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Concentration Equilibrium Reached by an Originally Mixed Saline Solution with Two Portions Kept at Different Temperatures Determination of Concentration of Certain Polycylic Aromatic Compounds in Aqueous Saline Solution and the Measurement of Their Phototoxicity Toward Brine Shrimp Research and Development Progress Report Precipitation of Sulfate Salts from Saline Solutions Evaporation of Saline Water from a Sand Column Surface with a Water Table Diffusion in Ternary Aqueous Saline Solutions Salt Concentration at the Surface of Tubular Reverse Osmosis Membranes Concentration of Perrhenate and Pertechnetate Solutions Effects of Lesions in the Posterior Medical Hypothalamus on Saline Solution Preference and Body Water Regulation The Use of Magnetic Fields to Produce Ionic Concentration Gradients Proceedings of the Japan Congress on Materials Research The Physiology of Thirst and Sodium Appetite The Influence of Subcutaneously Injected Sodium Chloride Solutions on Readiness to Drink and Amount of Water Consumed by Albino Rats Conformational Studies of Carboxymethylcellulose in Aqueous Saline Solutions as a Function of Ionic Strength Effect of Salinity on Particle Release and Hydraulic Conductivity in Sediments Investigation of Galvanically Induced Hydriding of Titanium in Saline Solutions Research on Saline Water Conversion by Freezing Research on Piezodialysis Bibliography of Agriculture Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior Journal of Venereal Disease Information Research and Development Progress Report

Recovery of Uranium from Saline Solutions by Biological Slimes Porcine Burn Shock - Development of a Reliable Model and Response to Sodium, Water, and Plasma Loads Administered for Resuscitation Physical Chemistry for the Life Sciences Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Water Desalination Advances in Biomedical Engineering Research and Application: 2013 Edition Experimental researches on the specific gravity and the displacement of some saline solutions Pharmacology for the Prehospital Professional Effects of Repeated Infusions of Hypertonic Saline Solutions on the Electrical Activity of Hypothalamic Neural Units of Goats An Electric Theory of Osmosis for Dilute Saline Solutions Biological and Behavioral Aspects of Salt Intake Biomaterials for MEMS An Investigation on Saline Method of Measuring Rate of Constant Flow Cambridge Checkpoints Preliminary Biology Development in the Fetus and Infant Proceedings Oxford IB Course Preparation: Biology for IB Diploma Course Preparation Comprehensive Laboratory Manual In Biology XI Reprints of Articles on Medical Subjects

Cambridge Checkpoints HSC provides the most up-to-date exam preparation and revision for HSC students. Minature swine are a sensitive and responsive animal for the study of burn shock resuscitation. The sodium loads requisite for resuscitation of burned swine can exert roughly the same effects when administered in volumes of from 25% to 50% less than those commonly employed clinically. Sodium excretion is more dependent upon the sodium load than upon the concentration of the saline solution. Plasma administration had no demonstrable resuscitative effect over and above that provided by the sodium

and volume given in this model. A method of preparing a concentrated solution of a carrier-free radioisotope which includes the steps of: a. providing a generator column loaded with a composition containing a parent radioisotope; b. eluting the generator column with an eluent solution which includes a salt of a weak acid to elute a target daughter radioisotope from the generator column in a first eluate. c. eluting a cation-exchange column with the first eluate to exchange cations of the salt for hydrogen ions and to elute the target daughter radioisotope and a weak acid in a second eluate; d. eluting an anion-exchange column with the second eluate to trap and concentrate the target daughter radioisotope and to elute the weak acid solution therefrom; and e. eluting the concentrated target daughter radioisotope from the anion-exchange column with a saline solution. Fine particles and colloids, attached to grain surfaces, are abundant in the earth's subsurface. Under certain conditions these particles can be released from the matrix and transported with the mobile phase. One of the mechanisms for sudden particle release is a decrease in groundwater salt concentration below the critical salt concentration (CSC), where repulsion forces between fine particles and matrix surfaces exceed binding forces. Typically, CSCs are determined with column experiments, where salt solutions with specific concentrations are applied to the matrix of interest. In this study it was attempted to determine the CSC with batch experiments as well as columns. Two types of sediment were tested: (a) pure, mineralogically homogeneous silica sand; and (b) mineralogically heterogeneous sandy sediment, taken from the Hanford formation in southeast Washington. Stepwise decreasing concentrations of salt solution (NaNO3) were applied until fine

particles were released from the sediments and the CSC was determined. CSCs from batch experiments were compared to those obtained from column experiments, showing that CSCs were determined successfully with this method. It was also found that the amount of particle release, and also the CSC, of the mineralogically heterogeneous Hanford Sediment was generally an order of magnitude higher than for the Silica Sand. The CSC for the Hanford Sediment was found to be 0.1 mol/l NaNO3, which was higher than expected. Particle release can cause a change in hydraulic conductivity of the matrix, either by washing out the fines and thus increasing the pore sizes, or by plugging of pore constrictions. The phenomenon of permeability changes as a result of particle detachment was investigated in a series of column experiments using coarse and fine sediments from the Hanford Formation in southeast Washington. Columns were subject to a pulse of highly saline solution (NaNO3) followed by a freshwater shock causing particle release. No permeability decrease occurred within the coarse matrix alone. However, when a thin layer of fine sediment was imbedded within the coarse material (mimicking field conditions at the Hanford Site), permeability decreased significantly during the freshwater shock down to 10 percent of the initial value. The reduction in permeability was shown to be due to occlusion of the fine layer. Gain a complete, practical understanding of pharmacology with this unique resource. Realistic, problem-based clinical scenarios present pharmacology in the most effective context for learning. This textbook includes detailed drug profiles that present essential drug information in a logical context specific to each condition. Problem-based clinical scenarios illustrate the practical relevance of prehospital pharmacology. Detailed drug

profiles of 95 commonly used drugs present comprehensive data in a consistent, easy-to-reference format. Full-color drug images familiarize you with medications for quick identification. Medical Math chapter strengthens your dosage calculation skills. Soecial boxes highlight useful, field-tested tips and strategies. Legal Aspects and Risk Management chapter helps you avoid common mistakes made in prehospital care. Study questions reinforce important chapter concepts and test your understanding. Information about commonly prescribed over-the-counter medications and herbal drugs alerts you to important pharmacological treatment considerations. Companion DVD includes 25 video skill demonstrations that guide you step-by-step through vital techniques and procedures and 23 medical animations that offer visual details of anatomy, physiologic processes, and procedures. Directly linked to Oxford's bestselling DP Science resources, this new Course Preparation resource thoroughly prepares students to meet the demands of IB Diploma Programme Biology. Ideal for students who have studied non-IB courses at pre-16 level, the text introduces learners to the IB approach, terminology and skills. Osmosis can be redefined in electrical terms and can be explained by an electrostatic model. A formula for the variation of the dielectric coefficient with temperature is developed for water. A relationship for the osmotic pressures of dilute saline solutions is put forth as a theoretical result, given the volume, temperature, number of moles, and average interionic distance. This theory assumes that the interionic distances are sufficiently large such that the osmotic pressure is proportional to the concentration at constant temperature. This paper describes osmosis through physical electrostatic theory as opposed to the usual chemical diffusion

theory. A generalized mathematical model is developed which has application to osmosis for dilute saline solution. (Author). From thermodynamics to molecular interactions, Physical Chemistry for the Life Sciences, Third Edition, explains how the principles of physical chemistry apply to the processes of life. Offering worked examples and multiple case studies throughout, students are supported to master even the most complex concepts and how they apply in biological contexts, while acquiring key problem-solving and mathematical skills. Directly addressing the main challenges faced by students, this book's pedagogically rich approach provides an accessible and holistic guide to the subject. The extended scope of this new edition includes the essential techniques that can be used to characterize biological systems, including biochemical spectroscopy, x-ray diffraction, and spectrometry. No.-no. 47. A new progress for the production of fresh water from sea water, by Hans Svanoe ... [et al.]. "The conformation of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) in salt solutions was studied using viscometry, light scattering and gel permeation chromatography. From the viscosity data, the conformation of CMC in aqueous saline solutions was determined to be elliptical. At high ionic strengths, for example 2.5N NaCI, the macromolecule collapses upon itself. The gel permeation chromatography data indicated the presence of large molecular weight CMC particles (~2 x 109 daltons). The light scattering data also showed the presence of large CMC particles. The presence of large CMC particles explains the change in concentration dependence of the viscosity data between low and high CMC concentrations. Two species in solution, CMC molecules and CMC aggregates, each contribute to the observed viscosity. Both CMC molecules and aggregates, at low

concentrations, show a linear relationship between viscosity and concentration, however, the slopes of the lines are different. A model is cited which provides an explanation of the viscous behavior of CMC in distilled water and salt solutions over time, based on solvation of CMC aggregates. This research suggests that the solvation time can be greatly reduced by autoclaving the solutions, thereby achieving an equilibrium viscosity."--Abstract. This book serves as a guide for practicing engineers, researchers and students interested in MEMS devices and biomaterials and biomedical applications. It is also suitable for engineers and researchers interested in MEMS and its applications but who do not have the necessary background in biomaterials. The book highlights important features and issues of biomaterials that have been used in MEMS and biomedical areas, including the fabrication of devices using biomaterials, biocompatible coatings and issues, thin-film biomaterials and MEMS for tissue engineering, and applications involving MEMS and biomaterials. Advances in Biomedical Engineering Research and Application: 2013 Edition is a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about ZZZAdditional Research in a concise format. The editors have built Advances in Biomedical Engineering Research and Application: 2013 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about ZZZAdditional Research in this book to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Advances in Biomedical Engineering Research and Application: 2013 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of

the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/. Biological and Behavioral Aspects of Salt Intake presents the developmental, social, and anthropological aspects of salt intake. This book explores the existing knowledge of those factors that influence man's appetite for salt. Organized into five parts encompassing 28 chapters, this book starts with an overview of the pathological and physiological importance attached to levels of salt intake in health and in disease. This text then examines the scientific information concerning the nature of man's appetite for salt and the variations of that appetite as an expression of biological needs, behavioral patterns, differing environmental conditions, and normal or disturbed physiology. Other chapters examine the plasma renin activity, urinary sodium excretion, and taste responses of hypertensive and normotensive individuals. The final chapter explores the relations between taste, intake, preference, and hypertension. This book is a valuable resource for nutritionists, food scientists, and researchers interested in the planning of nutritional programs in public health or therapeutic regimens.