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Shop from the worlds largest selection and best value of The Green Berets. Aggregation of human platelets under a limited supply of oxygen. The supply of oxygen to platelets is far below the requirements for normal metabolism but is sufficient to support platelet aggregation. In this work we studied the effect of oxygen deficiency on the process of platelet aggregation in suspension. The aggregation process was triggered by soluble aggregating agents such as ADP and epinephrine. The oxygen level within the system was varied by adding glucose to the suspension. The aggregation was observed by recording the changes in light scattering at 1 s time intervals. The critical time of onset of aggregation was defined as the time point when light scattering started to rise rapidly. In the absence of oxygen, the critical time was significantly delayed. In sharp contrast, the addition of oxygen to the system prolonged the critical time and significantly reduced the aggregative activity of platelets. The aggregative activity of platelets was affected mainly by the supply of oxygen to the system. These studies indicate that oxygen deficiency inside the platelets can greatly reduce the tendency of platelets to aggregate and thus contribute to the prevention of thrombosis. [Cranio-cerebral trauma in war and post-war periods]. It is revealed during the data monitoring of the patients with cranio-cerebral trauma that they refer to the same group of causes and manifestations, despite the fact that the incidence of cranio-cerebral injuries is lowered and there is an abundance of "complicated" cranio-cerebral injuries as well as with the higher severity of traumatic brain and brainstem injuries. An analysis of the research data in this work was carried out from the data on the patients with cranio-cerebral trauma in the conditions of war and in the period of the peace in the city of Yevpatoria with the rate of the main aspects of the development of cranio-cerebral trauma. The results of the functional state were compared with the data on the control group. There were established the differences in the values of the indicators: the number of the patients with cranio-cerebral trauma among the patients with injuries with specified sites. The number of the patients who recovered during the hospital treatment was reduced in comparison with the control group. The time of the convalescence was significantly prolonged and the duration of the deficit of consciousness was extended. The functional state of the patients who recovered during the hospital treatment was significantly decreased compared to the controls. Daytona International Speedway Foundation

