Lapse is complete, is the most effective form of
gated at once…

destruction of tissue or beginning cavity forma-
lapse therapy is advisable. When a lung shows
where but one lung is involved. If a diseased
these. It is apparent that best results ensue
tomy and thorocoplasty or combinations of
various degrees by lung collapse which may be
physiological rest of the lungs.

“Pneumothorax is advisable in uncontrol-
able pulmonary hemorrhage” (1).

Fifty Years Ago

Tolerance of monkeys and mice to rocket flights: “One of the problems in protecting man
from the stresses of flight is the problem of es-
cape from modern and future high speed, high
altitude aircraft. Biological specimens, in-
cluding monkeys and white mice, have been
test flown along with physical test equipment
in the nose of upper atmosphere V-2 rockets and
of Aerobee sounding rockets. The animals
have been successfully received after flights to
altitudes of approximately 35 miles. Bilateral
data from the animals in flight have been
telemetered back to the base. These data ful-
filled experimental expectations and confirmed
experimental results from studies in aircraft
and on the centrifuge. The capsules provided
adequate environmental protection against
pressure, gaseous and temperature changes.

“Electrocardiograms, breathing patterns,
and blood pressures of the monkeys were
undisturbed by the accelerations and subgrav-


Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) is a common
problem with a high prevalence and a
poor prognosis. It is estimated that
up to 2% of the world’s population is
infected with HCV. The virus is
particularly prevalent in certain
populations, such as intravenous
drug users, and is a major cause
of liver disease and liver cancer.

The HCV virus is transmitted
through blood and body fluids
that are contaminated with
virus. This can occur through
sharing needles or other
injection equipment, sexual
contact with an infected person,
and from a mother to her
unborn baby during pregnancy.

There is no vaccine available
for HCV, and there is no cure for
the infection. Treatment options
include antiviral medications,
which can help to suppress the
virus and reduce the risk of liver
damage. However, complete
eradication of the virus is not
always possible.

Factors that influence the
course of HCV infection include:

- The type of HCV virus (there are
  different strains or genotypes).
- The severity of liver disease at
  the time of infection.
- The age of the person infected.
- The presence of other health
  conditions.

Regular medical follow-up
and monitoring of liver function
are important to detect and
manage any complications that
may arise.

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