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One of the most important, many, and most beautiful, contributions to the golden age of the flight was America's Martin B-10 classic bomber aircraft. This is despite the fact that the golden age of aviation is often remembered by a film of the dazzling line of silver Hawker Furies from number 1 squadron, rings in close alignment at the annual RAF Hendon show, or from a class flight of curtis p-6es a dark killer in the talonid eagle paint function of the 17th pursuit squadron. The twin-engine B-10 prototype stunned U.S. Air Force observers when it flashed through Wright Field, Ohio, in July 1932, at 197 mph, faster than any fighter in service. Awarded the prestigious Collier Cup, the Martin B-10 will be the first American-designed bomber to enter the fight. But more importantly, the B-10 would revolutionize bomber flight, creating a bomber mentality first within the Air Force that would last for decades. Paired with the revolutionary new Norden bomb, the B-10 was the first aircraft to offer some of the capability promised by longtime U.S. air power pro Billy Mitchell. The size of Martin's leap in performance can only be understood by comparing it with the Keystone launchers that have replaced them in active service. keystones of the same configuration were just like The Gotha Launchers of World War I and Handley Page: textile-covered launchers, hard gear, and aircraft with open-deck aircraft for the cockpit. The Martin B-10 was mono-decked for all metal, mid-wing with retractable landing gear and simplified parachutes on crew stations. In his nose was a rotary tower, perhaps the first to reach operational service. Production models of the Martin B-10 had a very high top speed of 213 mph, a maximum range of more than 1,200 miles, and a service ceiling of more than 24,000 feet. Perhaps best suited for this task, the aircraft was pressed into service during the period in 1934 when the army was withdrawn in carrying mail. By the time the classic Martin B-10 aircraft entered service, the army was locked in a bitter turf war with the Navy, and it became important for the Air Force to show the extent and flexibility of its bomber snares. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hab Arnold, who was later a five-star commander of the United States Army Air Force, led a 10-b-10 round trip 18,000 miles from Washington, C, to Ferbings, Alaska. The trip showed the b-10's potential and Arnold's vision, and was followed closely by the press. On the next page, learn how to use the Martin B-10 to prepare for World War II and see the specifications of this classic aircraft. For more information on aircraft, check out: Classic AircraftAircraftWork in this section: Certified Blood Products STN: BL 125035Proper Name: Hepatitis B Globulin Venous Immunology (Human)Tradename: HepaGam BManufacturer: Cangene Corp #1201Indications. Prevention of hepatitis B recurrence after liver transplantation in hBsAg positive liver transplant patients. Treatment of acute blood exposure containing HBsAg, perinatal exposure of hBsAg positive mothers, sexual exposure to positive people in HBsAg, and home exposure to people with acute hepatitis B virus infection were also referred to. Treatment of acute blood exposure containing HBsAg, perinatal exposure to infants born to HBsAg positive mothers, sexual exposure to HBsAg positive people and home exposure to people with acute hepatitis B virus infection. Insert Product Information Package - HepaGam B Supporting Documents Older Documents of Three Years - HepaGam B This B&#amp;#amp; B quite beautiful occupies the top floor of the Renaissance wall building, one of the oldest of Turin. Its bright, elegant and uniquely furnished rooms overlook either a sunny terrace or a lush indoor courtyard. The owner's personal collection of 20th century design is used throughout, including in the two quiet shared areas. It is central but happily quiet. B&#amp;#amp; B Domus Quiritum is located in Rome's Prati district in a square with a charming fountain. It offers free Wi-Fi, free bikes and air-conditioned rooms that combine traditional and modern design. Rooms at Domus Quiritum are decorated with traditional wood and wrought iron furnishings, but they also offer modern fabrics and LCD TV. Each has a private bathroom with a hair dryer. Guests can start the day with a croissant and cappuccino in the breakfast room. The area has many Roman cafés, restaurants and pizzerias open for lunch and dinner. The Lepanto Metro on Line A is 300 metres from the property. St. Peter's Cathedral is a 15-minute walk away, along the famous shopping street Via Cola di Rienzo. Hepatitis B is a viral infection that causes and damages hepatitis B. Inflammation is the swelling that occurs when body tissues are infected or infected. Inflammation can damage organs. Viruses invade the body's natural cells. Many viruses cause infections that can spread from person to person. Hepatitis B virus is spread by contact with the blood of the infected person, semen or other bodily fluids. You can take steps to protect yourself from hepatitis B, including getting a hepatitis B vaccine. If you have hepatitis B, you can take steps to prevent the spread of hepatitis B to others. Hepatitis B virus can cause acute or chronic infection. Acute hepatitis B is a short-term infection. Some people have symptoms that may last several weeks. In some cases, symptoms last up to 6 months. Sometimes the body is able to fight infection and the virus disappears. If the body is not able to fight the virus, the virus does not go away, and chronic hepatitis B infection occurs. Most healthy adults and children older than 5 years old with hepatitis B improve Chronic hepatitis B infection does not develop.6 Chronic hepatitis B is a long-term infection. Your chance of developing chronic hepatitis B is greater if you have the virus when you are a little boy. About 90 per cent of infants with hepatitis B develop chronic infection. About 25 to 50 per cent of infected children between the ages of 1 and 5 develop chronic infections. However, only about 5 percent of people first infected as adults develop chronic hepatitis B.6 what is the prevalence of hepatitis B? Hepatitis B worldwide is more common in some other parts of the world than in the United States. Although less than 0.5 percent of the U.S. population is infected with hepatitis B, 2 percent or more of the population is infected in areas such as Africa, Asia, parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America.7,8 Hepatitis B infections are particularly common in some parts of the world, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 percent or more of the population has been infected.9 In some of these regions, hepatitis B infection rates are now lower. Than it was, but infection rates are still higher in these areas than in the United States.8,9 hepatitis B in the United States, about 862,000 people with chronic hepatitis B.6 Asian Americans and African Americans have higher rates of chronic hepatitis B than other American ethnic and ethnic groups.10 Researchers estimate that about half of people living with chronic hepatitis B in the United States are Asian.11- Chronic hepatitis B is also more Common among people born in other countries among u.S.-born people.7 The hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s, and in 1991, doctors began recommending that children in the United States receive the hepatitis B vaccine. The annual rate of acute hepatitis B infection decreased by 88.5 percent between 1982 and 2015.12 In 2017, the annual number of hepatitis B infections increased in some states.13 Experts believe the rise was linked to increases in injecting drug use. Injecting drug use increases the risk of hepatitis B. Who is most at risk of AIDS? People are more likely to get hepatitis B if they are born to a mother who has hepatitis B. The virus can spread from mother to child during childbirth. For this reason, people are more likely to develop hepatitis B if they are born in a part of the world where 2 percent or more of the population has hepatitis B infection born in the United States, did not get the hepatitis B vaccine as infants, and parents born in an area where 8 percent or more of the population have hepatitis B infection people are also more likely to develop hepatitis B if hepatitis B is spreading in the United States among Adults mainly by contacting the infected Through the skin, such as during injecting drug use, and through sexual intercourse.12 Should I be tested for hepatitis B? Screening is a test for disease in people who have no symptoms. Doctors use blood tests to test for hepatitis B. Many people with hepatitis B do not have symptoms and do not know they have hepatitis B. Screening tests can help doctors diagnose and treat hepatitis B, which may reduce the chances of serious health problems. Your doctor may recommend a hepatitis B test if you are pregnant,14 and have been born in an area of the world where 2 percent or more of the population has hepatitis B infection, which includes Africa, Asia and parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America have not received the hepatitis B vaccine as infants and have parents born in the region 8 percent or more of the population have hepatitis B, which includes sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia are positive for THE VIRUS deficiency Human immunosuppressants have been injected drugs are men who have sex with men who have lived with or have sex with someone who has hepatitis B have an increased chance of infection due to other factors your doctor may recommend a hepatitis B examination if you have an increased chance of infection. What are the complications of hepatitis B? Hepatitis B can lead to serious complications. Early diagnosis and treatment can reduce the chances of complications. Acute complications of hepatitis B in rare cases, acute hepatitis B can lead to acute liver failure, a condition in which the liver suddenly fails. People with severe liver failure may need a liver transplant. Complications of chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, a condition in which scar tissue replaces healthy liver tissue and prevents the liver from functioning normally. Scar tissue partially prevents blood flow through the liver. As cirrhosis worsens, the liver begins to fail. Liver failure, in the liver which is badly damaged and stopped working. End-stage liver failure is also called liver disease. People with liver failure may need a liver transplant. Liver cancer. Your doctor may suggest blood tests, ultrasound, or other imaging tests to check for liver cancer. Finding cancer at an early stage improves the chance of cancer treatment. Reactivating hepatitis B in people who ever have hepatitis B, the virus may become active again, or reactivate, later in life. When hepatitis B is activated, it may start to damage the liver and cause symptoms. Reactivated hepatitis B can lead to severe liver failure. People at risk of reactivated hepatitis B include those who may be tested by doctors for current or past hepatitis B infection in people at risk of activated hepatitis B. What are the symptoms of hepatitis B? Many people with hepatitis B have no symptoms. Some people with acute hepatitis B have 2 to 5 months after contact with the virus.6 These symptoms may include infants and children under 5 years of age who usually do not show symptoms of acute hepatitis B. Older children and adults are more likely to develop symptoms.6 If you have chronic hepatitis B, symptoms may not appear until complications, which may be decades after infection. For this reason, hepatitis B screening is important, even if you don't have symptoms. What are the causes of hepatitis B? Hepatitis B virus causes hepatitis B. Hepatitis B virus spreads by contacting the blood of the infected person, semen or other bodily fluids. Contact through childbirth of a mother with hepatitis B can occur unprotected sex with an infected person sharing drug needles or other substances with an infected person getting an occasional stick with a needle that was used on an infected person being tattooed or pierced with tools used on an infected person that was not properly sterilized, or cleaned in a way that destroys all viruses and other microbes that touch blood or open sores of an infected person using an infected person's razor blade, Toothbrushes, or nail scissors you can't get hepatitis B from coughing on or sneezing on by an infected person drinking unclean water or untreated water that has not been boiled eating food that is unclean or not properly cooked hug an infected person shaking hands or holding hands with an infected person sharing spoons, forks, and other eating utensils sitting next to an infected person who has hepatitis B can safely breastfeed their children. If a child receives immunoglobulin (HBIG) and begins receiving a hepatitis B vaccine to prevent hepatitis B infection shortly after birth, hepatitis B is unlikely to spread from mother to child through breastfeeding.15 How do doctors diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors diagnose hepatitis B based on your medical and family history, physical exam, and blood tests. If you are a hepatitis B patient, your doctor may perform additional liver tests. Your doctor will ask you about the symptoms and factors that may make you more likely to develop hepatitis B. Your doctor may ask if you have a family history of hepatitis B or liver cancer. Your doctor may also ask you about other factors that may harm your liver, such as drinking alcohol. Physical examination during physical examination, your doctor will examine signs of liver damage such as changes in skin color swelling in the lower legs or feet, ankle tenderness or abdominal swelling What tests do doctors use to diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors use blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Your doctor may ask for additional tests to check for liver damage, find out how much liver damage you have, or rule out other causes of liver disease. Your doctor's blood tests One or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Your healthcare professional will take a blood sample from you and send the sample to the lab. If you have hepatitis B, your doctor may use other blood tests to see if the infection is acute or chronic whether you have an increased risk of liver damage whether your body's levels of the virus are high or low whether you need treatment if you have chronic hepatitis B, your doctor will recommend a regular blood test because chronic hepatitis B can change over time. Even if the infection does not damage the liver when it is first diagnosed, it may damage the liver in the future. Your doctor will use regular blood tests to check for signs of liver damage, see if you need treatment, or know how you will respond to treatment. Blood tests can also show whether you are immune to hepatitis B, which means you can't get hepatitis B. You may be immune if you get a vaccine or if you've had an acute hepatitis B infection in the past and your body has resisted infection. Your doctor may ask for one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. If you have chronic hepatitis B for a long time, you may have liver damage. Your doctor may recommend additional tests to see if you have liver damage, how much liver damage you have, or to rule out other causes of liver disease. These blood tests may include transient ethionolysis, a special ultrasound of a liver biopsy, where your doctor uses a needle to take a small piece of tissue from your liver that doctors usually use liver biopsy only if other tests do not provide sufficient information about liver damage or disease affecting a person. Talk to your doctor about which tests are best for you. How do doctors treat hepatitis B? Doctors usually do not treat hepatitis B unless it becomes chronic. Doctors may treat chronic hepatitis C with antiviral drugs that attack the virus. Not everyone with chronic hepatitis B needs treatment. If blood tests show that hepatitis B can damage a person's liver, your doctor may prescribe antiviral drugs to reduce the chances of liver damage and complications. The medications you take orally include a drug that doctors can give as a shot is peginterferon alpha-2a (Pegasy). The length of treatment varies. Hepatitis B drugs may cause side effects. Talk to your doctor about the side effects of treatment. Tell your doctor before taking any other over-the-counter medications. For safety reasons, you should also talk to your doctor before using supplements, such as vitamins, any complementary or alternative medications or medical practices. How do doctors treat complications of hepatitis B? If chronic hepatitis B leads to cirrhosis, you should see a doctor who or liver diseases. Doctors can treat health problems related to cirrhosis with medications, simple medical procedures, and surgery. If you have cirrhosis, you have an increased chance of developing liver cancer. Your doctor may order blood tests, ultrasound, or other imaging tests to check for liver cancer. If chronic hepatitis B leads to liver failure or liver cancer, you may need a liver transplant. How can I protect against hepatitis B infection? If you don't have the vaccine, you can take steps to reduce your chances of infection. The hepatitis B hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s and should be given to newborns, children, and adolescents in the United States. Adults who are more likely to develop hepatitis B or who have chronic liver disease should also get the vaccine. Hepatitis B vaccine is safe for pregnant women. Doctors most often give the hepatitis B vaccine in three shots over 6 months. You must get all three shots to be completely protected. In some cases, doctors may recommend a different number or timing of vaccine shots. If you are traveling to countries where hepatitis B is common and have not received the hepatitis B vaccine, talk to your doctor and try to get all the shots before going. If you don't have time to get all the shots before traveling, get as many as possible. Even one shot may give you some protection against the virus. The hepatitis B vaccine should be given to newborns, children and adolescents in the United States. Reduce your chance of infection You can reduce your chance of contracting hepatitis B by not sharing drug needles or other drug substances wearing gloves if you have to touch someone else's blood or open sores with making sure your tattoo artist or body piercing uses sterile tools not sharing personal items, such as toothbrushes, razorblades, or nail scissors using latex condoms or polyurethane during sex preventing infection after contact with the virus if you think you've been In contact with hepatitis B virus, see your doctor immediately. Doctors usually recommend a dose of hepatitis B vaccine to prevent infection. In some cases, doctors may also recommend a drug called hepatitis B of immune globulin (HBIG) to help prevent infection. You should get a vaccine dose and, if necessary, HBIG shortly after contact with the virus, preferably within 24 hours. How can I prevent the spread of hepatitis B to others? If you have hepatitis B, follow the above steps to avoid the spread of infection. Your sex partners should get a hepatitis B test, if they're not infected, get the hepatitis B vaccine. You can protect others from infection by telling your doctor, dentist and other healthcare professionals that you have hepatitis B. Don't donate blood or blood products, organs, or tissues. To prevent hepatitis B infection in newborns if you are pregnant and has hepatitis B, talk to your doctor about reducing the risk of infection spreading to your baby. Your doctor will check your levels during pregnancy. If virus levels are high, your doctor may recommend treatment during pregnancy to reduce virus levels and reduce the likelihood of hepatitis B spreading to your baby. Your doctor may refer you to a liver specialist to see if you need hepatitis B treatment and to check for liver damage. When it's time to give birth, tell your doctor and staff who are giving birth that you have hepatitis B. A healthcare professional should give your child a hepatitis B and HBIG vaccine immediately after birth. The vaccine and HBIG will significantly reduce your child's chance of becoming infected. If you are pregnant with hepatitis B, your child should receive the hepatitis B and HBIG vaccine immediately after birth. Eating, dieting and nutrition for hepatitis B If you are high on hepatitis B, you should eat a healthy and balanced diet. Obesity can increase the chance of developing non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and NAFLD can increase liver damage in people with hepatitis B. Talk to your doctor about eating healthy and maintaining a healthy weight. You should also avoid alcohol because it can cause more liver damage. Clinical trials of hepatitis B and NIDDK conduct and support clinical trials in many diseases and conditions, including liver diseases. The government's efforts to combat the disease have been a cause for serious political and economic crisis. What are the clinical trials of hepatitis B? Clinical trials — and other types of clinical studies — are part of medical research and involve people like you. When you volunteer to participate in a clinical study, you help doctors and researchers learn more about diseases and improve people's health care in the future. Researchers are studying many aspects of hepatitis B, such as the development of hepatitis B and the long-term results of new treatments to prevent hepatitis B from reactivating or worsening hepatitis B in people receiving cancer treatment to see if clinical studies are right for you. What clinical studies of hepatitis B are looking for participants? You can view a list of clinical studies on hepatitis B that are federally funded, open, and recruited in www.ClinicalTrials.gov. You can expand or narrow the list to include clinical studies from industry, universities and individuals. However, these studies are not reviewed by the National Institutes of Health and cannot be sure that they are safe. Always talk to your healthcare provider before participating in the clinical study. How is research funded by NIDDK and NIH promoting understanding of hepatitis B? NIDDK and NIH have supported several research projects to learn more about hepatitis B, including hepatitis B research in NIDDK (HBRN). HBRN, a network of 28 clinical sites across the United States and Canada, examines how hepatitis B affects children and adults and explores new approaches to diagnosis and treatment. References [6] Hepatitis B questions and answers to health professionals, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed on October 23, 2019. Accessed October 24, 2019. www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm. I've been born [7] Patel EU, Theo CL, Bon D, Thomas DL, TOBIAN AAR. Hepatitis B and Hepatitis D virus infection spread in the United States. 2011-2016. Clinical infectious diseases. 2019. 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