGS)

Millions of children and adolescents live on the streets of urban Brazil and are being bypassed by existing social services. In the state of Rio de Janeiro, for example, there are only 2 shelters for street children. Many of these children are from single-parent households that could not produce enough income to support them; others are the victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse or violence. Early initiation into sexual activity is nearly universal among these street children, and provides gratification in an atmosphere of deprivation and a source of emotional connectedness. Many are forced into prostitution as a means of survival. The absence of familial support leads these marginalized adolescents vulnerable to pregnancy and illegal abortion; their illiteracy and non-school attendance isolates them from sources of information about sexuality and birth control. Government agencies must assume responsibility for providing these citizens with shelter, food, access to the public school system with a culturally sensitive curriculum, and health services that address the special needs of this population. Nongovernmental organizations, on the other hand, are urged to develop innovative programs for street children, including outreach programs, educational strategies and materials, legal advocacy, hot-lines, and itinerant van units. PMID:12345365

Three theoretical perspectives examine the role of justice as a means of informal social control and as a reactionary process to dynamics of social strain and subcultural demands. This theoretical analysis is then applied to concepts of justice, including retributive, distributive, restorative, and procedural. The derived street justice paradigm incorporates these various forms of justice as they are linked with

A study of 200 women street prostitutes documents extremely high levels of on-the-job victimization. Subjects reported being physically abused and beaten by both customers and pimps. Other forms of victimization included customer rape, forced perversion, non-payment, robbery, violence, clients going beyond the prostitution contract, and unfair split of money with pimps.

We report a patient with Langerhans-cell histiocytosis (LCH) localized to the hard palate that was later proven to be associated with Erdheim–Chester disease (ECD), involving the right breast, skeleton, retroperitoneum and left orbit. The diagnosis was based on the symmetric osteosclerosis of the long bones diaphyses (tibias and fibulas), breast lump histopathological\immunohistochemical findings and retroperitoneum and left orbit images in

Two patients with Erdheim-Chester disease with progressive cerebellar dysfunction and pyramidal signs are reported on. Cerebral MRI showed bilateral increased signal intensity in peridentatal regions on T2 weighted sequences. Both patients had kidney and bone involvement, established on bone biopsy for one. One patient improved with steroid therapy. This contrasts with previous reports, which describe rare neurological manifestations and the failure of different therapeutic approaches.??

Surface mass balance of the Ward Hunt Ice Rise and Ward Hunt Ice Shelf, Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, located on Ellesmere Island, Canada, are two of the northernmost land ice masses on the North American, Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, Canada, J. Geophys. Res., 109, D22110, doi:10.1029/2004JD004560. 1. Introduction

INTRODUCTION Erdheim–Chester disease is a rare, non-Langerhans histiocytosis in which pericardial involvement is diagnosed with increasing frequency and is associated with high mortality rates. **PRESENTATION OF CASE A** 53-year-old woman presented with progressive exertional dyspnea and pericardial effusion was discovered. Further investigations revealed the presence of a diffuse, infiltrating process and a diagnosis of Erdheim–Chester disease was made. An emergent pericardiocentesis by subxiphoid approach was completed but recurrent drainage obviated removal of the pigtail catheter. A pleuro-pericardial window was placed using video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) and analysis of the resected specimen confirmed pericardial involvement. **DISCUSSION** In this case, high pericardial fluid output demanded definitive treatment of the pericardial effusion. Traditionally this would be completed via thoracotomy. VATS is a minimally invasive alternative which permits exploration of the thoracic cavity and the creation of a pleuropericardial window. **CONCLUSION** We describe, for the first time, the successful use of VATS for both diagnostic confirmation and therapeutic relief of recurrent pericardial fluid drainage due to

pericardial involvement by Erdheim–Chester disease.

Benign histiocytic proliferations are identified by their component cells and classified as either Langerhans cell histiocytosis or non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis. We report a 58-year-old Caucasian woman who presented with diabetes insipidus and was found to harbor a large suprasellar mass. Histopathological analysis was consistent with non-LCH. The differential diagnoses included juvenile xanthogranuloma, adult-onset xanthogranuloma, xanthoma disseminatum, Rosai-Dorfman disease, and Erdheim-Chester disease. Immunohistochemical examination demonstrated a proliferation of large lipid-laden histiocytic cells which were positive for CD68, negative for S100 protein, and showed only faint, background staining for CD1a. We present a case of an autopsy-confirmed non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis limited to the central nervous system and evaluated with both immunohistochemical and ultrastructural studies. Based on the multifocality, anatomic distribution, and immunostaining features, a diagnosis of Erdheim-Chester disease was made. This is only the second reported case of Erdheim-Chester disease with intracranial involvement but absence of extracerebral manifestations. Given the overlapping clinicopathologic, radiographic, and immunohistochemical profiles, differentiating between these rare histiocytic disorders can often present a significant diagnostic challenge. A systematic approach using all available clinical, laboratory, radiographic, histologic, immunohistochemical and ultrastructural data is essential for proper discrimination between the numerous histiocytoses. PMID:20337948

Interviewed approximately 25 street children in Johannesburg, South Africa, and social services and educational personnel providing services to these children. Street children had experienced stress within their family, school, and society. Many came from structurally disadvantaged homes. Approximately 90 percent were identified as learning disabled in some way. Presents counseling intervention model for working with South African street children. (NB)

commercial / industrial areas, but do not rely on street trees to contribute as large a percentage to overall" of commercial / industrial land adjacent to the rivers. #12;Portland State University Â- CSAR Street Trees identification of street trees easier. The same holds true for commercial strips, where street trees tend

Background and rationale The HIV epidemic in Vietnam has from its start been concentrated among injecting drug users. Vietnam instituted the 2006 HIV/AIDS Law which includes comprehensive harm reduction measures, but these are unevenly accepted and inadequately implemented. Ward police are a major determinant of risk for IDUs, required to participate in drug control practices (especially meeting quotas for detention centres) which impede support for harm reduction. We studied influences on ward level police regarding harm reduction in Hanoi to learn how to better target education and structural change. Methods After document review, we interviewed informants from government, NGOs, INGOs, multilateral agencies, and police, using semi-structured guides. Topics covered included perceptions of harm reduction and the police role in drug law enforcement, and harm reduction training and advocacy among police. Results Police perceive conflicting responsibilities, but overwhelmingly see their responsibility as enforcing drug laws, identifying and knowing drug users, and selecting those for compulsory detention. Harm reduction training was very patchy, ward police not being seen as important to it; and understanding of harm reduction was limited, tending to reflect drug control priorities. Justification for methadone was as much crime prevention as HIV prevention. Competing pressures on ward police create much anxiety, with performance measures based around drug control; recourse to detention resolves competing pressures more safely. There is much recognition of the importance of discretion, and much use of it to maintain good social order. Policy dissemination approaches within the law enforcement sector were inconsistent, with little communication about harm reduction programs or approaches, and an unfounded assumption that training at senior levels would naturally reach to the street. Discussion Ward police have not been systematically included in harm reduction advocacy or training strategies to support or operationalise legalised harm reduction interventions. The practices of street police challenge harm reduction policies, entirely understandably given the competing pressures on them. For harm reduction to be effective in Vietnam, it is essential that the ambiguities and contradictions between laws to control HIV and to control drugs be resolved for the street-level police.

History of ventilation in last 100 years, showing reversal of ideas and influence of sanatorium idea. Physiology of cool moving air. How it affects metabolism, heat-loss and heat-production. Relation to sunlight. Reactive capacity of the individual. Practice of these teachings, as illustrated by sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis and by open-air schools. Exposure to cooling air a powerful therapeutic agent. Infrequent occurrence in sanatoria of diseases or complications often ascribed to cold. Dilution of infection. Applicability to diseases other than tuberculosis. Shock and old age. Perflation and diffusion, their relative values. Uniformity or variability of effect desirable? Incompatibility of good ventilation and ordinary standards of heating. Former the more important. Conclusion that ward temperatures may be lowered without harm. Measures necessary to compensate, clothing, classification of patients, small wards. Changing standards of comfort. Psychological effects. Systems of ventilation in hospital wards. Mechanical by propulsion or extraction being displaced by natural system, usually by cross-window ventilation. Supplementary ventilators. Objection to heating of incoming air. Fallibility of human factor in management. Sash versus casement windows. Hoppers. Austral window. Orientation and exposure of wards. Ventilation of small wards. Proportion of window space to solid wall. Balconies. Floor space. Heating of wards. Heating of air or floor or walls. Open fires. Value of radiant heat. Steam or water under low or high pressure. Radiators or pipes. Lighting. Avoidance of glare from windows. Arrangement of beds in wards. Colour of walls. Blinds and curtains. Artificial lighting. PMID:19989481

For thousands of Americans throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, dime novels and pulp magazines were their first experiences with the emerging world of mass-produced material culture. One such purveyor was the Street & Smith publishing house, which began in 1855 and published a wide variety of popular literature (such as homemaking magazines, comics, and dime novels) for over 100 years. These products didn't often have a great deal of originality, as the company viewed fiction as a commodity, and editors dictated plots and characters to writers, a list that included Horatio Alger, Upton Sinclair, and Jack London. This Web site, an online exhibit presented by the Syracuse University Library, pays homage to this publishing house with a number of scanned digitized images of the Street & Smith dime novels, a cover art gallery, and a collection of images immortalizing that most famous comic strip character, the Yellow Kid.

4. HOUSES, BETWEEN PEMBERTON STREET (from right) AND VICINITY OF FITZWATER STREET, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. The houses at the corner of Pemberton Street and the backyard buildings are Workman Place, which may be seen in a separate HABS documentation under same name, HABS No. PA-133. - 600-858 South Front Street (Houses), West side Front Street between South & Catharine Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA

Perspective view of IOOF Building (5 North F Street), retail store (11 North F Street), and general merchandise (15 North F Street), all historic-contributing features of the district - Lakeview Downtown Historic District, E, F & G Streets between Second Street North & First Street South, Lakeview, Lake County, OR

Erdheim–Chester disease (ECD) is a rare, multisystem disorder of macrophages. Patients manifest with histiocytic infiltrates that lead to xanthogranulomatous lesions in multiple organ systems. The cytologic features of this disorder are not well characterized. As a result, the cytologic diagnosis of ECD can be very challenging. The aim of this report is to describe the cytomorphology of ECD in a patient presenting with a retroperitoneal soft tissue lesion. A 54-year-old woman with proptosis and diabetes insipidus was found on imaging studies to have multiple intracranial lesions, sclerosis of both femurs and a retroperitoneal soft tissue mass. Fine needle aspiration (FNA) and a concomitant core biopsy of this abnormal retroperitoneal soft tissue revealed foamy, epithelioid and multinucleated histiocytes associated with fibrosis. The histiocytes were immunoreactive for CD68, CD163, Factor XIIIa and fascin, and negative for S100, confirming the diagnosis of ECD. ECD requires a morphologic diagnosis that fits with the appropriate clinical context. This case describes the cytomorphologic features of ECD and highlights the role of cytology in helping reach a diagnosis of this rare disorder.

Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) and Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) share similar clinical

features and mechanisms. In very rare circumstances, the two diseases coexist in the same patient. Here we report such a patient, who was first diagnosed with Hand-Schüller-Christian disease (HSC), a type of LCH. Several years later, the patient presented with severe exophthalmos and osteosclerosis on radiograph. New biopsy revealed ECD. We also analyze 54 cases of LCH and 6 cases of ECD diagnosed in our hospital, as well as their progression during a follow-up period of 8 years. In five cases of HSC (9.3% of LCH), a triad of central diabetes insipidus, hyperprolactinemia, and pituitary stalk thickening on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) preceded the typical bone lesions by 4-9 years. In addition, LCH was featured as elevated plasma alkaline phosphatase (ALP), which was normal in ECD. Combined with a literature review, several features are summarized to differentiate ECD from HSC. In patients with diabetes insipidus, concomitant hyperprolactinemia and pituitary stalk thickening on MRI indicate a possible HSC. Additionally, if osteosclerosis is observed in a patient with LCH, the coexistence of ECD should be considered. PMID:23299772

Hydrologic data collected in the Cedar and Snoqualmie River basins on the west slope of the Cascade Range have been analyzed to determine the amount of water lost by seepage from Chester Morse Lake and Masonry Pool and the consequent gain by seepage to the Cedar and South Fork Snoqualmie Rivers. For water years 1957-64, average losses were about 220 cfs (cubic feet per second) while average gains were about 180 cfs in the Cedar River and 50 cfs in the South Fork Snoqualmie River. Streamflow and precipitation data for water years 1908-26 and 1930-F2 indicate that a change in runoff regimen occurred in Cedar and South Fork Snoqualmie Rivers after the Boxley Creek washout in December 1918. For water years 1919-26 and 1930-32, the flow of Cedar River near Landsburg averaged about 80 cfs less than it would have if the washout had not occurred. In contrast, the flow of South Fork Snoqualmie River at North Bend averaged about 60 cfs more than it would have.

In recent years there has been heated debate on how the training of ward sisters should be conducted in Finland. This is important as in the coming years a large proportion of nurses will be approaching retirement while dramatic changes in mental health organizations during the last two decades have also challenged the role of the ward sister. This paper describes an ongoing project to develop the managerial skills of those nurses working as deputy ward sisters. The project began with a survey of managerial skills, an evaluation of training needs and the necessity for administrative counselling of a group of deputy ward sisters. On the basis of the analysis, a training programme was planned integrating managerial training and administrative counselling in a systematically advancing process. PMID:15009501

The Francis report has called for a strengthening of the ward sister's role. It recommends that sisters should operate in a supervisory capacity and should not be office bound. Effective ward leadership has been recognised as being vital to high-quality patient care and experience, resource management and interprofessional working. However, there is evidence that ward sisters are ill equipped to lead effectively and lack confidence in their ability to do so. University College London Hospitals Foundation Trust has recognised that the job has become almost impossible in increasingly large and complex organisations. Ward sisters spend less than 40% of their time on clinical leadership and the trust is undertaking a number of initiatives to support them in this role. PMID:23550483

The safety and consistency of the care given to hospital inpatients has recently become a particular political and public concern. The traditional 'ward round' presents an obvious opportunity for systematically and collectively ensuring that proper standards of care are being achieved for individual patients. This paper describes the design and implementation of a 'ward safety checklist' that defines a set of potential risk factors that should be checked on a daily basis, and offers multidisciplinary teams a number of prompts for sharing and clarifying information between themselves, and with the patient, during a round. The concept of the checklist and the desire to improve ward rounds were well received in many teams, but the barriers to adoption were informative about the current culture on many inpatient wards. Although the 'multidisciplinary ward round' is widely accepted as good practice, the medical and nursing staff in many teams are failing to coordinate their workloads well enough to make multidisciplinary rounds a working reality. 'Nursing' and 'medical' care on the ward have become 'de-coupled' and the potential consequences

for patient safety and good communication are largely self-evident. This problem is further complicated by a medical culture which values the primacy of clinical autonomy and as a result can be resistant to perceived attempts to 'systematize' medical care through instruments such as checklists. PMID:22977047

In the present study we investigated the airflow patterns and air quality of a series of typical street canyon combinations, developed a mass balance model to determine the local pollutant dilution rate, and discuss the impact of upstream canyon on the air quality of downstream canyon. The results indicated that the geometrical size of upstream and downstream buildings have significant impacts on the ambient airflow patterns. The pollution distribution within the canyons varies with different building combinations and flow patterns. Within the upstream canyon, pollution always accumulates to the low building side for non-symmetrical canyon, and for symmetrical canyon high level of pollution occurs at the leeward side. The height of the middle and downstream buildings can evidently change the pollutant dispersion direction during the transport process. Within the polluted canyon, the pollutant dilution rate (PDR) also varies with different street canyon combinations. The highest PDR is observed when the upstream buildings are both low buildings no matter the height of downstream building. However, the two cases are likely to contribute pollution to the downstream canyon. The H-L-H combination is mostly against local pollution removal, while the L-H-L case is considered the best optimistic building combination with both the ability of diluting local pollution and not remarkably decreasing air quality of downstream canyon. The current work is expected instructive for city designers to optimize traffic patterns under typical existing geometry or in the development of urban geometry modification for air quality control.

1. SAN FRANCISCO STREET PROFILES: Photocopy of engraving, c. 1880, showing street profiles of three San Francisco cable lines. Figure 7, at bottom of engraving, is the profile of Hallidie's Clay Street Hill Railroad. Figures 8 and 9 show the grades for the California Street Cable Railroad and the Geary Street Park & Ocean Railroad respectively. Note the lack of significant grades along Geary Street. - San Francisco Cable Railway, Washington & Mason Streets, San Francisco, San Francisco County, CA

According to previous interpretations the Acadian Hill fold (Thompson, Ph.D. thesis 1950) is a major, 20 km long, north-plunging synformal digitation containing inverted Middle Proterozoic gneiss and cover rocks along the western flank of the Chester dome. It constitutes the principal evidence for inversion of rocks in the nappe model of the Chester dome. Reexamination of the southern closure reveals that it does not close in a north plunging synform but the contact between cover rock and Middle Proterozoic gneiss dips southwest and west in a series of well-exposed minor folds. Steeply plunging folds in the cover rocks are the result of Acadian refolding of the earlier steeply dipping Taconian schistosity, that passes through vertical on the nose of the fold. The hingelines of the Acadian folds are highly irregular, but commonly plunge at 60 to 90 degrees within the subvertical and west dipping Acadian axial surfaces. Rather than supporting northerly dips and subhorizontal axial surfaces, plunges of hingelines of interference folds and of intersection lineations indicate folding of steeply-dipping schistosity and contacts. The data therefore do not support the existence of subhorizontal recumbent folds prior to development of the Butternut Hill fold. Projections showing the Butternut Hill fold as a downward closing synformal S shaped digitation of Middle Proterozoic core gneisses and cover rocks are not supported by the data presented here, as it is Z shaped in profile and upward closing. In the present interpretation, the Butternut Hill fold is a simple antiformal structure, possibly developed on a pre-existing (Taconian) reclined fold, that originally plunged steeply southeast in the regional (Taconian) schistosity. These observations suggest that a reevaluation of the Acadian nappe model for the Chester and Athens domes is necessary.

A walk-through survey was conducted at Wyeth Laboratories, Incorporated, West Chester, Pennsylvania in November, 1983. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the control technology for the fermentation processes. The facility produced penicillin-V and penicillin-G using the microbial strain *Penicillium-chrysogenum*. Medical examinations were available for fermentation and extraction process workers. Safety shoes and glasses and disposable dust respirators were provided. The author concludes that Wyeth has in operation an apparently effective system of control measures.

The Skinner Landfill is a former landfill in West Chester, Butler County, Ohio. On-site soil, groundwater, and surface water are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides, arsenic, and lead. Off-site contamination is minimal. The Skinner Landfill site poses an indeterminate public health hazard. Potential exposure pathways of concern are the ingestion of surface soils containing lead and the ingestion of VOCs in groundwater. Groundwater is a potential exposure pathway because there are uncertainties concerning the potential for contaminated groundwater to move off site.

ACCESSIBLE SUMMARY: •? Acute psychiatric wards, many of which are locked, are challenging work environments. This study explores the experience of health-care staff working on such a ward. •? The study shows that the health-care staff have to manage a changing and demanding work environment. A need for security and control is indicated. •? Some positive experiences from work are described, such as meaningfulness and personal development, which counterbalance the burden of working in this environment. •? The forces that drive health-care staff and their motivation for working on acute psychiatric wards need to be studied further. **ABSTRACT:** This study's aim was to elucidate health-care staff experience of working on a locked acute psychiatric ward. In many countries changes in health care has contributed to fewer beds available in inpatient care, and a concentration of patients with severe psychiatric conditions. This implies a changing work environment in acute psychiatric care. Qualitative interviews with health-care staff (n= 10) were carried out on a ward for patients with affective disorder and eating disorder in a Swedish hospital. Qualitative content analysis was used. Four themes were identified from the data: 'undergoing changes in care delivery', 'feeling a need for security and control', 'managing the demands at work' and 'feeling a sense of responsibility'. This study adds to earlier research into how a sense of responsibility can place a significant burden on health-care staff working on a locked psychiatric ward and also contribute to increased control of patients. This study also shows that relationships and power structures among health-care staff need to be addressed when organizational changes are made in care delivery. Further research is needed to reach a comprehensive understanding of care on locked acute psychiatric wards, including a development of nursing and medicine as knowledge domains in one common context. PMID:22845661

In July 2001, psychiatric wards for acute treatments (PWAT) were investigated in Japan using a questionnaire to clarify current and recent problems in 79 PWAT. The questionnaires were sent to wards, patients and psychiatrists and were returned by 72.2% overall. The number of admissions per ward was calculated as 21 patients per one month, and comprised half of all admissions to the hospital. 50% were schizophrenia, 17% were affective disorders and 16% involved drug abuse. Seventeen patients were discharged from PWAT per one month, and comprised 43% of all patients discharged from the hospital. These results indicate that both 21 patients admitted and 17 patients discharged per month and needs to maintain the essential standard for PWAT and the standard should be come more flexible as admission from the other unit of ward than PWAT. As rate of re-admission within 3 months after discharge was around 10% of the total number of patients in the ward, 3 months was considered suitable length of acute treatment in the field of psychiatry in Japan. There was one psychiatrist working in PWAT, and specialized psychiatrists had 17.4 patients, the most number of patients among types of psychiatrist. Simulations of one psychiatrist to 16 and to 32 patients in PWAT were performed to determine how many psychiatrists were needed for a ward. When the ratio was 32 patients to 1 psychiatrist, it was necessary to increase the number of psychiatrists to a ward by 1, and in the case of 16 patients, 1-3 psychiatrists were needed. These indicate the standard number of psychiatrists for PWAT should be at most one psychiatrist for the ward or all of the psychiatrists working in PWAT should be allowed to work simultaneously in other wards. Preparing wards to treat acute phase psychiatric patients is a very important role of each psychiatric hospital, the standard for PWAT should include not only a high level of medical staff, but also preparing easy criteria for each hospital. PMID:12078107

This paper presents our submission to the Street View Challenge of identifying commercial entities in street view imagery. The provided data set of the challenge consists of approximately 129K street view images tagged with GPS coordinates. The problem is to identify different types of businesses visible in these images. Our solution is based on utilizing the textual information. However, the

textual

8. VIEW DOWN RIVER STREET TO THE EAST FROM THE INTERSECTION OF UNION STREET. TENEMENT HOUSING, BUILT CA. 1912, IS VISIBLE ON THE LEFT. THE COMMERCIAL BLOCK WITH THE CROW-STEPPED GABLE DATES FROM THE 19TH CENTURY. - River Street Historic District, River Street between. Union & Pearl Streets, Claremont, Sullivan County, NH

This paper is one of two that explores relationships between nursing staff resources, ward organizational practice and nurses' perceptions of ward environments. Here we examine relationships between staff numbers, care organization and nursing practice. A subsequent paper examines the effects of grade mix and staff stability. The data were collected in the mid-1990s from a nationally representative sample of 100 acute hospital wards and 825 nurses. Our analyses provide important insights for managers seeking to achieve the strategic aims set out in Working Together, and subsequent National Health Service (NHS) policy placing emphasis on making the best use of nurses, focussing on mobilising their knowledge, skills and talents within the context of extended work roles. Findings show that number of nurses is associated not only with ward organizational systems but also with a range of care processes and staff outcomes which hitherto have been linked only to ward organizational systems. The latter have been identified as providing different opportunities for developing multidisciplinary working and nurses' autonomy but the central importance of having an adequate number of staff to achieve these aims has been largely overlooked in research. Having fewer nurses was associated with both hierarchical ward organizational structures and hierarchical attitudes to care provision, denoting lower standards of nursing practice. A larger nursing complement was significantly associated with devolved organizational structures but no link was established between more staff and higher standards of nursing practice. When there were more staff there was a positive association with nurses' perceptions of multidisciplinary collaboration, their ability to cope with workload and job satisfaction. Employing an adequate number of nurses to provide care is clearly beneficial for nurses themselves. Patients are also likely to benefit from a lower incidence of 'hierarchical practice' associated with having a low nurse/bed ratio within a ward. PMID:12930533

The study outlined in this article drew on Elijah Anderson's (1999) code of the street perspective to examine the impact of neighborhood street culture on violent delinquency. Using data from more than 700 African American adolescents, we examined 1) whether neighborhood street culture predicts adolescent violence above and beyond an adolescent's own street code values and 2) whether neighborhood street culture moderates individual-level street code values on adolescent violence. Consistent with Anderson's hypotheses, neighborhood street culture significantly predicts violent delinquency independent of individual-level street code effects. Additionally, neighborhood street culture moderates individual-level street code values on violence in neighborhoods where the street culture is widespread. In particular, the effect of street code values on violence is enhanced in neighborhoods where the street culture is endorsed widely.

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare non-Langerhans form of histiocytosis with multiple organ involvement. Approximately 20% of patients have xanthoma-like lesions, usually on the eyelids. We report a case of Erdheim-Chester disease in a 32-year-old male who showed peculiar xanthomatous skin lesions and also had atopic dermatitis. His skin manifestations included ring-like yellowish tumors on his periorbital regions, rope necklace-like tumors on his neck, and spindle-shaped tumors on his right preauricular region and cubital fossas. He also had exophthalmos and diabetes insipidus. Chronic eczematous lesions were present on the flexor aspect of his extremities, and his serum eosinophil numbers and immunoglobulin E levels were elevated. A histological examination of his right neck tumor showed foamy macrophages and touton-type giant cells, which were positive for CD68 and CD163 and negative for S-100 and CD1a. We suggest that the complication of atopic dermatitis may have contributed to the uncommon clinical features in this case. PMID:21677888

In order to promote pedestrian mobility the design of urban streets becomes everyday more important and, at the same time, more complex. An urban street should be a multifunctional space where three different means of transport (cars, public transport and pedestrians) may live (or at least survive) together. The available space needs to be organised according to the different

requirements

Negative binomial regression models were used to assess the effect of street and street network characteristics on total crashes, severe injury crashes, and fatal crashes. Data from over 230,000 crashes taking place over 11 years in 24 California cities was analyzed at the U.S. Census Block Group level of geography. In our analysis we controlled for variables such as vehicle

Massive social upheaval, families' failure to provide a supportive milieu, and the schools' failure to instill an appreciation of education has contributed to large numbers of black street children in South Africa. This exploratory study analyzed the problem of street children in the Durban municipal area in South Africa, providing a social profile of children and their families, and exploring the roots of involvement in deviant behavior. Interviews were conducted with 193 street children at shelters in Durban and on the streets. Questionnaires were also completed by 71 service providers. Findings suggest that the social profile of the families of the street children appears to be typical of black families in general. The children's inner motivations and expectations, and their evaluation of costs and rewards were the main factors pushing them into street life. Although service providers expressed sympathy for street children, many regarded them as deviants, delinquents, future criminals, and a public nuisance. Service providers tended to advocate places of safety and schools of industry for their care. Based on the findings, it was concluded that the street child phenomenon necessitates a partnership between governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide for policy and legislation, funding and resources to translate programs into concrete plans of action. (Contains 67 references.) (Author/KB)

In order to apply advanced high-level concepts for transportation networks, like hypergraphs, multi-level wayfinding and traffic forecasting, to commercially available street network datasets, it is often necessary to generalise from network primitives. However, the appropriate method of generalisation strongly depends on the complex street network feature they belong to. In this paper, we develop formal expressions for road segments and

The present study is concerned with understanding when and how women become involved in violent street crime. Specifically, the study explores the correlates or explanatory factors of such offending in a sample of women arrested and/or incarcerated for violent street crimes in New York City. The findings suggest that an adequate understanding of female offending must consider the impact of

In the three or so centuries before the rise of affordable newspapers in the middle-nineteenth century, the broadside was often utilized to send a "message to the masses". Emblazoned with the occasionally lurid woodblock print, these single sheets of paper brought news of recent events, royal proclamations, and official notices to the general public. Recently, the National Library of Scotland created this fine online collection of broadsides from 1650 to 1910. All told, there are 1800 broadsides in this digital archive. Visitors can search the broadsides by year, keywords, title, or by subject. Of course, searching the collection by subject may be the most enticing option, as some of the headings include apparitions, elegies, pirates, street life, and of course, temperance. The site is made even more compelling by the inclusion of background reading material on the production and distribution of the broadsides.

Based on the idea that although children of every nation speak different languages the language of play is international, this collection of 32 street rhymes from 17 nations and republics offers each rhyme in its native language (Portuguese, Tamil, Hebrew, Japanese, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Greek, German, Bantu (Mambwe), Danish, Cheyenne, French, Armenian, Dutch) along with a translation in English. Illustrations in the collection are from artists native to the countries represented and portray children in song and in play. Most of the rhymes in the collection are traditional and have been handed down from generation to generation of children. Rhymes are from the following countries: France, Germany, Mexico, Greece, India, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Republic of Russia, the United States, Native America/Cheyenne, Republic of Armenia, Brazil, Zambia, People's Republic of China, Denmark, and England. (NKA)

School business officials kept a close watch on the financial markets this week--and on district investment portfolios and teacher-retirement funds--as stock prices gyrated and once-sound institutions got government bailouts or crumbled into bankruptcy. While financial observers said it was too soon to predict how Wall Street's upheaval might affect school districts, they generally offered reassurance, even as the federal government late last week rolled out a plan to rescue banks from billions of dollars in bad debt. Several experts said that state-backed employee-pension funds--and even supplementary retirement accounts such as those offered by the troubled American International Group Inc.--should be secure. This article discusses the impact of the current financial crisis on school districts' investments.

The Wall Street Research Net (WSRN) Web page is now available with over 2,700 links to help professional and private investors locate economic data and perform fundamental research on actively traded companies. The Company Information section of WSRN has entries for 5,414 companies. Currently, there are 2,720 links to such items as SEC documents, company home pages, annual reports, press releases and other investor information, and stock price information from MIT. The Economic Research section contains links to economic databases around the globe such as the U.S. Department of Commerce and the better university sites. The Research section contains links to independent providers of research to the investment community. See it now while it's in beta test. In the Fall it will be available for a "nominal fee."

The patient is identified as being of prime importance for comfort standards in hospital ward areas, other ward users being expected to adjust their dress to suit the conditions necessary for patients comfort. A study to identify the optimum steady state conditions for patients comfort is then described. Although this study raises some doubts as to the applicability of the standard thermal comfort assessment techniques to ward areas, it is felt that its results give a good indication of the steady-state conditions preferred by the patients. These were an air temperature of between 21-5 degrees and 22 degrees C and a relative humidity of between 30% and 70%, where the air velocity was less than 0-1 m/s and the mean radiant temperature was close to air temperature.

It is demonstrated that an infinite set of string-tree level on-shell Ward identities, which are valid to all sigma-model loop orders, can be systematically constructed without referring to the string field theory. As examples, bosonic massive scattering amplitudes are calculated explicitly up to the second massive excited states. Ward identities satisfied by these amplitudes are derived by using zero-norm states in the spectrum. In particular, the inter-particle Ward identity generated by the $D2 \times D2'$ zero-norm state at the second massive level is demonstrated. The four physical propagating states of this mass level are then shown to form a large gauge multiplet. This result justifies our previous consideration on higher inter-spin symmetry from the generalized worldsheet sigma-model point of view.

In this paper, we explore the nature of taxi drivers' serial recall of street names. The main question is whether the memory of verbal material benefits from the possibility of using visuospatial associations and knowledge concerning large-scale environment. In two experiments, expert taxi drivers' recall of street names was superior to that of control groups. In Experiment 1, experts' superiority of memory was greater when the street names reflected a visuospatially continuous route than when the street names were located along a straight line across the map without spatial continuity or were presented in random order. In Experiment 2, the expert taxi drivers recalled spatially continuously organized lists much better than they recalled lists of street names belonging to the same semantic category or lists presented in alphabetical order. This result also suggests that interitem associations, which are based on spatial co-occurrence, are efficient in comparison with other mnemonics. PMID:11504011

A key element in the redevelopment and revitalization of a city's or town's downtown business district is modernization of its street-lighting system. Lighting is important because it focuses the community's attention on the desirability of the business district at night. New street lighting also instills a much greater feeling of security than did the original street-lighting system. This results in more shoppers on the street at night - a critical factor to the success of any revitalization program. It also saves on energy and maintenance costs. The street-lighting factors

that signal this change to the community are a higher lighting level; a more uniform distribution of light; and, possibly, a change in the color of the light source. These factors can be found in the downtown relighting programs of Tacoma, Wash.; Gary, Ind.; and Marshall, Minn.

In order to manage intestinal failure (IF), a complex regimen of care is required to manage fluid intake and electrolyte balance. In the majority of cases ward nurses will bear the responsibility of managing patients with these specific needs, with the support of the nutritional multidisciplinary team. Therefore, nurses need to ensure they have expert knowledge of each area of IF management. This article defines IF and outlines how it can be managed surgically and medically. The author discusses the role of the ward nurse in monitoring and managing therapy, and states the importance of providing emotional and psychological care. PMID:22624194

A map showing ground-water levels in the carbonate rocks in part of East Whiteland and Charlestown Townships, Chester County, Pennsylvania, was constructed from water levels measured in 64 wells on December 6, 1994. Observed water-level altitudes range from 226 feet above sea level near Morehall Road to 400 feet above sea level near State Route 401 in East Whiteland Township.

Estimates of as many of 100 million 5-18 year old children have been generated on the number of street children in urban areas worldwide. About 70% are on the streets, during the day and return home at night and 20-25% know where their families are, but prefer to live on the streets. 5-10% are without family and live on the streets. About 25-33% are young girls. Poverty is one of the driving forces for street children from rural areas. These children face illnesses such as respiratory infections, skin diseases, gastrointestinal problems, trauma, sexual abuse, exploitation, unwanted pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis and gonorrhea. In Kenya, 4 out of 5 street children know that AIDS, while in India few are aware, and those who are have a fatalist attitude, since violence and death are faced by many of these children daily. As the numbers of street children have grown, so have health services to meet their needs. In the Philippines, Metro Manila has established a model program in providing health, nutrition, counseling, referral. PMID:12287153

the patient data physicians want to access in the context of their task lists. In order to identify required. In the course of a ward round, new tasks are dened and allocated to physicians and nurses. In clinical practice acquisition on a level comparable to that of pen and paper. Overall, with MEDo, physicians can create, monitor

Broadband Microphone Arrays for Speech Acquisition Darren B. Ward Acoustics and Speech Research Engineering, RSISE Australian National University Canberra, ACT 0200 January 15, 1998 Abstract A microphone-directional microphone, the array provides high spatial directivity, allowing it to attenuate room reverberation

Complex-dimensional renormalization is defined for an arbitrary Feynman amplitude and shown to be equivalent to BPH renormalization. Using quantum electrodynamics as an example, Ward identities are proved; here Carlson's theorem extends the identities from integer to complex dimension. Both complex dimensional and analytic regularization are necessary at intermediate stages. (auth)

Discusses Ward's analysis of letters sent to the Federal Trade Commission about children's advertising. Advocates that public opinion research concerning consumer protection issues should include information on the degree to which consumers are informed of their fundamental rights with respect to the consumer issues being studied. (CB)

Background Prescribing errors are common in hospital settings. Regular review of medication charts is recommended as a way to reduce errors but it is not clear how often this happens. The aim of this study was to determine the frequency with which specialist physicians reviewed medication charts during ward rounds. Methods An observer noted how often consultant physicians at Auckland City Hospital reviewed medication charts during ward rounds. The physicians were not aware that they

were being observed. Results Twenty-one physicians were observed over a 26 week period. The general physicians reviewed the medication charts on 77% of occasions (range: 45% – 100%) during routine ward rounds and 65% of the time (range: 41% – 80%) on post admission rounds. Subspecialty physicians who did not see more than 8 patients on their rounds reviewed medication charts more frequently (88%) than those specialties where more than 8 patients were seen on average (61%). Conclusion The physicians did not review medication charts on all ward rounds and there was considerable variation in how often they did this. There is some evidence that the frequency with which charts are reviewed decreases as the number of patients seen increases. More efforts should be made to encourage regular review of medication charts.

The author reports on homeless people in London who have conducted the largest ever research study of the barriers to employment and employability faced by the homeless. A group of eight "peer researchers"--all with a background of homelessness, all current volunteers at Groundswell UK, an organisation which promotes self-help initiatives with people who are homeless--was recruited by Off the Streets and into Work (OSW) to carry out the research. This ambitious project maps the obstacles faced by homeless people in gaining employment. According to Peter Singh, Senior Manager of Research at OSW, the peer research group was essential in getting subjects to open up, in adequately relating to them. The eight peer researchers were given training to bring them up to a "base level" of competence as researchers. One of the findings of the OSW project was that homeless people were much more likely to use their own informal personal networks in accessing employment and other services, and far less likely to use job centres and newspapers. The research found that people who had multiple barriers were less likely to work. More positively, the study found that volunteering, part-time work, work experience and further training were clearly seen as very important steps in moving on to employment.

Dispersion of particles, as evidenced by changes in their number distributions (PNDs) and concentrations (PNCs), in urban street canyons, is still not well understood. This study compares measurements by a fast-response particle spectrometer (DMS500) of the PNDs and the PNCs (5–1000 nm, sampled at 1 Hz) at street and rooftop levels in a Cambridge UK street canyon, and examines mixing, physical and

Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis whose hallmark is tissue infiltration by CD68-positive, CD1a-negative and usually S-100 protein-positive foamy non-Langerhans histiocytes and mononuclear cells. Here, we report a hemodialysis (HD) patient who presented with fever and pericardial effusion. We performed pericardiocentesis with pericardial biopsy and the histological findings indicated ECD. We administered intravenous methylprednisolone pulse therapy (250 mg/d) followed by oral prednisolone (50 mg/d). The patient's fever gradually subsided and there was no recurrence of pericardial effusion. This is the first report of an HD patient with ECD. We suggest that ECD be considered in the differential diagnosis of new HD patients who present with pericardial effusion, especially when this did not improve following increased dose of HD. PMID:22732342

Erdheim-Chester disease is a rare non-Langerhans' cell histiocytosis with characteristic radiological and histological features. This entity is defined by a mononuclear infiltrate consisting of lipid laden, foamy histiocytes that stain positively for CD68. About half of those affected have extraskelatal manifestations, including involvement of the hypothalamus–pituitary axis, lung, heart, retroperitoneum, skin, liver, kidneys, spleen, and orbit. This report describes the case of a 50 year old white man who presented with hypogonadism and diabetes insipidus. At necropsy, extensive organ involvement was found, including the testes, thyroid, and lymph nodes. This is the first report of thyroid and lymph node infiltration in this disease. Because of the endocrinological symptoms, neurosarcoidosis and hypophysitis are important diseases in the differential diagnosis. This report also includes a review of the literature concerning rare organ manifestations and patients presenting primarily with similar symptoms.

The histiocytic disorders Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) and Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD), can both present with multisystem involvement, with the central nervous system and the bone, skin, neuroendocrine, cardiac, respiratory, and gastrointestinal systems potentially affected. The 2 entities

occasionally can be difficult to distinguish. Both rarely affect the orbit and the central nervous system, and although there are rare reports of patients with coexistent LCH and ECD, there are no reported cases of the 2 diseases that involve both the orbital and neuroendocrine systems. We report 2 such cases, and review the literature of cases of LCH and ECD occurring in the same patient. The presentation of LCH and ECD in certain patients suggests a possible abnormality in the common CD34 progenitor cell. The coexistence of the 2 disease states should be suspected in patients with atypical presentations of either disorder. PMID:21326112

The Welsh Landfill site (AKA Welsh Road/Barkman Landfill) National Priorities List site is located near the top of Welsh Mountain, Honey Brook Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The landfill was operated as an unpermitted solid waste disposal facility from 1963-1977 and is currently operated as a waste transfer station. Environmental pathways for the migration of site-contaminants to off-site areas include those associated with groundwater and surface and subsurface soil. Human exposure to site contaminants may occur through ingestion and dermal contact with contaminated groundwater, dusts or volatilized contaminants. The proposed remediation of the site by EPA should eliminate or significantly reduce the potential for the completion of human exposure pathways to site contaminants by capping the site and supplying public water to affected residences. This site is considered a public health hazard because of past exposure to site contaminants by individuals.

The Chemclene (Malvern TCE) site is a National Priorities List (NPL) site in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 5.5 miles south of Phoenixville. Over the years, careless waste handling and waste burial have contaminated soil and groundwater with trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), and tetrachloroethene (PCE). Based upon the information reviewed, the Pennsylvania Department of Health and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry have concluded that this site is a public health hazard because past exposures through the use of contaminated well water were at levels of public health concern. Human exposure to volatile organic compounds (VOCs) may still be occurring through the use of private well water, and the potential for exposure from the nearby public well exists should the contaminant plume reach that well.

This guide from Dow Jones & Company helps new readers understand all elements of The Wall Street Journal from rotating reports in column five on the front page to the stock market tables and global indexes in the Money & Investing section. Although How to Read The Wall Street Journal is organized by newspaper section, a detailed index provides easy access to specific topics regardless of location.

BILLBOARD EXPRESSING LOCAL HUMOR CONCERNING FLOOD DAMAGE TO WALNUT STREET BRIDGE, I-83 SOUTHBOUND, LOOKING WEST. BILLBOARD EXPRESSING LOCAL HUMOR CONCERNING FLOOD DAMAGE TO WALNUT STREET BRIDGE, I-83 SOUTHBOUND, LOOKING WEST. - Walnut Street Bridge, Spanning Susquehanna River at Walnut Street (State Route 3034), Harrisburg, Dauphin County, PA

13. PRATT STREET BULKHEAD: SECTIONS 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6, DRAWER 10, PLAN NO. 1, 1 IN. = 15 FT. AND 1/2 IN. = 1 FT., APRIL 25, 1906, DRAWING SHOWS DESIGN FOR PRATT STREET BULKHEAD BETWEEN PIERS - Baltimore Inner Harbor, Pier 5, South of Pratt Street between Market Place & Concord Street, Baltimore, Independent City, MD

. Buchanan Bus Station (0141 333 3708) Buchanan Bus Station is situated in the city centre. Exit the Bus Central Station at the side exit onto Hope Street. Cross Hope Street and take Bus No: 9 or 62 to Argyle into Kelvinhaugh Place and Cairncross House. Bus Exit Queen Street Station and walk to Hope Street by turning right

7. MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM INTERSECTION OF WEST THIRD STREET. THE 1932 POST OFFICE IS ON THE LEFT. SANDSTONE FROM INDIANA AND BRICK WERE USED FOR THE EXTERIOR WALLS, WHILE WASTE BRICK FROM THE SMELTER WAS USED FOR THE INTERIOR FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT WALLS - Anaconda Historic District, Park & Commercial Streets, Main Street vicinity, Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, MT

SINCE AGE 13 PARENTS DECEASED, FOSTER CARE, OR WARD/DEPENDENT OF THE COURT Student Name (please in foster care, or were you a dependent or ward of the court? As noted in your Free Application for Federal documentation regarding your ward/dependent of the court status. I was in foster care when I was 13 years old

The paper presents and analyses the results of a street sediments monitoring campaign carried out during dry weather in order to quantify the impact of mechanical street cleaning and rainfall events on the quantity and heavy metals load of street sediments. The study has been carried out in an experimental catchment in a medium traffic street of a residential\commercial area

GENERAL VIEW FROM CENTER OF DIAMOND STREET LOOKING WEST TOWARDS THIRTY-SECOND STREET. AN AUGUST 30, 1886 ISSUE OF THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND BUILDERS' GUIDE RECORDED THAT REAL ESTATE AGENT F. A. FLOOD KEPT HIS OFFICES AT 3118 DIAMOND STREET, INDICATING THAT THE ROW OF ATTACHED DWELLINGS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BLOCK HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY THAT TIME. - 3100 Block Diamond Street (Houses), North & south sides between Thirty-first & Thirty-second Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA

Clinical supervision provides a strategy to mitigate nurses' workplace stress and enhance retention, but the literature provides little guidance about its implementation beyond mental health nursing. This study explored the feasibility of implementing and evaluating ward-based team clinical supervision for general nurses on two separate wards at one public and one private hospital. Nurses completed the Work Environment Questionnaire pre- (n = 36) and postintervention (n = 27), and focus groups (n = 20) explored their perceptions of supervision. Staff were unfamiliar with clinical supervision, so information sessions were required. The questionnaire may not have been suitable to evaluate this type of intervention. Focus group findings revealed that team supervision improved communication, enhanced working relationships, and empowered nurses to challenge existing practices, which had a positive impact on their perceived stress. This study provides insights to guide implementation and evaluation of clinical supervision in acute settings. PMID:21531902

Physicians at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, in 1989 teamed up with the Archdiocese Street Youth Ministry to finance Clinica Ammor, the Street Kids' Clinic of Belo Horizonte. Belo Horizonte is the third largest city in Brazil, with a population of 3.5 million. Although the clinic was established to study risk behavior for HIV, a far greater need was found for medical care and education of which HIV is only a small part. A doctor and a nurse offer drop-in care to children and adolescents who live on the street. More than 600 children came for an average of four visits during the first three years ranging in age from the newborn to over 20 years. 80% of clients, however, have been aged 12-18; 75% are male. The staff encourages complete check-ups, including HIV testing, as part of an ongoing program to develop body and health awareness. Medication and laboratory examinations are provided to the extent that available resources permit. When appropriate, clients are referred to various specialized medical facilities in the city. Sex and drug education focus upon the prevention of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases. Special attention is given to street girls and their babies. The clinic since March 1991 has participated in the Integrated Plan for Attention to Street Youth in Belo Horizonte, a group of 17 governmental and nongovernmental organizations which work with street youth in the city. The clinic would like to add a social worker, a part-time pediatrician, and a part-time gynecologist-obstetrician. Funding is needed to continue and expand services. The author stresses that successful AIDS prevention must be linked to projects concerned with the reality and reasons for the marginalization of street children and promote changes at that level. Intimate staff-client interaction at the clinic conveys to the youths a message of commitment, respect, and self value. PMID:12179308

Earth's inclination varies 22o - 24.5o Mars' inclination varies 13o - 40o (possibly to 80o) #12;CratersRare Earth ? See Rare Earth, by Ward and Brownlee #12;N to date N = N* fs fGHZfp nH fl fi fc L/T Â-N Earth is "Just Right" Yes, life on Earth has adapted to Earth, but ... Earth has just the right mass

This article documents the impact of a police crackdown on a street heroin market in a suburb of

Melbourne, Australia, as perceived by individuals involved in the market. While our data suggest that 'Operation Clean Heart' achieved its objective of reducing the visible aspects of this street drug scene, they also imply that the drug market rapidly adapted to its

Learning in clinical education can be understood as a process of becoming a legitimate participant in the relevant context. Interprofessional training wards (IPTWs) are designed to give students from educational programmes in health and social care a realistic experience of collaboration for the purpose of developing teamwork skills. IPTWs have been found to be appreciated by the students and to influence students' understanding of each other's professions. The aim of this study was to describe and analyse the students' learning on an interprofessional training ward in care for older persons through focusing on the students' ways of participating in the communities of practice on the ward. A case study design was chosen. Multiple data sources were used. The findings show that the students engaged as active participants in the care. At the same time there was sometimes a discrepancy between on the one hand expectations and goals, on the other hand actual participation. There were difficulties in making the training relevant for all the student groups involved. The findings indicate that in the planning of interprofessional education the choice of setting and learning situations is crucial with regard to the learning that will occur. PMID:19657936

This handbook for early childhood educators describes the Sesame Street PEP, an educational enrichment program for 3- to 5-year-olds that makes learning a fun and challenging adventure by using the educational goals of the Sesame Street show, children's books, and developmentally appropriate activities. This program seeks to: (1) stimulate children's natural curiosity; (2) help children learn about the world around them; (3) provide opportunities for children to develop to their full potential; (4) foster a love of reading; (5) boost positive self-esteem; (6) enhance children's language and literacy skills; and (7) develop an appreciation of human diversity. The handbook is divided into seven sections. The introduction explains the program's goals and components. The second section offers tips for implementing the program. The third section discusses developmentally appropriate practices and how Sesame Street PEP meets those criteria. The fourth section offers suggestions for reading with children and includes tips for creating reading spaces and building a library collection. The fifth section contains play and learn activities grouped into the areas of children and their world, human diversity, learning about symbols, and thinking skills. The activities are designed for 4- and 5-year-old children, but tips for adapting them for 3-year-olds are included. This section also includes advice for using the activities and lists of related children's books. The sixth section provides additional resources, and the last section discusses "Today on Sesame Street," the monthly guide to the Sesame Street show. (TJQ)

This study is a qualitative inquiry KAP about sexuality, and adoption and preservation of safe sexual behaviors, among the children of the street in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Three groups of participating children of the street were observed in Port-au-Prince for three months, during June through August 1991. The information was collected with the use of pre-tested charts for each theme chosen. Then, individual interviews were conducted with leaders identified among the educators and children of the street. One of the main goals of Aids educational programs of street children should be to make them believe in the existence of the disease, and the real risk it poses for death. The strategies that we will use to convince them should deal with the different social, psychological, economical, and environmental factors that characterized the children as follows: 1) their adherence to a peer group and the relationship of power between the older and younger children; 2) the fundamental importance of money in their life, and that all relationships that they have are based on the capacity of people to give them something, such as money; 3) the role of their social appearance and their need to behave like other children for even one day; 4) their low self-esteem; 5) their feeling of powerlessness and resignation related to their living conditions; 6) the influence of the street culture; and 7) their understanding of sexuality as an immediate pleasure.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS) PMID:7780668

This paper explores relationships between grade mix, staff stability, care organization and nursing practice. The data were collected in the mid-1990s from a nationally representative sample of 100 acute hospital wards and 825 nurses. Analyses provides important insights for managers seeking to achieve the strategic aims set out in consecutive National Health Service (NHS) human resource

management policies. Hypotheses about ward clinical grade mix were not well supported. Where there was rich grade mix, nurses reported better collaborative working with other disciplines and greater influence. However, it was expected that wards practising 'devolved' nursing would have a richer grade mix and that the latter would lead to more innovative practice and nurses experiencing greater job satisfaction. No evidence to support any of these hypotheses was found although the opposite scenario - a link between poor grade mix, unprogressive practice and perceived lower standards of care - was supported. Wards practising the 'devolved' system rely on adequate numbers of nurses rather than a rich grade mix, and do not necessarily provide a more stable, retentive work environment for nurses. By contrast, findings about staff stability were largely as expected. A strong link between staff stability and standards of professional nursing practice was found, indicating that staff stability is more important than a rich grade mix for achieving innovative, research-based practice. However, staff instability undermined cohesion with nurse colleagues, collaborative working with doctors, and nurses' ability to cope with the workload. Overall, both the papers demonstrate that staffing resources and prevailing ethos of care are more important predictors of care processes and job satisfaction than organizational systems. They identify the detrimental effects on nurses and their work of having few staff and a weak grade mix, and the importance of staff stability. Higher standards of nursing practice are achieved where stability is high, independently of staffing characteristics. PMID:12930534

Abstract. Urban streets classification systems are the basis for defining function and, in turn, the design criteria for the world's streets networks. The traditional classification systems have been based on the mobility and access functions of roads for motor vehicle traffic. Other road users and road uses have been largely ignored in this important step of the road design process. The present paper proposes a novel generalization model for selecting characteristic streets in an urban street network. This model retains the central structure of a street network, it relies on a structural representation of a street network using graph principles where vertices represent named streets and links represent street intersections. Increasing the density in the urban streets causes the increase of the delay time of traveling, so the cities traffic management emphasizes that determining condition of the urban streets construction is a priority. The arrangement condition of the urban streets in the transportation network can affect the reliability and decrease the trip delay time. In this paper reliability is calculated, using probability theory according to the density and the delay caused by arrangement condition of the urban streets in the streets network. This model has been used for arrangement condition of urban intersections and streets and it has been examined.

This booklet emphasizes the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) commitment to make state highways that also happen to be local main streets more livable. It is a manifestation of a process that is sweeping rapidly across America – and across California: Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS). Caltrans recognizes the potential benefits of measures such as reducing the number of lanes through a downtown, reducing lane widths, installing traffic calming devices, lowering speed limits, providing angled parking, wider sidewalks, roundabouts, raised medians and providing other street side amenities that provide a feeling that a town's main street is where you want to be. None of these measures represent a reduction of Caltrans commitment to safety or mobility; all are within the parameters of the Caltrans Highway Design and Project Development Procedures manuals. Caltrans will continue to require appropriate

Children responsible for their own survival exist in all countries. Despite social and cultural differences between street youth in developing countries versus homeless youth in developed countries, the predictors and correlates of homelessness are similar among youth. The AIDS pandemic is inextricably linked to homelessness and is a particularly devastating threat to the welfare of the world's disenfranchised youth, as they are continually forced into multiple HIV-related high risk situations and behaviors. Specific recommendations regarding clinical care, prevention programs, research, and the implications for policy and legislative action are discussed in relation to reducing the incidences and impact of HIV. For the world's populations of street children the issue of globally providing AIDS education and prevention within the context of health care services is emphasized, particularly by the promotion and training of physicians and other health professionals in street-based care. PMID:1389865

This article examines the complexity of street gang homicides and focuses on situational factors that lead to gang members' susceptibility to this violent behavior within the context of a disadvantaged minority community. This study is based on an analysis of 28 homicides involving Mexican American gang members. The absence of immigrant youth involvement in these types of violent crimes is discussed. Findings demonstrate how locally embedded social processes associated with specific gang types, ecology, drugs, circumstances, and motives unfold into homicidal events. These findings may contribute to the development of street-based social programs focused on gang mediation, dispute resolution, and crisis intervention.

OBJECTIVE Attainment of safe, calm inpatient psychiatric wards that are conducive to positive therapeutic care is crucial. On such wards, rates of coerced medication, seclusion, manual restraint and other types of containment are comparatively low, and, usually, rates of conflict—for example, aggression, substance use, and absconding—are also low. Sometimes, however, wards maintain low rates of containment even when conflict rates are high. This study investigated wards with the counterintuitive combination of low containment and high conflict or high containment and low conflict. **METHODS** The authors conducted a secondary analysis of cross-sectional data collected from 136 acute psychiatric wards across England in 2004-2005. The wards were categorized into four groups on the basis of median splits of containment and conflict rates: high conflict and high containment, high conflict and low containment, low conflict and low containment, and low conflict and high containment. Features significantly associated with these ward types were identified. **RESULTS** Among the variables significantly associated with the various typologies, some—for example, environmental quality—were changeable, and others—such as social deprivation of the area served—were fixed. High-conflict, low-containment wards had higher rates of male staff and lower-quality environments than other wards. Low-conflict, high-containment wards had higher numbers of beds. High-conflict, high-containment wards utilized more temporary staff as well as more unqualified staff. No overall differences were associated with low-conflict, low-containment wards. **CONCLUSIONS** Wards can make positive changes to achieve a low-containment, nonpunitive culture, even when rates of patient conflict are high. PMID:23370595

Background: Although most physicians are aware of the potential for abuse and re-sale of prescribed medications, little has been done to document it. The purpose of this study was to determine which prescription drugs have street value, what that value is and why these drugs are used. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional survey using a semistructured interview technique was carried

Developments in the central station art have been so rapid within the last few years that many of the recent outstanding stations differ considerably in major elements of design. In the following, are briefly outlined, high points of the analyses upon which the principal features of the Gould Street design were based.

Describes research and development work done by the Children's Television Workshop (CTW) for "Sesame Street." Cooperation between producers and researchers is discussed; three mechanisms used to explore new topics and learn more about preschool children are explained; and a case study is presented of how a new geography curriculum was developed. (six references) (LRW)

Measurements of the concentrations of smoke, lead, and five polycyclic hydrocarbons in the air have been made in the City of London in the middle of a busy street and at two control sites. Samples were taken only throughout the daytime hours on weekdays to enable us to assess the maximum contribution made by traffic to the pollution in the street. The results showed that during these periods the air in the middle of the street contained three times as much smoke, four times as much lead, and 1.7 times as much 3:4-benzpyrene as were present in the general atmosphere as the City of London as estimated from samples taken at the control sites. One of these sites was chosen because it was only 150 feet away from the street; analyses yielded no evidence that the traffic contributed to the pollution sampled there. Sulphur dioxide concentrations were determined in the early part of the study and the results showed that traffic appeared to add little to the background level. The concentrations of lead found were below those held to be safe by many authorities. Carbon monoxide concentrations, reported in greater detail elsewhere, sometimes

reached the accepted industrial maximum allowable concentration of 100 p.p.m.

Street tree plantings in Philadelphia, Pa. were evaluated 14 years after planting. Measurements of dbh, height, and crown diameter as well as foliage condition were used as an indication of adaptability to urban growing conditions. Of the 15 species rated, Kwanzan oriental cherry, black locust, Chinese elm, Japanese pagoda tree, ginkgo, and English oak were the most successful,

The Hanshin Expressway Public Corporation, Osaka, Japan, has been developing and implementing various intelligent sensing system and machine vision and intelligence systems as the most important subsystems of systems such as traffic control systems to utilize the expressway as efficiently as possible and as safely as possible. The Corporation has decided to develop an automatic street surface checking system to

The chindonya are companies of street musicians engaged primarily in advertising for shops, stores, cabarets, and pachinko (pinball game) parlors. Their development is closely linked to the economic and cultural development of Japan since the end of the nineteenth century. Although once a common sight in urban Japan, the number of chindonya has greatly decreased since the late 1960s.

Extract: The Street area is the central point of the University's main teaching building. Until recently, it was merely a transition space – people would move through it in order to get to their next class. It is a large rectangular area measuring approximately 20 by 5 metres and rising three stories high. In many ways, it resembles a classical

Though an increasing number of individual inventors and some brokerage firms are taking interest, solar stocks remain largely outside the investment mainstream. This is especially true among institutional investors, such as banks, insurance companies, and pension funds. Some of the reasons why the solar industry has not gained acceptance by Wall Street are discussed.

The model simulates recharge to, flow through, and discharge from the water-table aquifer in a 5.98 square mile basin representative of most of Chester County, Pa. The two-dimensional finite-difference model of Trescott, Pinder, and Larson was used. The way groundwater evapotranspiration varies with depth was modified, and a minimum transmissivity was added to prevent the model from 'going dry'. Tests of the model showed good correlation with field data, but also showed that additional information would make the model more reliable. Particularly helpful would be more water-level and evapotranspiration data, synoptic base-flow measurements, and information the variation of permeability and specific yield with depth. Residential development was simulated in 1 square mile of the basin using combinations of the following conditions: 1 acre, 1/2 acre, and 1/4 acre lot size; waste water disposal by septic systems or by public sewerage; domestic wells or public-supply wells for water supply; and 0, 1, and 5% reduction in recharge in the developed area. Where domestic water is supplied by local groundwater, decreased lot size and reduced recharge cause increased drawdowns and reduced base flow. When waste water is exported by sewers, these effects are magnified. (USGS)

The Strasburg Landfill is a National Priorities List (Update 7) site located approximately 4 miles southeast of Coatesville in western Newlin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The landfill is currently inactive but was previously used for the disposal of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) wastes and sludges as well as other industrial and municipal wastes. Numerous volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including vinyl chloride, benzene, trichloroethene, and tetrachloroethene, have been detected in groundwater from on-site and off-site monitoring wells. Contaminated groundwater appears to have migrated off-site and has impacted several private residential wells. The nearest residents live within 500 feet of the site and about 80 homes lie within a one-half mile radius. Those residents and recreating visitors to the site (joggers, all terrain vehicle (ATV) riders) may also be exposed to contaminants by direct contact with soil, sediment, and leachates, and by inhalation of organic vapors and dust. The Pennsylvania Department of Health (PADOH) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conclude that the site is a public health hazard.

Official statistics show that, by 2004, the informal commerce in Venezuela employed 1.5 million

people (15% of the labor force), while contributed to 3.25% of the Venezuelan GDP. Street vending is a sub-sector of that informal commerce: just in Caracas there are about 15,000 street vendors' stands, each employing up to 5 people. This activity generates negative social externalities: delinquency,

GENERAL VIEW, WEST SIDE OF UBER STREET FROM SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND BUILDERS' GUIDE ANNOUNCED IN AUGUST 1886 THAT A "COL. FLOOD" HAD "JUST FINISHED" THIRTY-TWO NINE AND TEN-ROOM HOUSES ON UBER STREET, SIXTEEN ON EACH SIDE ARRANGED IN EIGHT PAIRS OF TWO. WILLIS G. HALE WAS THE ARCHITECT USED FOR THE PROJECT. - 2100 Block North Uber Street (Houses), East & west sides between Diamond Street & Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA

In recent decades, American state and local highway officials have built wide streets and roads designed primarily to accommodate high-speed automobile traffic. However, such high-speed streets are more dangerous for pedestrians and bicyclists than streets with slower traffic, and thus fail to adequately accommodate nondrivers. Government officials design streets for high-speed traffic partially because of their fear of tort liability.

American streets are typically designed for fast automobile traffic. As a result, those streets are often dangerous for pedestrians. In part, the anti-pedestrian design of American streets is a result of transportation planners' perceptions of American tort law. In negligent street design cases, courts and juries sometimes rely upon guidelines set by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation

10. POWELL STREET RECONSTRUCTION: Photocopy of October 1971 photograph showing a Powell-type yoke in place in the street. Photo taken on Powell Street near Ellis during repair work on the conduit. Note brick work of original 1887 conduit walls, and position of the slot rails, track rails, and cable in relationship to the yokes. - San Francisco Cable Railway, Washington & Mason Streets, San Francisco, San Francisco County, CA

Introduction: Observation and assessment wards allow patients to be observed on a short-term basis and permit patient monitoring and/or treatment for an initial 24–48 hour period. They should permit concentration of emergency activity and resources in one area, and so improve efficiency and minimise disruption to other hospital services. These types of ward go under a variety of names, including observation, assessment, and admission wards. This review aims to evaluate the current literature and discuss assessment/admission ward functionality in terms of organisation, admission criteria, special patient care, and cost effectiveness. Methods: Search of the literature using the Medline and BIDS databases, combined with searches of web based resources. Critical assessment of the literature and the data therein is presented. Results: The advantages and disadvantages of the use of assessment/admission wards were assessed from the current literature. Most articles suggest that these wards improve patient satisfaction, are safe, decrease the length of stay, provide earlier senior involvement, reduce unnecessary admissions, and may be particularly useful in certain diagnostic groups. A number of studies summarise their organisational structure and have shown that strong management, staffing, organisation, size, and location are important factors for efficient running. There is wide variation in the recommended size of these wards. Observation wards may produce cost savings largely relating to the length of stay in such a unit. Conclusion: All types of assessment/admission wards seem to have advantages over traditional admission to a general hospital ward. A successful ward needs proactive management and organisation, senior staff involvement, and access to diagnostics and is dependent on a clear set of policies in terms of admission and care. Many diagnostic groups benefit from this type of unit, excluding those who will inevitably need longer admission. Vigorous financial studies have yet to be undertaken in the UK. Definitions of observation, assessment, and admission ward are suggested.

We report on recent progress and future public outreach plans in light of a significant upgrade of the Ward Beecher Planetarium at Youngstown State University. Over a period of 40 years, the facility has been a first-rate 150 seat planetarium and introductory astronomy classroom, and in its history

has seen over 50 000 undergraduate students and over 750 000 visits from people in the surrounding area and beyond. Through a recent generous donation from the Ward Beecher Foundation, we have added the SciDome full-dome visualization system, and soon will be replacing our Spitz A3P planetarium star projector. These upgrades, in addition to new digital video projectors and a complete overhaul of our roof-top observatory, are being done in order to further enhance both the education of YSU students and our ability to continue numerous public outreach programs, including full-dome digital planetarium shows, public observing, shows for both elementary and high school students, and home-schooling programs.

Background. Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are common among patients admitted to general hospitals. Unfortunately, AUDs often go undetected and untreated. Psychiatrists are frequently called upon to assist in the management of cases involving alcohol withdrawal. However, there is a dearth of knowledge regarding potential therapeutic approaches to AUDs beyond the acute withdrawal stage. **Objective.** This article presents an overview of the epidemiology, clinical characteristics, and treatment of AUDs on medical wards, with a specific focus on the post alcohol withdrawal phase. **Method.** This article is based on a survey of the published literature on AUDs and their treatment in the medical ward using the PubMed database. **Results.** Various screening tools are available to facilitate the detection of AUDs. Among non-medically ill patients, brief psychological interventions have proven to be effective in primary care and emergency room settings, while pharmacotherapy has been shown to reduce the risk of relapse. Existing data on the implementation of these interventions in the general hospital setting remain scarce. **Conclusion.** Current evidence suggests the need for additional research in this area with a view toward clarifying AUD treatment guidelines for medically ill inpatients. The hospital stay could provide a valuable opportunity to initiate interventions for AUDs with medically ill patients, leading to significant changes in alcohol use behaviors and better health-related outcomes. (Journal of Psychiatric Practice 2013;19:213-226). PMID:23653078

16. Interior of west end of Armory Street Pumping House. The original steam engine which provided pumping power was located here. The present house heating system is located here at the extreme right of the picture. - Lake Whitney Water Filtration Plant, Armory Street Pumping House, North side of Armory Street between Edgehill Road & Whitney Avenue, Hamden, New Haven County, CT

Some streets tend to lack a social sense of place. Since the invention of the automotive assembly line and post World War II development, street designs have shifted from centering around people and social situations to vehicular traffic solutions. Streets are typically not thought of as social places, but rather as a means to efficiently move automotive traffic

Existing sustainable urban street design (or redesign) has mostly emerged in countries with cold or mild climate like Canada and the USA in which people use street as a dynamic urban space with sprawl or broad urban fabric. While in some countries whose significant parts located in hot arid zone the people's presence in streets is almost intolerable for them

The use of representative cross-sectional illustrations of various street types presents a useful and effective method of examining the relationship between overhead electric lines and street trees. This design system can serve as the basis for proper species and site selection. Through the development of a series of street type criteria, ranging from larger major arterial roads to

. Such streets are often designed to discourage their use for any purpose other than travel to and from points Fair Policies for Travel on Neighborhood Streets Sudarshan S. Chawathe Department of Computer Science University of Maine Orono, ME 04469, USA chaw@ieee.org Abstract-- The residents of each street

Gender differences among street children in Nairobi suggest familial function, and development and mental-health outcomes. Male children are taught coping skills by their mothers early on to take up street life to support their family. Female children, expected to remain at home and learn to become women, turn to street life as the result of dysfunctional home life. (LBT)

Only quite recently have researchers begun to conceptualize street youth as resilient. The findings from our qualitative phenomenological study with 20 adolescent street youth in South Africa augment this transformed conceptualization. Using individual and focus-group interview data, we offer a novel argument that street youth resilience is embedded in a socio-cultural context characterized by stories of adults who have beaten

Objective.?To investigate the distribution of hospital pathogens within general and critical care ward environments and to determine the most significant bacterial reservoirs within each ward type. **Design.**?Prospective 4-month microbiological survey. **Setting.**?The intensive care unit (ICU) and gastrointestinal (GI) surgical ward of a London teaching hospital. **Patients.**?Sampling was conducted in and around the bed space of 166 different patients (99 in the ICU and 67 in the GI ward). **Methods.**?Conventional agar contact methodology was used to sample 123 predetermined sites twice a week for 17 weeks. Sixty-one surfaces were located within the ICU, and 62 were located within the GI ward. Each surface was located within a theoretical zone of increasing distance from the patient. Aerobic colony counts were determined, and confirmatory testing was conducted on all presumptive pathogens. **Results.**?Regardless of ward type, surfaces located closest to the patient, specifically those associated with the bed (side rails, bed control, and call button), were the most heavily contaminated. Elsewhere, the type of surfaces contaminated differed with ward type. In the ICU, bacteria were most likely to be on surfaces that were regularly touched by healthcare workers (eg, telephones and computer keyboards). In the GI ward, where the patients were mobile, the highest numbers of bacteria (including potential nosocomial pathogens) were on surfaces that were mainly touched by patients, particularly their toilet and shower facilities. **Conclusions.**?In terms of cleaning, a hospital should not be considered a single entity. Different ward types should be treated as separate environments, and cleaning protocols should be adjusted accordingly. PMID:23571367

This study investigated work motivation and job satisfaction at hospital wards with high and low levels of job enrichment. Primary nursing was assumed to represent a highly enriched job, whereas functional nursing represented a job with a low level of enrichment. Five surgical wards were divided into these two categories based on the structured interviews with head nurses. Work motivation and job satisfaction among ward personnel were assessed by a questionnaire. The ward personnel occupying highly enriched jobs reported significantly higher work motivation and satisfaction with the management than the personnel occupying jobs with a low level of enrichment. PMID:7735655

Misconceptions about psychiatric wards frequently cause newly admitted mental patients to stay away from these wards despite their need for treatment. Although ward orientation is typically conducted by nurses in an attempt to help patients to adapt to the new environment, it is considered time-consuming, and the method of orientation and the explanations given may vary among different nurses. This situation calls for a more effective and standardized approach to orientating mental patients on their first admission. To this end, a computer-based interactive virtual environment was developed based on a real psychiatric ward by using virtual reality (VR) technologies. It enables the patient to navigate around to gain understanding about the ward through a virtual guided tour. The effectiveness of this VR orientation approach was investigated by a randomized controlled trial with consecutive sampling. Fifty-four Chinese participants were randomly assigned to undergo ward orientation by either using the VR-based approach or reading text-based electronic information sheets about the ward with a computer. Subjective and objective measures were obtained respectively using the Chinese version of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory questionnaire and the heart-rate variability measurement before and after the intervention. In addition, a test on the level of understanding about the ward was administered at the end of the session. The results showed that the VR orientation approach is helpful in reducing patients' anxiety while also improving their level of understanding about the ward. PMID:21142988

In October 2006, a survey was undertaken of youth "on the streets" in the Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions of Tanzania (n = 1,923). The question of interest was if street children who live on streets full-time differ concerning reports of abuse and support, compared to reports of children who are only part-time on the streets, and to children who don't self-identify as

Address: FName: City: MI: Zip: Student ID parents deceased, were you in foster care or were you a dependent or ward of the court?" Before. Documentation: Attach a copy of the death certificate for each of your parents. I was in foster care. Check

The victimization experienced by street-based sex workers has led many observers to argue that prostitution is inherently dangerous. However, street-based workers form the minority of sex workers in Canada. Can their experiences validly be generalized to other types of prostitution? The research presented in this article examines whether female off-street sex workers face the same degree of victimization as female street-based sex workers in Vancouver, British Columbia. The results of a victimization survey examining interpersonal violence and other forms of victimization indicate that although violence and exploitation do occur in the off-street industry, some women sell sex without experiencing violence. PMID:21665856

This study aimed to analyze the bacteriological profile of street foods sold in various parts of Pune city. A total of 75 randomly collected food samples were included in the study. Samples were processed for the presence of bacterial pathogens only. 88% of the food samples analyzed confirmed the presence of bacterial pathogens, indicating the need for stricter implementation of food sanitation practices to reduce the possible risk of transmission of infection on consumption of these foods. Other aspects related to the trade of street foods in the city like the age and sex profile of food vendors, educational status and the hygienic aspects involved in the preparation, selling and consumption of these items were also reviewed. PMID:18240473

This article examines the socio-economic effects of solar powered street lights in Hampton, New Hampshire. This was a community project as part of a downtown revitalization effort designed to be done on a limited budget, be highly visible, attract both financial and technical support from a wide variety of local businesses and individuals and fit in with broader, long-term plans to improve the look and desirability of downtown Hampton.

With over thirty years of experience in the United States, Sesame Street has become a much loved fixture on public television, and one that enjoys a broad base of support. For many young people from age 6 to 36, it's hard to imagine a childhood without such familiar faces as Bert, Ernie, Big Bird, and of course, that lovely curmudgeon, Oscar the Grouch. As some visitors may already know, Sesame Street is on the air in over 120 countries, and in its many different versions, the program is modified to accommodate the different cultural traditions of those places, while always incorporating its primary themes of tolerance and mutual respect. This site, created by Independent Lens, explores that process, and is meant as a companion to their recent documentary on this subject. As with previous Independent Lens companion websites, visitors can learn about the filmmakers, along with offering their own inquiries. Finally, visitors will also get a chance to explore the different versions of Sesame Street around the globe, including programs in Kosovo, Bangladesh, and South Africa.

This paper considers the exploration of, and performance on, a single street in Exeter, UK, as guided by an idea of "mythogeography" and a determination to address a place as a multiplicity of meanings, objects, accretions, rhythms and exceptions. It explores the virtues of and obstacles facing a performance made "on the hoof" in both senses--ambulatory and improvisatory. It draws on the idea of "mythogeography" originated in the work of Wrights & Sites, sprung from a growing awareness of how the multiple meanings of certain sites, particularly those designated as "heritage" or "touristic", are "closed down" and an aspiration to represent multiple and diverse meanings resistant to such a monocular politics of place. Contrasted with previously "exemplary" work, enacting only the "possibilities" that a mythogeographical approach to place and space might offer, the paper explores how far a performative "mis-guided tour" (titled in publicity "A Tour of Sardine Street") was able to generate a work of "realised" geography applicable to the street and the city as an analysis as well as an aesthetic provocation. (Contains 1 note.)

The antibacterial effectiveness of hand antiseptics commonly used in wards was studied by laboratory and in-use tests and their acceptability assessed by means of a questionnaire passed to hospital staff. To determine the immediate and long-term antibacterial effects of the preparations the

in-use tests were performed by groups of students. The greatest immediate reduction in bacterial counts on hands was obtained by products containing chlorhexidine. The long-term antibacterial effect was recorded with emulsions containing 3% hexachlorophane, 2% Irgasan CF3R or 4% chlorhexidine when used constantly on several consecutive days. Considerable discrepancies were recorded in the antibacterial effectiveness of some preparations when comparing laboratory and in-use test results. Therefore it is suggested that antiseptics should be tested by in-use tests which more closely resemble practical conditions before their use, or further trial, in hospital.

Ward Morgan spent almost fifty years of his life chronicling the people, places, and activities he knew best around southwestern Michigan in the 20th century. He documented industry rise and fall, weddings galore, company Christmas parties, and the streetscapes of Kalamazoo. This digital collection of almost 1,000 images is culled from a 27,000 item negative collection given to the Western Michigan University Libraries. On the homepage, visitors can use a scrollbar to move through a nice sampling of the collection, including a night scene in Kalamazoo and several industrial machine shops. Visitors can look at the Recent Additions area as well, and if interested, they can sign up to receive the RSS feed offered here. Finally, the site also has some Suggested Topics for casual browsing including residential scenes and people working.

An audit of 150 patients on five acute geriatric wards found that 28 (19%) still drove. Forty-three (28%) used to drive but had given up, whilst 79 (53%) (76 of whom were female) had never driven. Former drivers gave the main reason for stopping as cost. No driver could recall being advised about driving by a doctor. Twenty-two drivers (79%) had a significant clinical condition that could affect driving, ranging from blackouts to arthritis. It is recommended that all elderly patients should be asked if they drive and any clinical conditions they might have that would adversely affect their driving be sought. Appropriate advice should be given by doctors to their elderly patients in order to safeguard them and the public from road traffic accidents. PMID:8545286

In the present study findings from interviews on the background of street children in Pretoria, South Africa are presented, discussed, and compared with research done in the past on South African street children. Findings from the investigation indicate that the average age of South African street children is approximately 13 years, predominantly of male African origin. Most have been on the streets for three years or longer, and they cited family violence, parental alcoholism, abuse, and poverty as the main motivating factors for leaving home. Most of these findings are common among street children all over the world. PMID:8726900

An analysis of private potable water well data was conducted for seven single family residential developments in southern Chester County, Pennsylvania. Background data were available for 165 wells within the communities when the wells were first drilled in the 1980s and early 1990s. Sampling of 75 wells within these same communities was performed in 2006 to determine whether conversion of the land to residential housing along with the use of conventional on-lot septic systems had resulted in elevated concentration of nitrate-nitrogen in the drinking water aquifer. The data indicate that prior land use influenced the occurrence of nitrate-nitrogen in the drinking water aquifer. The median nitrate-nitrogen concentration for the 165 wells in the background dataset was 2.9 mg/L. One hundred-seven of those wells were drilled on land previously used for active agricultural purposes. The median nitrate concentration in these wells was 3.8 mg/L. Of 48 wells drilled on forested land, the median nitrate concentration was 1.1 mg/L, approximately 3.5 times lower than those drilled on active agricultural land. The median nitrate concentration in the 2006 sampling dataset was 3.6 mg/L, an increase of 0.7 mg/L. The data indicate that conversion of the land has not resulted in contamination of the drinking water aquifer with respect to nitrate-nitrogen. Likewise, the data suggest that the conversion has not resulted in significant improvements to overall water quality. PMID:22392617

Dispersion of particles, as evidenced by changes in their number distributions (PNDs) and concentrations (PNCs), in urban street canyons, is still not well understood. This study compares measurements by a fast-response particle spectrometer (DMS500) of the PNDs and the PNCs (5-1000 nm, sampled at 1 Hz) at street and rooftop levels in a Cambridge UK street canyon, and examines mixing, physical and chemical conversion processes, and the competing influences of

traffic volume and rooftop wind speed on the PND_s and the PNC_s in various size ranges. PNC_s at street level were 6.5 times higher than at rooftop. Street-level PNC_s followed the traffic volume and decreased with increasing wind speed, showing a larger influence of wind speed on 30-300 nm particles than on 5-30 nm particles. Conversely, rooftop PNC_s in the 5-30 nm size range increased with wind speed, whereas those for particles between 30 and 300 nm did not vary with wind speed.

We report the case of a 63-year-old woman with Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) and histologic features of Langerhans cell histiocytosis, both extremely rare histiocytic proliferations responsible of skeletal and extraskkeletal involvement. F-Fluoride PET/CT revealed multiple intense focal uptake scattered throughout the skeleton. We also performed an F-FDG PET/CT which point out visceral and vascular involvement. This case illustrates the interest of PET/CT in ECD, a rare polymorphous and systemic disease, and in our knowledge, this is the first reported illustration of F-fluoride PET/CT findings in this pathology. PMID:23603579

The altitude of the water levels in the Triassic sandstones and shales in northeastern Chester County is shown on a map at a scale of 1:24,000. The map is based on water levels in 173 non-pumping drilled and dug wells measured in 1956 and 1965, and on the altitude of two springs that were flowing in November and December 1987. Water level altitudes are contoured at an interval of 20 ft. The surface defined by the contoured water levels may approximately represent the water table. Water table altitudes range from 379 ft to less than 80 ft above sea level. (USGS)

Introduction In anticipation of the 2011 ACGME duty hour requirements, we redesigned our internal medicine resident ward experience. Our previous ward structure included a maximum 30-hour duty period for postgraduate year-1 (PGY-1) residents. In the redesigned ward structure, PGY-1 residents had a maximum 18-hour duty period. **Methods** We evaluated resident conference attendance and duty hour violations before and after implementation of our new ward redesign. We administered a satisfaction survey to residents and faculty 6 months after implementation of the new ward redesign. **Results** Before implementation of the ward redesign, 30-hour continuous and 80-h/wk duty violations were each 2/year, and violations of the 10-hour rest between duty periods were 10/year for 74 residents. After implementation of the ward redesign, there were no 30-hour continuous or 80-h/wk duty violations, but violations of the 10-hour rest between duty periods more than doubled (26/year for 75 residents). Duty hours were reported by different mechanisms for the 2 periods. Conference attendance improved. Resident versus faculty satisfaction scores were similar. Both groups judged overall professional satisfaction as slightly worse after implementation. **Conclusion** Our ward rotation redesign eliminated 30-hour continuous and 80-h/wk duty violations as well as improved conference attendance. These benefits occurred at the cost of more faculty hires, decreased resident elective time, and slightly worse postimplementation satisfaction scores.

This study aimed to compare interventions made by pharmacists attending consultant-led ward rounds in addition to providing a ward pharmacy service, with those made by pharmacists providing a ward pharmacy service alone. A prospective non-randomised controlled study on five inpatient medical wards was carried out at two teaching hospitals. A mean of 1.73 physician-accepted interventions were made per patient for the study group, compared to 0.89 for the control (Mann Whitney U, $p < 0.001$) with no difference between groups in the nature or clinical importance of the interventions. One physician-accepted intervention was made every eight minutes during the consultant-led ward rounds, compared to one every 63 minutes during a ward pharmacist visit. Pharmacists attending consultant-led ward rounds in addition to undertaking a ward pharmacist visit make significantly more interventions per patient than those made by pharmacists undertaking a ward pharmacist visit alone, rectifying prescribing errors and optimising treatment. PMID:21853822

Current trends in ward flooring materials and cleaning methods are considered from the point of view of the hospital bacteriologist. Methods employed in an investigation into the bacteriological safety of a number of floor-cleaning machines are described, and some considerations governing the choice of vacuum cleaners for ward use are discussed. Images

Clement and Ward 1 GPR Surveys Across a Prototype Surface Barrier to Determine Temporal and Spatial Subsurface, Boise State University, Boise, ID, 83725 Andy L. Ward Hydrology Group, Pacific

Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, 99352 Abstract We use GPR to measure the changes in soil moisture content across

We investigated changes in the Activities of Daily Living (ADL) of stroke patients in a convalescent rehabilitation ward and a general ward using a Functional Independent Measure (FIM). The subjects were 109 patients hospitalized for rehabilitation purposes at the Oyamada Memorial Spa Hospital. The change in FIM at the time of hospitalization and that at 1 week later was investigated in 81 patients in the convalescent rehabilitation group (CRG) and 28 patients in the control group (CG). In addition, the CRG was investigated again after one month. Intensive rehabilitation service based on ADL and worksheets was introduced in the CRG. On the other hand, these were not introduced in the CG. The total score of FIM increased significantly ($p < 0.01$) in the first week after hospitalization in both groups. The FIM-gain after one week in the CRG was high. With regard to each item, a significant improvement was observed in patients' motor skills while eating, grooming, bathing, dressing the upper body, dressing the lower body, toilet, bladder management, transfer bed/chair, toilet and tub, and walking/wheelchair (11/13). Multiple regressions were used to assess the relationships between FIM-gain (one week, one month), age, rehabilitation intensity and other predictive variables. Better rehabilitation outcomes were observed in patients with lower level of dementia and high rehabilitation intensity. It was thought that planned rehabilitation based on ADL was effective in the CRG, and it was suggested that the CRG's system is effective in the rehabilitation of stroke patients. PMID:15651383

Aims: To describe the family background of street children in Aracaju, Brazil, their parents' perception of street life, and the reasons for the high prevalence of males observed among street children. **Methods:** Cross sectional study using semi-structured interviews and qualitative focus group discussions with parents of purposively selected index street children. **Results:** Fifty eight families were enrolled. Most participants were single parent, female headed families living in slums or low cost housing, with high levels of illiteracy, drug use, unemployment, and a history of migration. Most parents reported receiving financial support from their children and were aware of the dangers of the street. Many parents had lived in the street, worked from an early age, and had been adolescent parents themselves. Parents perceived that the street was more dangerous for girls than for boys. Besides economic reasons, parents highlighted the role of peers and drug use in pulling their children to the street. A total of 187 siblings were identified. Siblings had poor school performance with high school drop out rates. Twenty per cent of the adolescent girl siblings were not living at home. Gender determined the type of work undertaken by children and adolescents. Males worked in the streets and females worked as housemaids, shop assistants, and in restaurants and bars. **Conclusion:** Family disintegration, poverty, drug use, adolescent pregnancy, peer pressure, and socially constructed gender roles determine the characteristics of children in the street. There is an urgent need for increased social support in this area.

Flow patterns within an urban street canyon are influenced by various micrometeorological factors. It also represents an environment where pollutants such as aerosols accumulate to high levels due to high volumes of traffic. As adverse health effects are being attributed to exposure to aerosols, an investigation of the dispersion of aerosols within such environments is of growing importance. In particular, one is concerned with the vertical structure of the aerosol concentration, the ventilation characteristics of the street canyon and the influence of aerosol microphysical processes. Due to the inherent heterogeneity of the aerosol concentrations within the street canyon and the lack of spatial resolution of measurement campaigns, these issues are an on-going debate. Therefore, a modelling tool is required to represent aerosol dispersion patterns to provide insights to results of past measurement campaigns. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) models are able to predict detailed airflow patterns within urban geometries. This capability may be further extended to include aerosol dispersion, by an Euler-Euler multiphase approach. To facilitate the investigation, a two-dimensional, multiphase CFD tool coupled with the k-epsilon turbulence model and with the capability of modelling mixed convection flow regimes arising from both wind driven flows and buoyancy effects from heated walls was developed. Assuming wind blowing perpendicularly to the canyon axis and treating aerosols as a passive scalar, an attempt will be made to assess the sensitivities of aerosol vertical structure and ventilation characteristics to the various flow conditions. Numerical studies were performed using an idealized 10m by 10m canyon to represent a regular

canyon and 10m by 5m to represent a deep one. An aerosol emission source was assigned on the centerline of the canyon to represent exhaust emissions. The vertical structure of the aerosols would inform future directives regarding the recommended height for pollutant measurements to represent pedestrian exposure. The vertical structure of aerosols within a street canyon is a topic of constant debate, due to the inability of measurement campaigns to have sufficient spatial resolution to adequately represent the entire vertical structure. Several vertical profiles have been proposed: one where the concentration is the highest at the bottom, decreasing exponentially with increasing height; a homogenous profile across the canyon depth or one with a maximum observed near the road surface. Consistent with previous measurement results, modelling studies found that at the leeward side of the canyon, there was an increase in aerosol concentration up to approximately 2 m in height, followed by a decrease along the height of the canyon. It was also found that the vertical structure of the aerosols would be influenced by the relative contributions of convection and turbulent diffusivities and therefore vary at different locations of the canyon. Using a first-order eddy viscosity turbulence closure, knowledge of the vertical structure of the aerosol concentration would provide insights into the emission velocity structure within the canyon and account for its observed heterogeneity. Investigation of the different factors which influence the ventilation characteristics of the canyon are presented and we show how these facilitate parameterizations into other modelling platforms. Both vertical turbulent flux and flux due to mean flow contribute to the overall ventilation characteristics of a street canyon and these are described. The influence of micro-meteorological factors on the vertical flux of aerosols at the roof level of the street canyon and the relative contributions of flux due to mean flow and turbulent flux at different flow conditions are also investigated. Turbulent flux was found to be of an order of magnitude higher than mean flow flux in isothermal conditions. Therefore, whilst the net effect of turbulent flux is the loss of aerosols to the urban canopy and the net effect of mean flow flux is to re

A large amount of heroin street doses are seized and examined for drug content by the Israel police. These are generally wrapped in heat-sealed plastic. Occasionally it is possible to visualize latent fingerprints on the plastic wrap itself, but the small size of the plastic item and the sealing process makes the success rate very low. In this study, the possibility of extracting and profiling DNA from the burnt edge of the plastic wrap was investigated. The idea was based on the assumption that epithelial cells might be trapped during the sealing process. The results show that there are sufficient quantities of DNA deposited at the "amorphous" burnt edges of sealed street doses for DNA profiling to be carried out. A controlled experiment using a known donor was performed. This subject carried out sealing of "street drug" packages and consequent DNA extractions were performed to show that known DNA profiles could be recovered from such packages, as a result of handling by the "packer." "Square-like" burnt edges did not yield DNA profiles, probably because of differences in the sealing process. It was also shown that DNA could be recovered from the plastic wrap itself and not only from the amorphous burnt edges. As heroin dealers and drug users are often involved in other crimes and run-ins with the law, the effective extraction and addition of their DNA profiles from such items of evidence to the newly established DNA database in Israel provides new avenues in the continued fight against crime and drug traffickers. PMID:17316237

In this study we aimed to investigate through ethnographic methods the different contexts of drug use by street adolescents in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Participant observations and semistructured interviews were performed at 11 major points of adolescent concentration in the streets of the city and in 10 care institutions. The sample was composed of 17 adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age. Data showed diverse patterns of drug use distributed by geographic situation and street circumstances. Observations were grouped into three main contexts: (a) immersion: greater intensity of drug use associated with greater involvement in the street culture; (b) surface: less drug use associated with family closeness; and (c) alternative-migratory: greater involvement with drug trafficking and prostitution associated with less family closeness and street culture. The drug use patterns varied in accordance with the diversity of street situations. Therefore, the peculiarities of each context should be taken into consideration in the development of social/ health policies. PMID:20479135

We proposed and developed a series of high brightness LED street lamps to provide uniform and wide illumination areas on the road, which can eliminate the lamp installation numbers and electrical

power consumption effectively. The modularized light engine design makes LED street lamp more flexible in installation and maintenance. It can also enhance the optical and thermal performance of the whole LED street lamp lighting system.

Seattle's new Comprehensive Plan outlines the development of existing and new pedestrian-oriented, moderate density and mixed-use urban villages. The Comprehensive Plan provides a vision and framework for collaborative, urban village-based neighbourhood planning, in which streets and street design are a high priority. This paper will explore the dimensions of collaboration developing around 'Streets that Work' as part of implementing the

1. 119 LOMBARD STREET, SECOND HOUSE TO LEFT (WITH BOARDED-UP FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS). NOTE THAT THE FRONT (SOUTH) HAS BELT COURSES, GLAZED HEADERS, PLASTER COVE CORNICE, DOOR STOOP, ETC. ALSO NOTE THE TWIN HOUSE (117 LOMBARD STREET, HABS No. PA-1353) AT RIGHT, WITH IDENTICAL FEATURES. BOTH HOUSES WERE BUILT AT THE SAME TIME. - Joseph Wharton House, 119 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA

The majority of research on homeless youth has focused on the multitude of problems faced by this vulnerable population. The current study, while acknowledging the hazards of life on the streets, seeks to explore the personal strengths and informal resources street youth rely on to navigate their environments. Qualitative data from seven focus groups conducted with street youth ages 18–24

65. CALIFORNIA STREET CABLE RAILWAY - WINDING MACHINERY: Photocopy of February 1955 photograph showing the winding machinery of the California Street Cable Railroad. The two suspended sheaves on the right of the photograph bore down on the cable as it left the winders, supplying tension to the cable and eliminating the need for a long tension run. - San Francisco Cable Railway, Washington & Mason Streets, San Francisco, San Francisco County, CA

The urban scholar Jane Jacobs once described city life as "the ballet of the streets." In more than a quarter century of joint teaching, the authors have used Jacobs' metaphor to help their students understand that cities are living organisms created and maintained, for good or ill, by the people who live and work in them. At heart their teaching are intense encounters with cities, a "street level" experience designed to give students a chance to walk the city's streets, and to meet its people, prominent and not, so that they can discover for themselves, in living context, the city's culture, varying life-styles, and issues. Given their international importance and astronomical growth over the last half century, cities are arguably the most significant social systems in the world and, as a result, are crucial for students to understand as such. The purpose of this paper is to share, first, the methodology the authors have developed for studying cities "at street level"; and second, to suggest how that methodology might be used in the study of cities anywhere. Starting with a course comparing New York and Toronto, they have used a similar approach to study cities in England, Ireland, Italy, Central Europe, China, and Vietnam.

Black and white photograph of downtown Tampa at the corner of Franklin and Lafayette Streets. The shot is an aerial, centered on the Hillsborough County Court House and the Civil War memorial. Also visible is a trolley car traveling beside a row of cars parked in front of a commercial district. Businesses visible include the Western Union Telegraph Company, Beckwith

The patients in the Intensive Care Units are often exposed to excessive levels of noise and activities. They can suffer from sleep disturbance, especially at night, but they are often too ill to cope with the poor environment. This article investigates the acoustic environment of typical intensive care wards in the UK, based on long period nocturnal measurements, and examines the differences between singlebed and multibed wards, using statistical analysis. It has been shown that the acoustic environment differs significantly every night. There are also significant differences between the noise levels in the singlebed and multibed wards, where acoustic ceilings are present. Despite the similar background noises in both ward types, more intrusive noises tend to originate from the multibed wards, while more extreme sounds are likely to occur in the single wards. The

sound levels in the measured wards for each night are in excess of the World Health Organization's (WHO) guide levels by at least 20 dBA, dominantly at the middle frequencies. Although the sound level at night varies less than that in the daytime, the nocturnal acoustic environment is not dependant on any specific time, thus neither the noisiest nor quietest period can be determined. It is expected that the statistical analysis of the collected data will provide essential information for the development of relevant guidelines and noise reduction strategies. PMID:23117538

This small exploratory study evaluated the effects of introducing a system of nurse-led team care on a ward providing intensive nursing and rehabilitation to elderly people. A quasi-experimental design compared three variables between the study ward and two similar wards within the unit. These were: quality of care, job satisfaction, length of patient stay. Quantitative data were complemented by semi-structured interviews with team members and by observation of team meetings. Quality of care scores showed an improvement on the study ward, but no difference on the main comparison ward. There were no differences between nurse job satisfaction between the study and comparison wards or in length of patient stay throughout the period of evaluation. Observation of team meetings suggested that communication was more structured and focused on the study ward and that patient goals were more clearly specified. Interviews suggested three main factors in successful implementation of the change to nurse-led team care: commitment of the team, open communication about difficulties, the support of managers and medical staff. The main effects noted were: partnership with patients, equality between team members, improved decision making and quality of care. Further studies of nurse-led team care are required, and the stress and anxiety for staff consequent on developing the nurse's role in this way should be considered. PMID:8313071

This study analyzes a relationship between hierarchical street allocation and the network performances and discussed a design methodology of an individual street as well as a street network. First, a network performance represented by the average travel distance and travel time is analytically studied using an idealized grid network and the result is applied to five existing cities to validate its usefulness. Second, to grow out of the current demand-dependent design methodology, some recommendations on a performance based street design are proposed in line with the above analytical result.

This paper reviews the results of several studies that examined the educational effects of Sesame Street. Three studies by the Educational Testing Service on Sesame Street's first two seasons determined that among children who watched Sesame Street, those who watched the most scored highest on an achievement measure; frequent viewers made more cognitive gains than infrequent viewers; and teachers rated viewers as better prepared for school than nonviewers. Results from two longitudinal studies indicated that Sesame Street viewing predicted improved vocabulary scores, and Sesame Street elicited more verbal responses from children while they were viewing the show than did other shows. Results from other studies showed that Sesame Street viewing produced substantial gains in children's vocabulary, letter and number recognition, and printed word identification; and preschoolers who viewed Sesame Street learned to cooperate better than did nonviewers. A survey of mothers of preschool children indicated that mothers were pleased with Sesame Street's educational benefits for their children. A study of the effectiveness of a Turkish version of Sesame Street determined that children made significant developmental gains after watching the series for 6 months. (BC)

Potential fuel savings offered by conventional, solar superblock, and grid street patterns using a subdivision in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, are compared. A modeling procedure is used to simulate commuter and mode travel for the portion of the work and nonwork trip within the subdivision. Fuel budgets are compared for alternative street patterns. Direct connections between points within the subdivision, and a defined road hierarchy, are two design factors that contribute to fuel savings. This paper concludes that the solar superblock and grid street patterns offer modest fuel savings compared to conventional street patterns.

Background Conflict (aggression, substance use, absconding, etc.) and containment (coerced medication, manual restraint, etc.) threaten the safety of patients and staff on psychiatric wards. Previous work has suggested that staff variables may be significant in explaining differences

between wards in their rates of these behaviours, and that structure (ward organisation, rules and daily routines) might be the most critical of these. This paper describes the exploration of a large dataset to assess the relationship between structure and other staff variables. Methods A multivariate cross-sectional design was utilised. Data were collected from staff on 136 acute psychiatric wards in 26 NHS Trusts in England, measuring leadership, teamwork, structure, burnout and attitudes towards difficult patients. Relationships between these variables were explored through principal components analysis (PCA), structural equation modelling and cluster analysis. Results Principal components analysis resulted in the identification of each questionnaire as a separate factor, indicating that the selected instruments assessed a number of non-overlapping items relevant for ward functioning. Structural equation modelling suggested a linear model in which leadership influenced teamwork, teamwork structure; structure burnout; and burnout feelings about difficult patients. Finally, cluster analysis identified two significantly distinct groups of wards: the larger of which had particularly good leadership, teamwork, structure, attitudes towards patients and low burnout; and the second smaller proportion which was poor on all variables and high on burnout. The better functioning cluster of wards had significantly lower rates of containment events. Conclusion The overall performance of staff teams is associated with differing rates of containment on wards. Interventions to reduce rates of containment on wards may need to address staff issues at every level, from leadership through to staff attitudes.

The semiclassical approximation - the familiar sum of frequencies - to the quantum-mechanical masses of solitons is ambiguous in theories with supersymmetric couplings: The approximation is unacceptably sensitive to the definition of the infinite-volume limit. The ambiguity can be resolved by means of a systematic mass-calculation procedure derived from the supersymmetry algebra. This method is applied to a large class of two-dimensional models, and finds that in $O(\hbar)$ the quantum-mechanical mass of a kink differs from its classical mass by a universal expression that has no dependence on the details of the interaction. The difference contains an ultraviolet divergence that exactly cancels the divergence in the classical mass. This contradicts recent claims that the difference must be zero. This result can also be checked using a number of other techniques, but it is argued that in space-times of dimension greater than two only the procedure derived from the supersymmetry algebra is likely to have any practical value. In two dimensions the difference between the quantum and classical masses can be related to properties of the amplitudes with which elementary bosons and fermions are scattered by a kink-antikink pair. Contrary to naive expectations these amplitudes are not identical; they nevertheless satisfy a supersymmetry Ward identity.

Malnutrition is common in long-stay elderly hospitalized patients and their dietary intakes are often poor, despite the provision of adequate quantities of food to meet patient needs. The aim of this study was to identify environmental factors that were associated with achieving adequate food consumption in a hospital context. This study observed the daily routines of 30 elderly patients over two days in rehabilitation wards in three Australian hospitals. All activities associated with mealtimes were recorded, from the commencement of breakfast to the conclusion of supper at the end of the day. Four key themes emerged: the eating location; assistance given at meals; negative and positive interruptions. The time taken to eat meals averaged 22 minutes, ranging from 3 to 55 minutes. Food intakes appeared to be better when meals were consumed communally in a dining room. There were many occasions when patients needed more assistance to eat than was available. The most common factors negatively affecting meal consumption were medication rounds, inappropriate placement of trays, packaging being hard to open, and patient showering. The presence of visitors, dietitians and nutrition assistants appeared to improve dietary intakes. A trial of the protected mealtime concept would be worthwhile in the Australian hospital context. PMID:23523667

Automated external defibrillators (AEDs) have shown to improve survival after cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA) in many, but not all clinical settings. A recent study reported that the use of AEDs in-hospital did not improve survival. The current retrospective study reports the results of an in-hospital AED programme in a university hospital, and focuses on the quality of AED use. At Ghent University Hospital 30 AEDs were placed in non-monitored hospital wards and outpatient clinics treating patients with non-cardiac problems. Nurses were trained to use these devices. From

November 2006 until March 2011, the AEDs were used in 23 of 39 CPA cases, in only one patient the presenting heart rhythm was ventricular fibrillation and this patient survived. Pulseless electrical activity was present in 14 patients (four survived) and asystole in eight patients (one survived). AEDs were attached to eight patients without CPA, and in 16 patients with CPA AED was not used. The quality of AED use was often suboptimal as illustrated by external artifacts during the first rhythm analysis by the AED in 30% (7/23) and more than 20 seconds delay before restart of chest compressions after the AED rhythm analysis in 50% (9/18). The literature data, supported by our results, indicate that in-hospital AED programmes are unlikely to improve survival after CPA. Moreover, their use is often suboptimal. Therefore, if AEDs are introduced in a hospital, initial training, frequent retraining and close follow-up are essential. PMID:23019797

Centrality has revealed crucial for understanding the structural properties of complex relational networks. Centrality is also relevant for various spatial factors affecting human life and behaviors in cities. Here, we present a comprehensive study of centrality distributions over geographic networks of urban streets. Five different measures of centrality, namely degree, closeness, betweenness, straightness and information, are compared over 18 1-square-mile samples of different world cities. Samples are represented by primal geographic graphs, i.e., valued graphs defined by metric rather than topologic distance where intersections are turned into nodes and streets into edges. The spatial behavior of centrality indices over the networks is investigated graphically by means of color-coded maps. The results indicate that a spatial analysis, that we term multiple centrality assessment, grounded not on a single but on a set of different centrality indices, allows an extended comprehension of the city structure, nicely capturing the skeleton of most central routes and subareas that so much impacts on spatial cognition and on collective dynamical behaviors. Statistically, closeness, straightness and betweenness turn out to follow similar functional distribution in all cases, despite the extreme diversity of the considered cities. Conversely, information is found to be exponential in planned cities and to follow a power-law scaling in self-organized cities. Hierarchical clustering analysis, based either on the Gini coefficients of the centrality distributions, or on the correlation between different centrality measures, is able to characterize classes of cities.

This study compared two acute psychiatric ward nursing regimes, focusing on ward rules as a means of investigating the relationship between the flexibility/inflexibility of the regimes and patient outcomes. Previous studies identified an association between ward rules and patient aggression. A link between absconding and nurses' attitudes towards rule enforcement has also been explored. However, an in-depth exploration of ward rules from the perspective of nurses and patients had not been undertaken previously. The study aimed to discover the content of rules within acute psychiatric wards; to explore patients' responses to the rules; to evaluate the impact of rules and rule enforcement on nurse-patient relationships and on ward events; and to investigate the relationship between ward rules, ward atmosphere and ward design. The relevance of sociological theory emerged from the data analysis. During this process, the results were moved up to another conceptual level to represent the meaning of lived experience at the level of theory. For example, nurses' descriptions of their feelings in relation to rule enforcement were merged as role ambivalence. This concept was supported by examples from the transcripts. Other possible explanations for the data and the connections between them were checked by returning to each text unit in the cluster and ensuring that it fitted with the emergent theory. The design centred on a comparative interview study of 30 patients and 30 nurses within two acute psychiatric wards in different hospitals. Non-participant observations provided a context for the interview data. Measures of the Ward Atmosphere Scale, the Hospital-Hostel Practices Profile, ward incidents and levels of as required (PRN) medication were obtained. The analysis of the quantitative data was assisted by spss, and the qualitative analysis by QSR *NUDIST. Thematic and interpretative phenomenological methods were used in the analysis of the qualitative data. A series of 11 interrelated concepts emerged from an analysis of the data, and a synthesis of the main themes. This paper focuses on the results and recommendations that emerged from the quantitative and qualitative patient data. A further paper will focus on nurses' perceptions of the same topics. PMID:16965473

The situation for "street children" has degenerated over the past two decades following the economic and political transitions in much of Latin America. Drawing on scholarly materials,

interviews with child rights advocates, and the words of the children themselves, this book explores the abuse, limited choices, despair, loyalty, and remarkable survival skills of street children in Guatemala--youths with weak or broken ties to their families, who live and work on the streets and rarely, if ever, return to their homes. The socio-political context influencing the plight of street children is also examined. The work levels an indictment at the Guatemalan government, reciting its acts, its violation of its own laws and constitution, and its miserly allocation of funds for children's welfare. Chapters in the book are: (1) "The Scene," examining the presence of street children in Guatemala, the circumstances that bring them to the street, and detrimental shifts in government during the past 30 years; (2) "A Street Child's Reality," using the stories of and interviews with individual children to explore the home environment that landed them in the streets, and the harsh conditions encountered there; (3) "At the Mercy of the State: Street Children and the Government of Guatemala," contrasting the child protection ideal as proposed by Guatemala's constitution and the reality of government neglect and terror, and exploring the contradictions posed by the country's "Minor's Code" and its juvenile justice policy; (4) "Human Rights and the Guatemalan Street Child," chronicling patterns of abuses involving city and national police as well as harassment and intimidation of child advocate workers; (5) "The Construction of Social Indifference: Shaping Images of Street Children," examining historical, religious, and media models of childhood that encourage the stigmatization of street children and their families--these are contrasted with more favorable Mayan concepts of childhood; (6) "The Silent Majority: The Response of Private Citizens to Street Children," exploring the deeper, more personal motives held by private citizens in Guatemala that may prevent the effective protest of abuse against street children; and (7) "Restoring Humanity," examining ways to improve the well-being of street children, which will require efforts on several fronts to alleviate both the immediate conditions of these children and larger social conditions and attitudes. (HTH)

On-site wastewater disposal has the potential to introduce contaminants into ground water and subsequently, by ground-water discharge, to streams. A pilot study was conducted during 2005 by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Chester County Health Department and the Chester County Water Resources Authority to determine if wastewater components, including inorganic constituents and selected organic wastewater compounds, such as detergents, considered to be emerging contaminants, were present in ground water and stream base flow in areas with on-site wastewater disposal. The study area was a small watershed (about 7.1 square miles) of mixed land use drained by Broad Run in central Chester County, Pa. The area is underlain by fractured metamorphic rocks that form aquifers recharged by precipitation. Surface- and ground-water sampling was done in areas with and without on-site wastewater disposal for comparison, including a relatively densely populated village with cesspools and septic systems, a residential area with septic systems, a residential area served by sewers, and agricultural land. Samples were collected in May-June and September 2005 from eight headwater stream sites under base-flow conditions and in June 2005 from eight wells and two springs. Samples were analyzed for major ions, nutrients, boron, bacteria, and a suite of organic wastewater compounds. Several emerging contaminant wastewater compounds, including detergent components, insect repellents, and flame retardants, were detected in base-flow and ground-water samples. Stream base-flow samples generally contained more compounds and higher concentrations of those compounds than did ground-water samples, and of the ground-water samples, samples from springs contained more compounds and higher concentrations than samples from wells. Concentrations of nitrate, chloride, and boron (inorganic constituents associated with wastewater) generally were all elevated in base-flow and ground-water samples in areas with relatively high densities of on-site wastewater disposal (septic systems or cesspools) compared to other areas sampled. Results of this pilot study should be considered preliminary because of limited data.

Background The organization of nursing services could be important to the quality of patient care and staff satisfaction. However, there is no universally accepted nomenclature for this organization. The objective of the current study was to classify general hospital wards based on data describing organizational practice reported by the ward nurse managers, and then to compare this classification with the name used in the wards to identify the organizational model (self-identification). **Methods** In a cross-sectional postal survey, 93 ward nurse managers in Norwegian hospitals responded to questions about nursing organization in their wards, and what

they called their organizational models. K-means cluster analysis was used to classify the wards according to the pattern of activities attributed to the different nursing roles and discriminant analysis was used to interpret the solutions. Cross-tabulation was used to validate the solutions and to compare the classification obtained from the cluster analysis with that obtained by self-identification. The bootstrapping technique was used to assess the generalizability of the cluster solution. Results The cluster analyses produced two alternative solutions using two and three clusters, respectively. The three-cluster solution was considered to be the best representation of the organizational models: 32 team leader-dominated wards, 23 primary nurse-dominated wards and 38 wards with a hybrid or mixed organization. There was moderate correspondence between the three-cluster solution and the models obtained by self-identification. Cross-tabulation supported the empirical classification as being representative for variations in nursing service organization. Ninety-four per cent of the bootstrap replications showed the same pattern as the cluster solution in the study sample. Conclusions A meaningful classification of wards was achieved through an empirical cluster solution; this was, however, only moderately consistent with the self-identification. This empirical classification is an objective approach to variable construction and can be generally applied across Norwegian hospitals. The classification procedure used in the study could be developed into a standardized method for classifying hospital wards across health systems and over time.

8. Photograph of post card, 'Cicotte Street Bridge, Logansport, Ind.' Logansport News Agency, Logansport, Ind., Curteich-Chicago 'C.T. American Art' post card {Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.}, postmarked October 17, 1949. Card in the Cass County photograph file at the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis. - Cicott Street Bridge, Spanning Wabash River at State Road 25, Logansport, Cass County, IN

80. PHOTOCOPY OF VIEW OF GRADING OPERATIONS BELOW P STREET BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST FROM SOUTHBOUND P STREET PARKWAY ACCESS, FROM 1940 REPORT ON PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY, SECTION II (ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY FILE, HISTORY DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC). - Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway, Washington, District of Columbia, DC

View of Post Office Arcade Broadway Street facade, facing west-southwest. The Kress Building appears at right. Note Landmark Snack House Restaurant sign. Historic photographs portray 1'-0" high plaster relief spread eagles to each side of the column capitols, and other detail (see HABS FL-382-10) - Post Office Arcade, 2118 First Street, Fort Myers, Lee County, FL

Draws on research with Brazilian street children to present methodological and ethical challenges inherent in research with street children; provides suggestions for overcoming these challenges. Issues of concern include the following: definition and sampling, and lack of clarity in these areas; measurement aspects, including surveys, observations, and psychological assessments; approaching subjects; protecting research participants; and designing sound research. (LBT)

1. View from southeast corner, Pleasant and Canisteo Streets, Building #4. This general elevation places the complex in its surrounding environment, and demonstrates the relative size of the complex. This view also shows the variety of building sizes and heights which make up the complex. - Merrill Silk Mill, 233 Canisteo Street, Hornell, Steuben County, NY

The paper presents results from a case study of gaseous pollutant dispersion in street canyons. Tracer-gas experiments were performed in a neutrally stratified wind tunnel. Vehicle emissions were simulated as line sources. Concentration profiles along building walls were measured. A two-dimensional street canyon was considered as the reference case. The influence of systematic parameter variations on the concentration field is

17. Photocopied August 1978. CANAL SECTION II, NEAR ASHMUN STREET, LOOKING WEST, DECEMBER 7, 1900. ONE OF THE CITY'S NEW BRIDGES OVER THE CANAL IS IN THE BACKGROUND. TEMPORARY DUMP TRACKS, DUMP TRAINS AND DUMP TRAIN LOCOMOTIVES, AND STEAM SHOVELS ARE ALL SHOWN IN OPERATION. (106) - Michigan

Lake Superior Power Company, Portage Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County, MI

26. OVERALL VIEW, FROM SOUTH, OF MULBERRY STREET BRIDGE, SHOWING BOTH SHEDS, MAIL CONVEYOR CONNECTING POST OFFICE BUILDING TO LOADING DOCK UNDER WEST SHED (RIGHT SIDE), PLATFORM CANOPIES AND CATENARY SYSTEM. NOTE STATE CAPITOL DOME VISIBLE BEYOND STATION BUILDING - Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg Station & Trainshed, Market & South Fourth Streets, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, PA

This study explores the influence of street markets in urban geodemographic settings and analyzes vending patterns with ethnic values enhancing consumer satisfaction. Interrelationship among urban dwellers, marketplace ambiance, and conventional shopping wisdom of customers and interactive customer relations are also addressed in the study based on empirical survey. Research on street markets is very limited though some studies are available

Objective To investigate the microbial quality of foods sold on streets of Accra and factors predisposing to their contamination. Methods Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from 117 street vendors on their vital statistics, personal hygiene, food hygiene and knowledge of foodborne illness. Standard methods were used for the enumeration, isolation, and identification of bacteria. Findings Most vendors were

Opportunities for crime are assumed to be highly localized. Therefore, using streets as units of analysis offers insight into crime patterns that are lost when they are aggregated to the neighborhood level. Previous street-level studies on crime have concentrated on variations in the amount of incidents. According to Crime Pattern Theory, more crime is expected to occur where people's routine

"Privatizing Social Security: The Wall Street Fix," by Dean Baker of the Economic Policy Institute, argues that "Social Security is sound now and will continue to be sound indefinitely," and sees privatization as a serious threat. The Social Security system currently collects more in taxes than benefits paid out, with the excess held in the Trust Fund. But this is expected to change in 2014 when the baby boomers and increased longevity of retirees is likely to result in benefits exceeding taxes collected. By 2031, the Trust Fund is expected to be exhausted. Suggestions for reforming Social Security include minor changes to the eligibility requirement or tax rates, allowing part of Social Security contributions to be invested freely, and totally privatizing Social Security.

Technology transfer through the Pollution Prevention & Control Conferences, which have been cosponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency and by the professional societies of industry, greatly improved the environmental projects of the Department of Energy at Savannah River Site (SRS) in the mid-1980`s. Those technologies, used in the liquid effluent treatment of the metal finishing liquid effluents from aluminum cleaning and nickel plating of fuel and targets for the nuclear production reactors, have been enhanced by the research and development of SRS engineers and scientists. The technology transfer has now become a two-way street to the benefit of our Nation`s environment as these enhancements are being adopted in the metal finishing industry. These success stories are examples of the achievements anticipated in the 1990`s as technology development in the federal facilities is shared with commercial industry.

ACCESSIBLE SUMMARY: This paper discusses how an acute inpatient unit has implemented the 'Productive Ward' initiative, and utilized three of the Productive Ward Modules - Ward Round, Admissions and Planned Discharge, and Patient Status At a Glance - to promote better communication and working between inpatient nursing and medical teams, Home Treatment Team and Community Mental Health Team (CMHT), as they endeavour to ensure timely discharge for patients. Using the Patient Status At a Glance board to make information on patient status clear and immediate, nursing staff have begun utilizing the Zoning system for managing and targeting nursing resources - a red, amber and green traffic light system, which identifies and categorizes patient risk on a daily basis. Ward staff have initiated a daily 'Rapid Review' of patients, a tightly focused meeting, involving the ward nursing staff, the Inpatient Medical Team, the Home Treatment Team and the CMHT to discuss allocation of Care Co-ordinators, and to identify accommodation issues

and other potential blocks to timely discharge. **ABSTRACT:** The Productive Ward is an initiative whereby nursing staff are empowered to bring about changes in the workplace to streamline systems and release time to care for patients. It is an evidence-based approach, which brings about improved clinical and safety outcomes. This paper discusses how three of the Productive Ward Modules - Ward Round, Admissions and Planned Discharge, and Patient Status At a Glance - have meshed to promote better communication and working between inpatient nursing and medical teams, Home Treatment Team and Community Mental Health Team, and to endeavour to ensure timely discharge for patients. PMID:23157208

Patients admitted to a 30 bedded acute geriatric medical ward in 1993 were followed up to discharge. The admission rate on weekend days was half that for weekdays. Six percent of ward discharges occurred at weekends, over half being due to death. Respiratory, cardiovascular and central nervous systems disorders were the commonest reasons for admission (56%) and death (73%). Greater emphasis should be placed on discharging patients at weekends.

A two-bed hospital ward with one standing healthcare person and a ceiling-mounted lowimpulse semicircular inlet diffuser is simulated in a full-scale room. Tracer gas is used for simulating gaseous contaminants, and the concentration is measured at different air change rates and different postures of the patients. A textile partition between the beds, which is typical in a hospital ward, is

OBJECTIVE--To determine whether the seeming excess of childhood leukaemia and lymphoma identified in Seascale, Cumbria, UK, remains unusual when put into a wider context. **DESIGN--**Analysis of cancer incidence by geographical area. **SETTING--**The north of England including the Northern and North Western Regional Health Authority regions and the Southport and South Sefton districts of the Mersey Regional Health Authority. **SUBJECTS--**Altogether 6686 cases of malignant disease in people under 25 years old. **MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS--**Cases of cancer diagnosed before their 25th birthday between January 1968 and December 1985 identified from three regional cancer registries were allocated to a census ward on the basis of 'usual place of residence'. Population data were derived from the 1971 and 1981 censuses, and the cancer incidence was calculated for each ward. Of the 6686 cases, there were 1035 cases of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and 361 of non-Hodgkins lymphoma. Wards were ranked by cancer incidence and Poisson probability, using different population bases. Seascale ward is the most highly ranked ward for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia for the time periods 1968-85 or 1968-76. It is not the most highly ranked for non-Hodgkins lymphoma. However, combining acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and non-Hodgkins lymphoma incidence gives an even more extreme position for Seascale. The most extreme Poisson probability for any of the analyses was that for brain tumours in the electoral ward of Ashton St Michael, Tameside ($p = 0.000009$). **CONCLUSION--**The incidence of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and non-Hodgkins lymphoma in the Seascale ward remains high when put into a wider context. For other cancers there are wards with even more extreme Poisson probability values.

Showcasing the many forms and functions of art helps to articulate the fundamental importance of art education, whether it is to enhance the child or to support society. In illuminating the importance of art education, educators can eloquently argue about its value and contributions through an institutional tunnel, or they can take art education literally out to the street to benefit people in the community and educate the students involved. Partnerships with local community organizations is essential if art education is to become part of a greater societal change, increase its social recognition, and promote its unique creative role in public schooling. This article emphasizes the connection between classroom learning and community involvement and describes how the authors engaged art methods students as artist participants in Via Colori[R], a street painting fundraising event. Through their work in the University of Houston's Art Education Program, the authors maintain that getting students, including K-12 levels, involved in community art events increases both the visibility and perceived value of art education in the public domain and possibly social recognition for art education, because it showcases practical contributions of art to the community. Community involvement serves as a catalyst for art educators to engage students in projects of possibility beyond the school walls, projects that offer them such a "real-world" learning opportunity as working directly and collaboratively with members of the community to solve community

problems. These experiences can forge a sense of community while experiencing firsthand how art can really change people's lives. (Contains 6 figures and 3 endnotes.)

In this article, the author describes the two types of street children: (1) those children whose vagrancy was forced upon them by families and circumstances; and (2) those children who have an urge to go wandering, not because they are unhappy and have been abused but because they have an urge for it. Even though these children do run away from home, they also, just as easily, get back into the swing of the school environment. They quickly make up the material they have missed, and adjust to all the changes going on in the classroom and at home. They are socially very mobile in the context of their surroundings. Much more of a worry, however, are the children who are forced by their parents to live in the streets. They are the ones who are doomed by their social role to evoke both pity and compassion. Children of the sidewalks are not ordinary children; they have abundant experience in life, and they do not look at it through rose-colored glasses. As such, it is imperative that individuals must exercise caution in reaching out to these children as they promptly withdraw into themselves when strangers manifest curiosity towards them. The author concludes by explaining that the problem of "sidewalk children" cannot be resolved unless the parents take part. He argues against society stripping mothers of their maternal rights because separation from parents, especially the mother can inflict irreparable harm to the child's psyche. The author further believes that it is the parents who brought the child into the vicious cycle of begging, and that it is the parents who with the help of teachers that can break that pattern.

Open street drug markets in the western industrialized world often create fear and outrage in the community. Many arguments posited by resident groups and local businesses against the introduction of harm reduction initiatives, such as fixed site needle and syringe programmes (NSP) and supervised injecting facilities (SIF), are based on the fear that such facilities will attract street drug markets. In this paper, we explore the fear produced in a city's encounter with street heroin use. Through linking a Deleuzian ontology to spatial practices associated with the street drug market, we provide a deeper understanding of the fear of public drug use. After examining how fear is produced, we then connect fear with the flows of capital in street drug markets and to the political and economic outcomes from such encounters. © 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

The purpose of this study was to examine the experience of Japanese clinical nurses undertaking a ward rotation in a general hospital, and its effects on subsequent processes relating to: (i) perception of ward rotation; (ii) reactions to the ward transition process; and (iii) outcomes of ward rotation. In-depth interviews were conducted with 21 Japanese clinical nurses who had an average of 8.8 years (SD = 5.50) clinical experience. Findings indicated that participants experienced role overload, role incongruity and/or role underload, role overqualification, or role ambiguity in the new environment. These role stresses created critical emotional distress during the transition process. The high desire for career development facilitated the transition process, while lack of preparation inhibited the transition process. To facilitate smooth transition, well-prepared and structured supports based on reliable interpersonal relationships are necessary. The findings offer significant cues for effective ward rotation programs. The implication for nursing administrators is that appropriate ward rotations enhance confidence and promote effective role development in the new clinical setting. PMID:15670005

A satellite ward is a psychiatric ward at a general hospital settled within a catchment area that is administered by a distant psychiatric hospital. The objective of the satellite model is to close the gap between patients and their community on the one hand and between psychiatry and general medicine on the other. The essential size of the satellite ward that enables it to take care for the patients in its catchment area is discussed controversially. This study investigated admission rates and number of beds needed in two catchment areas distant to the psychiatric hospital from 6 months before opening until 12 months after the opening of a satellite ward with 21 beds in one of the two catchment areas. We registered an 81% increase of admission rates in this catchment area (from 130 admissions in the half-year before the opening of the satellite ward to 235 admissions in the 2nd half-year after it) and a 41% increase in beds needed (from 28.8 beds in the half-year before opening to 40.7 beds in the 2nd half-year following). This increase was significant in comparison to the increase in the controlled catchment area. Thus, only 168 (71%) patients of the

catchment area (but 82% of the patients with schizophrenia) were treated in the satellite ward. The remaining patients were treated in the parent house. A selective admission of severely ill patients into the parent house was not observed. PMID:12430052

Street children can be found worldwide, but their prevalence is higher in developing countries such as Colombia. The present study tests the hypothesis that there are three different populations of children in the streets of Colombian cities. 1. Homeless children, 2. Displaced children, and 3. Working children. Using data from the study Trabajo infantil en las calles de ciudades Latinoamericanas

Historic street in scenic spot is a kind of important tourism and cultural resource, reflecting the development and historical context of a city. Its renewal design, on the one hand, can make the tradition better protected, the historical context extended, the vitality of the historic streets recovered, and the advantage of the scenic tourism resources fully exploited; on the other

(MSF) seeks to preserve and interpret the history of the Maxwell Street Market for present and future for the future, as it continues the vitality and entrepreneurial spirit of the original market. Maxwell Street knowledge and informs dialogue on the market's future. Such dialogue is especially critical now, as the city

Rooted in graffiti culture and its attitude toward the world, street art is regarded as a postgraffiti movement. Street art encompasses a wide array of media and techniques, such as traditional spray-painted tags, stickers, stencils, posters, photocopies, murals, paper cutouts, mosaics, street installations, performances, and video projections displayed in urban streets. It represents the desire of humans to leave traces of their existence in the public sphere. As a vernacular art form, street art, such as the work of British artist Banksy, deals with activism, reclamation, and subversion and allows artists a platform to reach a broader audience than traditional art forms. Street art can serve to engage students in critical dialogue about art and visual culture while they collectively explore the issues it raises. This Instructional Resource describes a learning unit for high school students where they can address social and political issues by studying street art, specifically the work of Banksy. (Contains 5 figures, 3 online resources and 4 endnotes.)

This article reports on strategies developed by female street vendors (vendedoras ambulantes) in Mexico City to ensure the care of their young children in the absence of a specific and operational government policy to fulfil this need. The information concerning child care and health was gathered by a survey of 426 street traders selected by multi-stage random cluster sampling in four of the administrative districts (delegaciones politicas) of Mexico City during 1990. It was found that, as mothers of young children, street vendors most frequently looked after their children personally on the street or left them with other members of the family. Related factors were availability of alternative child care providers in the family, the age of the children and working conditions of the mother. Children who remained on the streets with their mothers suffered more frequently from gastro-intestinal diseases and accidents than the national average. The incidence of acute respiratory diseases, however, was similar in the cases of maternal care in the street and care by family members in another environment. Existing public health measures show a greater concern for the health of food consumers than that of workers in this area. Current public policy seeks to regulate street vending activities and to concentrate traders in ad hoc areas and facilities. Our research results document the need for actions that can contribute to an improvement in the care and health conditions of these young children. PMID:10158458

This paper reports on an empirical study of street language, a multilingual youth register in the Netherlands. Nearly 300 secondary school students completed a questionnaire on their acquaintance with and use of street language. A subsample of students was also interviewed. Use of street language will be related to background information about the students, their Dutch language proficiency and contextual characteristics. The results of the study show that the use of street language is generally widespread, but that Surinamese students are more frequent users of street language than students from other ethnic groups. Although the questionnaire did not reveal significant differences between boys and girls, the interviews showed that boys tend to use this

register more intensively than girls. Contrary to popular expectations, use of street language cannot be considered to be a symptom of weak language proficiency, as users and non-users turned out to be equally proficient. The examples of street language that were provided by the students showed a high degree of influence by the Surinamese Creole, Sranan. (Contains 13 tables and 2 notes.)

Background Past studies of associations between measures of the built environment, particularly street connectivity, and active transportation (AT) or leisure walking/bicycling have largely failed to account for spatial autocorrelation of connectivity variables and have seldom examined both the propensity for AT and its duration in a coherent fashion. Such efforts could improve our understanding of the spatial and behavioral aspects of AT. We analyzed spatially identified data from Los Angeles and San Diego Counties collected as part of the 2001 California Health Interview Survey. **Results** Principal components analysis indicated that ~85% of the variance in nine measures of street connectivity are accounted for by two components representing buffers with short blocks and dense nodes (PRIN1) or buffers with longer blocks that still maintain a grid like structure (PRIN2). PRIN1 and PRIN2 were positively associated with active transportation (AT) after adjustment for diverse demographic and health related variables. Propensity and duration of AT were correlated in both Los Angeles ($r = 0.14$) and San Diego ($r = 0.49$) at the zip code level. Multivariate analysis could account for the correlation between the two outcomes. After controlling for demography, measures of the built environment and other factors, no spatial autocorrelation remained for propensity to report AT (i.e., report of AT appeared to be independent among neighborhood residents). However, very localized correlation was evident in duration of AT, particularly in San Diego, where the variance of duration, after accounting for spatial autocorrelation, was 5% smaller within small neighborhoods (~0.01 square latitude/longitude degrees = 0.6 mile diameter) compared to within larger zip code areas. Thus a finer spatial scale of analysis seems to be more appropriate for explaining variation in connectivity and AT. **Conclusions** Joint analysis of the propensity and duration of AT behavior and an explicitly geographic approach can strengthen studies of the built environment and physical activity (PA), specifically AT. More rigorous analytical work on cross-sectional data, such as in the present study, continues to support the need for experimental and longitudinal study designs including the analysis of natural experiments to evaluate the utility of environmental interventions aimed at increasing PA.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: This systematic review provides an overview of the literature published on Releasing Time to Care: The Productive Ward between 2005 and June 2011. **BACKGROUND:** Releasing Time to Care: The Productive Ward programme was developed by the NHS Institute for Innovation and Improvement and launched in England in 2007. The programme comprises thirteen modules that aim to increase time for direct patient care, improve the patient and staff experience and make changes to the ward environment to improve efficiency. **DESIGN:** A systematic literature review. **METHODS:** The terms 'Releasing Time to Care' and 'Productive Ward' were applied to key healthcare databases; CINAHL, Medline, Science Direct, ProQuest, Health Business Elite, British Nursing Index, Embase, Health Management Information Consortium and PsychInfo. All papers were read and subject to a quality assessment. **RESULTS:** The literature search identified 95 unique sources. A lack of research on The Productive Ward programme meant it was necessary to include non-empirical literature. In total, 18 articles met the inclusion criteria. Seven key themes were identified: the patient and staff experience, direct care time, patient safety, financial impact, embedding and sustainability, executive support and leadership, and common barriers and determinants of success. It also highlighted areas that require further exploration such as long-term sustainability of the programme and consistent data measurement between organisations. **CONCLUSION:** The review tentatively reports how The Productive Ward programme has been used to transform nursing practice for the benefit of patients and frontline staff, and how it resulted in cost savings. The literature review identified a potential positive results bias in the current literature whereby favourable outcomes were reported. **RELEVANCE TO CLINICAL PRACTICE:** This paper summarises the types of evidence and current literature on The Productive Ward providing a reference for frontline staff implementing the programme. PMID:23472849

Background Hospital doctors face constantly increasing workloads. Besides caring for patients, their duties also comprise the education of future colleagues. The aim of this study was to objectively investigate whether the workload arising from increased patient care interferes with student

supervision and is associated with more non-medical activities of final-year medical students. Methods A total of 54 final-year students were asked to keep a diary of their daily activities over a three-week period at the beginning of their internship in Internal Medicine. Students categorized their activities – both medical and non-medical - according to whether they had: (1) only watched, (2) assisted the ward resident, (3) performed the activity themselves under supervision of the ward resident, or (4) performed the activity without supervision. The activities reported on a particular day were matched with a ward specific workload-index derived from the hospital information system, including the number of patients treated on the corresponding ward on that day, a correction factor according to the patient comorbidity complexity level (PCCL), and the number of admissions and discharges. Both students and ward residents were blinded to the study question. Results A total of 32 diaries (59 %, 442 recorded working days) were handed back. Overall, the students reported 1.2 ± 1.3 supervised, 1.8 ± 1.6 medical and 3.6 ± 1.7 non-medical activities per day. The more supervised activities were reported, the more the number of reported medical activities increased ($p < .0001$). No relationship between the ward specific workload and number of medical activities could be shown. Conclusions There was a significant association between ward doctors' supervision of students and the number of medical activities performed by medical students. The workload had no significant effect on supervision or the number of medical or non-medical activities of final-year students.

In November 2009, a home hospice palliative care clinic(clinic)was opened in addition to a hospice ward, general ward, and geriatric health services facility at our hospital. This marked the initiation of a health care system able to provide the palliative care desired by patients and families. We studied the characteristics and hospitalization status of 514 patients with cancer who died at the hospice ward, general ward, or their homes from November 2009 through December 2011. Overall, 373 patients died at the hospice ward, 11 at the general ward, and 130 at home. Hospice physicians participated in the home care of 20 patients. Hospice physicians provide home-based care in cooperation with clinic physicians, facilitating the palliative care of patients who initially do not have a place to receive terminal care and the prompt discharge of patients who want to live at home. PMID:23268903

This study has sought to identify subgroups of street children at high risk for nutritional deficiency in metropolitan Manila in the Philippines. A sample of 150 street children ages six through 18 were weighed, measured, and interviewed to establish nutritional parameters and to explore the interrelationships of nutritional status with social conditions. Two variables showed the highest association with low weight for age: children using drugs and children not in school. These variables should be seen as indicative of a range of variation among Filipino street children, in whom those on drugs and not in school represent the sector at greatest risk and one to which nutritional programs should be targeted. PMID:8344056

Homeless, marginalised and other disadvantaged groups may be reluctant to access mainstream health services. StreetHealth, a mobile street-based after hours primary healthcare service, was developed to address the primary health care needs of disadvantaged groups in the western Melbourne region of Victoria. This article describes StreetHealth and reflects on strategies to improve access to primary care services in this population. Mainstream general practices may like to consider and adapt some of these strategies to better meet the needs of similar patients in their community. PMID:22276289

8. PARK AVENUE EAST OF CEDAR STREET (400 Block). THE MARCHION HARDWARE BUILDING WAS DESIGNED BY W.W. HISLOP, AND BUILT IN 1895. THE GROUND FLOOR WAS RENOVATED SOME TIME IN THE 1930s. IN THE CENTER IS THE IMPERIAL BLOCK (ca. 1920), AND THE FULLER DRUG COMPANY (1918-1932).THE FULLER SITE WAS OCCUPIED BY THE HIGHLAND THEATER FROM 1932 TO 1972, AND RETAINS MUCH OF THE INTERIOR DECORATION FROM THAT PERIOD - Anaconda Historic District, Park & Commercial Streets, Main Street vicinity, Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, MT

From 10 beds in its modest beginnings in 1852, to 200 beds by the end of the 19th century, to 335 beds today, The Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children (GOSH) was Britain's first hospital for

sick children and is currently celebrating its 150th birthday. The site brings together medical profiles, notes, and photographs that expose the evolution of patient care. Links from the home page take users on a journey of caring through the ages, what nursing was like, what surgery was like, a 150-year photographic gallery, and 150 years of achievement. Currently, under the direction of medical historian Andrea Tanner, a database of patients and their treatments is brewing. Volunteers are presently compiling the database from microfilm copies and original records; the first 10, 000 have already been entered. Each entry consists of the name, age, address, admission, discharge, illness, and result of individual patients through the years. The site and database is likely to be of interest to researchers and students studying the history of medicine, as well as social historians.

Faceted freeform reflectors were designed for intelligent street lighting with LED cluster arrays for main traffic roads. Special attention was paid to achieve highly efficient illumination on both wet and dry road surfaces. CIE reflection tables W4 and C2 were applied in the simulation for these two conditions, respectively. The reflector design started with plane facets, then - to avoid artifacts from the images of the individual LEDs - plane facets were replaced with cylindrical facets. To get even more flexibility for the design and optimization, freeform facets were employed, modeled by extruding two different conic curves together. Besides of achieving well-proportioned road luminance distribution, the basic shapes of the reflectors were formed to control stray light caused by multiple reflections within the reflector and by reflection of light from neighbor clusters within the cluster array. The merit functions include useful transmission of light to the road as well as overall and lengthwise uniformity according to road illumination standards. Due to the large amount of variables, the optimization was carried out sequentially facet by facet. The design loops included compromising with manufacturing limitations for plastics molding and thorough analysis of conformity with DIN EN 13201 standards for ME road lighting classes. The calculated reflector profiles are realized by plastic injection molding.

When Arthur Bryant spoke to an electromagnetic fields (EMF) conference last March in Washington, D.C., he promised the group one thing: [open quotes]EMF [court]cases are coming.[close quotes] Last month, Bryant, executive director of Trial Lawyers for Public Justice (TLPJ), kept that promise when TLPJ filed a lawsuit in Connecticut Superior Court against Northeast Utilities (NU) and its subsidiary Connecticut Light and Power (CL P) on behalf of Melissa Bullock and her family. The Bullocks live near CL P's Meadow Street substation in Guilford, Connecticut, and TLPJ contends that 19-year-old Melissa's cancerous brain tumor was caused by EMF emanating from the substation. For ten years, TLPJ and the family claim, Melissa slept directly underneath the line from the substation that serves the Bullock home. Now they are seeking punitive and compensatory damages from NU and CL P for Melissa's condition, her mother Suzanne's emotional distress, and the lost value of their home, as well as injunctive relief that would force the companies to [open quotes]cease the emission of dangerous levels of EMF onto the plaintiff's property[close quotes] and to disclose information about the risks of EMF to the public.

StreetEYE attempts to bring together every important investment and financial resource on the Internet into a neatly arranged structure, organized by topic and subtopic, and supplemented by a search engine. The frames-based main page provides a consistent, easily navigated front end for browsing resources. An alternate main page presents the same information in tabular form for those without frame capability. The news and quotes & graphs pages provide links to sites offering both up-to-the-minute and archival data. The exchanges page lists many of the world's financial markets, with links to details about brokers, banks, investment managers, and other market participants. Users will also find information about government and commercial information providers, nonprofit institutions, and other financial resources. Individual investors can browse a collection of personal finance topics, as well as selected non-financial resources. The entries in each listing are arranged by topic, but are not annotated with information about what the user will find at individual sites. Even if you're already using the Internet to gather investment information, this site will help you to keep up with current offerings.

mWard is a project whose purpose is to enhance existing clinical and administrative decision support and to consider mobile computers, connected via wireless network, for bringing clinical

information to the point of care. The mWard project allowed a limited number of users to test and evaluate a selected range of mobile-wireless infrastructure and mobile health care computing devices at the neuroscience ward at Southern Health's Monash Medical Centre, Victoria, Australia. Before the project commenced, the ward had two PC's which were used as terminals by all ward-based staff and numerous multi-disciplinary staff who visited the ward each day. The first stage of the research, outlined in this paper, evaluates a selected range of mobile-wireless infrastructure. PMID:20703905

There are over 70,000 residents in Ward 8, the poorest area of Washington, DC and along with Ward 7, it's most geographically remote. Approximately 36% of the Ward 8 population consists of children and youth, 18 years or younger. Children in the District of Columbia are at greater risk for poorer health and life outcomes than children in other parts of the United States. This is especially true in Ward 8, where poverty, violence, and poor access to health and social services plague its residents. Despite the presence of a variety of community based health facilities in Ward 8, the adolescent health data indicates that something more or different is needed to address teen health needs and access to care. Through the generous support and funding of the Horning Family Foundation, the Center for Health and Health Care in Schools at the George Washington University School of Public Health and Health Services has engaged young people from Ward 8 to be part of a Youth Health Coordinating Council (YHCC). The role of the YHCC has been to discuss and research the health issues that most concern young people in Ward 8 and to identify available community health resources that might respond to these issues. The YHCC has undertaken several activities in the past year. The students identified the unmet health needs of teens in Ward 8: they identified existing community health services and reviewed their web sites, and developed the key criteria that they believe make health services more "teen friendly." An important activity of YHCC this winter was the development of a "secret health clinic shopper" project to evaluate the accessibility of Ward 8 health centers to area teens. The YHCC members developed a phone call script that began with a request to make an appointment with a doctor for a sports physical after school hours and followed up with questions about hours, services, payment, confidentiality and proximity of the center to mass transit. [Funding for this paper was provided by the Horning Family Fund.

Stroke is a devastating condition. The Royal College of Physicians (2008) highlights that integrated stroke care can improve patient care. Nurses are an integral part of the multidisciplinary team, providing 24/7 stroke care from planning and implementing care to the evaluation of the patient's condition. To improve the way nurses manage stroke patients in an acute setting, a nurse-led ward round was initiated to look at essential nursing care. The Imperial College Healthcare Trust stroke senior nursing team, consisting of a clinical nurse specialist, a ward manager, and a charge nurse, have organised a weekly stroke nurse-led ward round. The team takes rounds to each stroke patient in the ward to examine and evaluate the essentials of nursing care (e.g. oral care, skin integrity, continence, bowel and bladder management), and current stroke outcome measures. During the rounds, the team address nursing issues, make appropriate nursing goals, and discuss their plans with the nurses and other members of the team. A nurse-led ward round has addressed nursing issues in a timely proactive fashion. The initiative has been successful in improving clinical communication between nurses and patient involvement in their care planning. It has also empowered nurses to make decisions within their professional arena, and its contribution has had an impact on patient care and safety through early detection and prevention of stroke complications. PMID:22874780

This article details the work of Vonda Ward--a middle-school teacher turned librarian. When Vonda Ward was a middle-school teacher, she could not get her students to share her excitement about history because they could not read its stories. That is when she realized how much subject mastery depended on the basics. Broward County Library's leaders were also interested in teaching basic literacy. Ward, who grew up in a community that had no libraries, had a gut-level understanding of people's potential to improve their lives. She jumped at the chance to become the library's Learning Games Coordinator. Ward developed basic skills with learning games based on children's books and presented them in after-school programs. At the same time, she began to teach adult students to read and write and to train volunteer tutors as well. Library administrators recognized Ward's

energy, organizational skills, and ability to inspire others and promoted her to coordinator of the Each One Teach One adult literacy program.