

Cesarean section has been part of human culture since ancient times and there are tales in both Western and non-Western cultures of this procedure resulting in live mothers and offspring. Yet, the early history of cesarean section remains shrouded in myth and is of dubious accuracy. Even the origin of "cesarean" has apparently been distorted over time. It is commonly believed to be derived from the surgical birth of Julius Caesar, however this seems unlikely since his mother Aurelia is reputed to have lived to hear of her son's invasion of Britain

Currently, more than 73 per cent of Canada's population have received at least one dose of vaccine, and the country's response to COVID-19 continues to be a top priority for voters. This is likely why current public health efforts have concentrated on expanding vaccine access and implementing communication strategies (like motivational interviewing) to increase vaccination rates. But, as seen through recent anti-vax protests, especially those targeting schools and hospitals, there is a worrisome convergence of the anti-vaccine movement and far-right political extremism.

اضطراب فرط الحركة وتشتت الانتباه هو أحد اضطرابات النمو العصبية يحدث في مرحلة الطفولة، ويستمر حتى مرحلة البلوغ ومرحلة الرشد بأشكال وأعراض مختلفة. كما انه أحد اضطرابات النمو العصبية و الذي ينتج عن نقص في كمية الموصلات الكيميائية (الدوبامين، النورأدرينالين) في قشرة الجزء الأمامي (الفص الجبهي) التي تسهل للخلايا تنفيذ عملها والتواصل بين أطراف الدماغ. لا يوجد أسباب واضحة ودقيقة حول سبب حدوث الاضطراب؛ ولكن يوجد بعض الدراسات التي أثبتت ارتباط الاضطراب ببعض العوامل (مثل: التاريخ العائلي، التعرض للسموم، التعرض لإصابات أثناء الحمل أو الولادة أو الشهور الأولى بعد الولادة). لا يوجد تحليل لتشخيص الاضطراب؛ ولذلك فإن التشخيص يتم بتقييم شامل للحالة على يد طبيب مختص بتشخيص الاضطراب عن طريق الفحص السريري؛ لاستبعاد كافة الاحتمالات الأخرى التي قد تسبب نفس أعراض الاضطراب وجمع المعلومات كالتاريخ المرضي والعائلي للشخص، ومطابقة معلومات الحالة بمعايير التشخيص

اضطراب طيف التوحد عبارة عن حالة ترتبط بنمو الدماغ و تؤثر على كيفية تمييز الشخص للآخرين والتعامل معهم على المستوى الاجتماعي مما يتسبب في حدوث مشكلات في التواصل والتفاعل الاجتماعي كما يتضمن الاضطراب أنماطاً محدودة ومتكررة من السلوك . ويشير مصطلح الطيف إلى مجموعة كبيرة من الأعراض ومستويات الشدة.

There are thousands of stars visible to us from Earth, particularly if we do our observing in a really dark sky viewing area). However, in the Milky Way alone, there are hundreds of millions of them, not all visible to people on Earth. The Milky Way is not only home to all those stars, it contains "stellar nurseries" where newborn stars are being hatched in clouds of gas and dust. All stars are very, very far away, except for the Sun. The rest are outside of our solar system. The closest one to us is called Proxima Centauri, and it lies 4.2 light-years away. Most stargazers who have observed for a while start to notice that some stars are brighter than others. Many also seem to have a faint color. Some look blue, others white, and still others faint yellow or reddish hues. There are many different types of stars in the universe. We bask in the light of a star — the Sun. It's different from the planets, which are very small in comparison to the Sun, and are usually made of rock (such as Earth and Mars) or cool gases (such as Jupiter and Saturn). By understanding

how the Sun works, astronomers can gain a deeper insight into how all stars work.

Conversely, if they study many other stars throughout their lives, it's possible to figure out the future of our own star, too.

There are many ways to make a vaccine the most common of which is when viruses are weakened so they reproduce very poorly once inside the body. The vaccines for measles and influenza vaccines are made this way. Viruses usually cause disease by reproducing themselves many times in the body. Whereas natural viruses reproduce thousands of times during an infection, vaccine viruses usually reproduce fewer than 20 times. Because vaccine viruses don't reproduce very much, they don't cause disease, but vaccine viruses replicate well enough to induce cells that protect against infection in the future.

The advantage of live, "weakened" vaccines is that one or two doses provide immunity that is usually life-long. The limitation of this approach is that these vaccines usually cannot be given to people with weakened immune systems (like people with cancer or AIDS)

In another strategy viruses are completely inactivated (or killed) with a chemical. By killing the virus, it cannot possibly reproduce itself or

cause disease. The inactivated polio vaccine
was made this way.