



the medical unit of Lerdsin Hospital. The study tools consisted of risk management study plan, medical risk prevention guidelines and visiting form. The data were collected by using the Modified Essay Question (MEQ) for risk management ability of professional nurses. The reliability of study tools was also tested by Cronbach' Alpha Coefficient. It was found that the coefficient, the index of difficulty and the discrimination power were 0.746, 0.43 and 0.75 respectively. Statistical variables used in data analysis were mean, standard deviation and dependent t-test. The major findings were as follows: The risk management ability of professional nurses in medical units after the risk prevention-related training program was significant higher than before the training at the .05 confidential level.

*Predicasts F & S Index Europe Annual Predicasts, inc 1979*

**Data Bases and Data Base Systems, Related to NASA's Aerospace Program 1983**

*R & D Abstracts Technology Reports Centre (Great Britain) 1979*

**Evart van Dieren** Jaap Bos 2008 This remarkable title describes the life of one of Holland's most remarkable figures: medical practitioner Van Dieren (1861-1940), Amsterdammer and prolific writer who caused quite a stir in his days. The author recounts the life and times of Van Dieren in the form of a series of narratives about the fights of this Dutch Don Quixote with his particular windmills. Individual chapters deal with his life, work, personal style, friendships and enmities, his discussions with psychoanalysts, socialists, scientists and above all of his tragic-comical failures. Unique source material is used to reconstruct this picture, such as the correspondence between Van Dieren and a large number of well-known Dutchmen, including novelist Van Eeden, Nobel laureate C.Eijkman, the philosopher Bolland, politician De Savornin Lohman, Queen Emma, and many others. Marginality and non-conformity are the key themes that run through the life of this observer which made him one of the most successful failures in Dutch history.

*NASA SP. 1962*

**Selected Water Resources Abstracts 1973**

**A Novel Autoinduction Assay For Quantifying Exogenous TGF-Beta Activity In Engineered Tissues** 2017 INTRODUCTION: A promising cartilage tissue engineering (TE) strategy is the in vitro cultivation of cell-seeded hydrogel scaffolds in culture media in order to generate cartilage replacement tissues that can survive upon implantation in the native environment. Transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta) has emerged as one of the most widely utilized TE growth mediators in light of its ability to promote chondrogenesis and rapid biosynthesis. An evolving TE trend is the development of sophisticated biomaterials with the potential to deliver TGF-beta to cells directly from their surrounding scaffold (e.g. TGF-beta scaffold conjugation, TGF-beta releasing microspheres) [1]. These scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery systems can be highly beneficial: 1) they allow for improved uniformity in delivery to cells and 2) they continue to deliver TGF-beta after tissue implantation. A critical requisite for scaffold delivery systems is the incorporation of TGF-beta activity profiles that are optimized in regards to activity levels and exposure durations. While insufficient TGF-beta activity levels can lead to inadequate tissue growth, excessive activity can lead to growth suppression [2] or even pathological progression [3]. The optimization of TGF-beta activity profiles in scaffolds remains a considerable challenge. Conventional TGF-beta activity assessment techniques (e.g. pSmad2,3 staining) require sample destruction and predominantly provide limited qualitative outputs. In contrast, the ability to monitor the secretion of TGF-beta-inducible proteins into a tissue surrounding culture medium may represent a highly attractive option for measurements of the activity of scaffold-delivered TGF-beta in tissue constructs. Here, we propose a measurement system that capitalizes on TGF-beta's well characterized autoinduction behavior, whereby the cellular synthesis rate of endogenous TGF-beta increases with exposure to exogenous TGF-beta (Fig 1). Importantly, endogenous TGF-beta is synthesized in an inactive latent complex (LTGF-beta) that is: 1) highly stable (slowly activated), 2) rapidly secreted into surrounding medium, and 3) molecularly distinct from the active TGF-beta form that is delivered from scaffolds, allowing for accurate measures of endogenous TGF-beta secretion. Further, standards can be employed where LTGF-beta secretion can be measured from constructs exposed to known active TGF-beta doses, allowing for a fully quantitative determination of exogenous activity in scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery constructs. In this study, we explore the accuracy of this measurement system by examining the proportionality of LTGF-beta secretion to active TGF-beta exposure over time in a set of TE construct standards of chondrocyte-seeded agarose constructs. We further test the system's ability to quantify unknown TGF-beta activity in a specific scaffold-based delivery system whereby active TGF-beta is directly conjugated to an agarose scaffold. METHODS: TGF-beta Autoinduction Standards: Immature bovine chondrocytes were encapsulated in 2% w/v type VII agarose hydrogel constructs (30x10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL) and initially maintained in TGF-beta-free chondrogenic media [4]. To examine the autoinduction response, constructs (3x2mm) were exposed to media supplemented with exogenous active TGF-beta3 (aTGF-beta3) at 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, or 10 ng/mL (n=3 per group) for 35 days. To assess the recovery of the autoinduction response, for each aTGF-beta3 exposure level, an additional group of constructs was transferred to TGF-beta free medium at day 18. For all groups, conditioned media was collected thrice weekly and analyzed for the endogenous LTGF-beta secretion rate. LTGF-beta content of conditioned media was assessed via LTGF-beta acid activation and a TGF-beta1 isoform-specific ELISA (Duoset, R&D) [5], avoiding cross signal interference from the exogenous aTGF-beta3 isoform. Scaffold Conjugated TGF-beta Activity: aTGF-beta3 was thiolated via Traut's reagent (4-fold molar excess) and conjugated to acrylate-modified type VII agarose [6] (4 hours, 37°C reaction) with high (3000ng/mL) and low (600ng/mL) aTGF-beta3 doses. Equal high and low unconjugated (soluble) doses were mixed into unmodified agarose for comparison. Chondrocytes were seeded in all scaffold groups at 30x10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL and maintained in TGF-beta-free media while LTGF-beta1 secretion was measured after 2, 4, and 6 days. At each time point, the activity of aTGF-beta3 in constructs was determined via conversion using the aforementioned set of standard constructs (aTGF-beta3 activity exposure vs LTGF-beta1 secretion relation). RESULTS: TGF-beta Autoinduction Standards: In the absence of aTGF-beta3 supplementation, constructs exhibited a low baseline LTGF-beta secretion rate of ~8ng/mL per day. LTGF-beta secretion rate increased with increasing aTGF-beta3 exposure, saturating at 3ng/mL (Fig 2A). For low aTGF-beta3 levels (0.1, 0.3ng/mL), LTGF-beta1 exhibited a near constant secretion rate over 35 days. For higher levels (1, 3, 10ng/mL), LTGF-beta1 secretion increased over the initial 11 days and subsequently maintained a near constant rate. For all time points, the LTGF-beta1 secretion increased proportionally with aTGF-beta3 exposure up until the 3ng/mL saturation point (Fig 2B). Upon release of aTGF-beta3 exposure, the LTGF-beta1 secretion rate decayed back down to near baseline levels (Fig 2C). Scaffold Conjugated TGF-beta Activity: Constructs exposed to soluble doses (high and low) and low aTGF-beta3 scaffold conjugation exhibited near baseline LTGF-beta1 secretion (Fig 3). In contrast, high aTGF-beta3 scaffold conjugation induced significantly increased LTGF-beta1 secretion (p<0.05), representing an aTGF-beta3 activity levels of 1.9+/-0.7 ng/mL at day 4. DISCUSSION: The results of this study demonstrate that chondrocyte-seeded hydrogel constructs exhibit a robust TGF-beta autoinduction response whereby their LTGF-beta secretion rate increases proportionally with aTGF-beta exposure (Fig 2B) and remains nearly constant for up to 35 days (Fig 2A). Importantly, upon aTGF-beta release, LTGF-beta secretion rates recover to baseline levels (Fig 2C). Accordingly, for scaffold-based TGF-beta delivery systems, LTGF-beta secretion measurements (in conjugation with aTGF-beta exposed construct standards) quantify the levels and durations of exogenous active TGF-beta. As illustrated, the implementation of this system allows for the first ever measurements of such activity in a TGF-beta-conjugated scaffold system (Fig 3). Interestingly, these measurements show that: 1) scaffold conjugation (in contrast to soluble mixing) is required to induce sustained TGF-beta



communication.

Data Bases and Data Base Systems Related to NASA's Aerospace Program 1983

Photographic Abstracts

Predicasts F & S Index United States Predicasts, inc 1992 A comprehensive index to company and industry information in business journals.

**De meisjes** Emma Cline 2016-06-15 Californië, 1969. De veertienjarige Evie is sinds de scheiding van haar ouders neerslachtig en rusteloos. Aan het begin van de zomer maakt ze kennis met een groepje jonge vrouwen, die alles belichamen wat ze zelf zou willen zijn: zorgeloos, onafhankelijk en, vóór alles, vrij. Ze raakt bevriend met de negentienjarige Suzanne, die zich zusterlijk over haar ontfermt. Eindelijk ziet iemand haar staan. Evie sluit zich aan bij de commune waar Suzanne woont, en net als de andere meisjes raakt ze al snel in de ban van diens charismatische maar meedogenloze leider. Langzaam maar onherroepelijk stevent de zomer af op een gewelddadige climax. De meisjes is een trefzeker debuut, een klassieke coming of age-roman over een meisje dat hunkert naar liefde en erkenning, en een overtuigend verhaal over de werking van macht.

**Comprehensive Dissertation Index 1989**

**Eva's dochters** Lynn Austin 2013-09-24 Vier generaties vrouwen dragen allemaal de gevolgen van een vreselijk geheim. Een meeslepend verhaal over vier onvergetelijke vrouwen, hun strijd, hun geloofscrises en hun overwinningen. Een diep verlangen naar liefde en waardigheid verbindt de vier vrouwen in dit ontroerende boek. Zij moeten leren omgaan met de keuzes die zij maakten en die hun moeders vóór hen maakten. Maar de vicieuze cirkel die hen al tientallen jaren gevangen houdt, blijkt moeilijk te doorbreken. Al meer dan vijftig jaar leeft de tachtigjarige Emma Bauer met een geheim, dat zij uit alle macht verborgen heeft gehouden. Maar als zij ziet hoe het huwelijk van haar kleindochter in het slop raakt, realiseert Emma zich dat de leugens over haar eigen huwelijk de levens van haar dierbaren verwoesten. Kan zij haar kleindochter helpen de erfenis van verkeerde keuzes van zich af te werpen? Of neemt zij haar geheim en haar gebroken hart mee het graf in? Een meeslepend verhaal over vier onvergetelijke vrouwen, hun strijd, hun geloofscrises en hun overwinningen. Lynn Austin schreef vele succesvolle romans, waaronder De boomgaard, Bevrijdend licht, Eigen wegen en Het huis van mijn moeder. Naast auteur is ze een veelgevraagd spreker. Ze woont met haar gezin in Illinois.

**Investigation of the End Bearing Performance of Displacement Piles in Sand** Xiangtao Xu 2007 [Truncated abstract] The axial performance of piles in sand remains an area of great uncertainty in geotechnical engineering. Over the years, database studies have shown that the existing method for offshore piles (e.g. API 2000) is unreliable. There is therefore a clear need for an improved predictive method, which incorporates the state-of-the-art understanding of the underlying controlling mechanisms. This Thesis is dedicated to address the factors influencing the end bearing performance of displacement piles in siliceous sand with a view to proposing and justifying an improved design formulation. Firstly, a database of displacement pile load tests in sand with CPT data was compiled in collaboration with James Schneider (Schneider 2007). It features the widest database with also the latest available pile load test data (e.g. Euripides, Ras Tanajib, Drammen etc) in electronic form. Evaluation of the three new CPTbased methods (Fugro-05, ICP-05 & NGI-05) against this database has revealed a broadly similar predictive performance despite their end bearing formulations being remarkably different. This anomaly promoted the author to extend the database to include additional tests with base capacity measurements to form new base capacity databases for driven and jacked piles, which resulted in the UWA-05 method for end bearing of displacement piles in sand. This method accounts for the pile effective area ratio, differentiates between driven and jacked piles, and employs a rational qc averaging technique. ... Field tests were performed in Shenton Park, Perth to supplement the database study and, in particular, to examine the effect of the incremental filling ratio (IFR). 10 open-ended and 2 closed-ended piles were tested in compression followed by tension. The test results provide strong support for the UWA-05 method for base capacity evaluation employing the CPT qc values and the effective area ratio. A series of jacked pile tests was carried out on the UWA beam centrifuge, to further explore the factors affecting pile base response. In total, four uniform and four layered centrifuge samples were prepared and tested at various stress levels and relative densities using three separate pile diameters. The resistance ratio ( $q_{b0.1}/q_c$ , avg) is found to be independent of the absolute pile diameter, effective stress and soil relative density. The tests in layered soil enabled quantification of the reduction in penetration resistance when a pile/cone approaches a weak layer and revealed the significant influence on base stiffness of underlying soft clay layers. The stiffness decay curves ( $G/GIN$  vs.  $w/D$ , where  $GIN$  is initial operational shear stiffness) measured in static load tests were found to vary with ratios of  $GIN/q_c$ , while there was a unique relationship between  $G/GIN$  and  $q_b/q_c$ . A detailed parametric study was carried out (using the FE code PLAXIS) by idealising pile penetration using a spherical cavity expansion analogue in layered soil. The numerical predictions compare well with the centrifuge results and their generalization enabled guidelines to be established for end bearing in layered soil.

*The Effects of Aerobics and Walking on Social Physique Anxiety and Self-esteem of Female College Students* Jessica L. Lloyd 1998

**Earth Resources: A Continuing Bibliography with Indexes (issue 54) 1987**

Data Bases and Data Base Systems Related to NASA's Aerospace Program United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Scientific and Technical Information Branch 1983

**Earth Resources 1987**

**Mathematical Reviews 1987**

*The Software Encyclopedia* 1988

**Industrial Relations Theses and Dissertations Submitted at ... Universities 1983**