DOWNLOAD PDF ON CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION

Chapter 1 : Overconsumption - Wikipedia

Consumption (medical condition): Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacteria that usually causes disease in the lung. Many people become symptom-free carriers of the TB bacteria. Many people become symptom-free carriers of the TB bacteria.

Management and Competition , July 27, , JourneyMan. Such global inequality is very wasteful of resources, as further resources are expended maintaining this unequal balance of power be it through military, political, social or other means. As Robbins was quoted above, someone has to pay for our consumption levels. The causes of these imbalances are discussed throughout this web site, as well as later on in this section on consumption and consumerism. That is, the consumption itself, plus the production and waste of products used in consumption. Automobiles are a clear example. Other examples include industrial waste especially when just dumped into the rivers and oceans , waste from the tourist industry including cruise liners, air travel, etc. While pollution is increasing in poorer countries as well, it is not solely due to rising populations, because, as the U. Hence, even if pollution is occurring in poor countries, a large portion of it is to meet this consumer demand. And long before the fears that the Kyoto Climate Change protocol would encourage western businesses to move dirty industry to poorer countries that were exempt from emissions reduction targets, multinational businesses were already looking for places with lower standards. He wrote in an internal memo leaked to the Economist in that is very revealing: Summers was talking about migrating industries. That is, moving them elsewhere, but to still serve their original purpose â€" produce for consumption by wealthier nations and people. So instead of expensive changes to factories to deal with environmental and other issues that the public and society demand, they have had the ability to move elsewhere and continue on without making these costly changes. As a result, we may see a relatively cleaner environment in the industrialized world, but it is not all explainable by using newer technologies, being more efficient, etc which are no doubt certainly part of the explanations. This is a partial explanation of why some of the wealthier countries have cleaner air, water and so on, compared to poorer countries that are facing more pollution, even though they consume a fraction of what wealthier nations consume. Consumption in richer countries can come at a high price for those in poorer countries as well then. See Robbins, cited above, for a more detailed discussion of this paradox , who also points out for example, that the core countries already ship 20 million tons of waste annually to the periphery , or poor, countries p. It also had a postscript which contained a reaction from the then Brazilian minister for the environment. Your reasoning is perfectly logical but totally insaneâ€¦ Your thoughts [provide] a concrete example of the unbelievable alienation, reductionist thinking, social ruthlessness and the arrogant ignorance of many conventional economists concerning the nature of the world we live inâ€¦ If the World Bank keeps you as vice president it will lose all credibility. To me it would confirm what I often saidâ€¦ the best thing that could happen would be for the Bank to disappear. Lutzenburger was fired shortly after writing this letter. Summers, on the other hand, was appointed the U. Treasury Secretary on July 2nd, , and served through the remainder of the Clinton Admistration. Afterwards, he was named president of Harvard University. Another trend is to also export waste to other regions of the world. As one example, hazardous electronic waste, such as old computers, old computer monitors, etc primarily from wealthier nations, are also being exported to places like China, India and Pakistan, where they are processed in operations that are extremely harmful to human health and the environment. However, minimal or non-existent environmental and working standards and regulations, old technologies for recycling and processing, etc. The High-Tech Trashing of Asia: Yet to our horror, we further discovered that rather than banning it, the United States government is actually encouraging this ugly trade in order to avoid finding real solutions to the massive tide of obsolete computer waste generated in the U. Puckett referred to the fact that the United States is the only developed country in the world that has failed to ratify the Basel Convention, a United Nations environmental treaty which has adopted a global ban on the export of hazardous wastes from the worlds most developed countries to developing countries. Back to top Obesity due to Excessive Consumption Please note this sub-section on obesity has moved to its own new page. You can also continue reading on below and see how the issue of obesity is introduced in context to consumption. Back to top A

cycle of waste, disparities and poverty Poverty, land control and ownership, pollution and so on, are largely parts of economic and ideological systems too. As exemplified by the Lawrence Summers quote above, a value is placed on the environment, on life, on different cultures and so on. This is so ingrained into the cultures of the wealthy nations, that the thought of massive adjustment of lifestyles and economic systems to a more sustainable consumption seems too much to consider. Instead the system is continued and maintained. Built into the system itself are mechanisms that encourage this, without realizing the costs. For example, a population where health is generally getting worse may result in more sales of medicines or a growth in private healthcare and other knock-on industries. Instead of these always being seen as a cost, they are seen as providing more jobs and creating wealth, and as a result it counts towards GDP and other indicators of economic health! It then looks like the economy is dealing with this fine, without realizing that even more resources are used to support these jobs and industries that may not be needed in as much intensity. It is easy to blame consumers from wealthy countries as the sole cause of these problems elsewhere though. However, as mentioned in the initial pages on this section, much of this mass consumerism culture in the north has not been based solely on natural demand, but a created demand. That is, from large businesses and industry wanting to sell more products and make more profits. Politically this has also been encouraged as it helps create a more conforming populous satisfied by material needs. As an effect of this, as such businesses also strive to eliminate competition by becoming bigger and bigger, this has become more destructive than what we might actually realize, and on a wider scale. Even as the United States began to feel the onset of a recession due to crisis of overproduction coming on in the middle of , the economic and political leaders respond by attempting to encourage people to spend more. The Economist is worth quoting to highlight that: Spend, spend, spend , The Economist, August 31st This over-production and over-capacity due to over-estimating the expected demands partly due to under consumption leads to dominant companies attempting to consolidate losses and maintaining profits via things like mergers and layoffs etc. However, even in wealthier nations, it cannot be a guaranteed success. Yet poor countries suffer immensely. For example, when the financial crisis hit Asia around , at a time of enormous production, collapse meant that western corporations were able to pick up almost entire industries on the cheap. This helped destroy growing competition, as the situation was getting so competitive and fierce, that the best way for those who can to ride through this was to buy out others, merge or consolidate. While capital fled to the West and there was a temporary boom, as exemplified by the hi-tech sector in the U. Hence the West were consuming on borrowed time and resources from the poor. As Robbins said, someone has to pay. Another way then, for industries to continue growth and profitability etc, is to try and create demand. Markets may have to be created where there were none before. But, as a result, the following effects can occur: Demands need to be created where there may have been none previously, or may be minimally. Luxuries can therefore be encouraged to become necessities. The commodification of food, the impact of policies such as structural adjustment policies and conditionalities have led to mass production of the same commodities from many regions, mostly exported to the wealthy nations. But the huge price war leads to price depressions. Mass consumption increases in the wealthy nations that receive these exports at cheap prices and demands are further increased. Poor producers are further marginalized as the wealthy export producers use even more resources for the drive for further profits to meet this demand. Additional requirements are made on the environment to produce even more. Boom and bust cycles lead to various dynamics, such as During booms, there is more consumption in wealthy areas, and from poorer areas there are more people migrating towards rich countries. During busts, further poverty, increasing anti-immigrant rhetoric, and in poor countries especially, pushing the already marginalized onto additional lands because the best lands are already owned and controlled. In worse cases, conflicts can also result. Of course, there are many other complex factors, both causes and effects. For more examples, see various sections within the causes of poverty part of this web site. When looking at the destruction of rain forests in Central America, a similar pattern to what is mentioned above was observed by John Vandermeer and Ivette Perfecto, in their book Breakfast of Biodiversity: The patterns of inter-related issues that would affect forest destruction could be seen in many different areas, such as banana production, citrus and other fruits, rubber tree plantations, and other commodities. Yet, these were similar politically if quite distinct

biologically , and would typically include the following stages: Visionary capitalists identify an economic opportunity for the market expansion of an agricultural product They purchase or steal, or bribe into a government concession some land, including land that may contain rain forest, which is promptly cut down. They import workers to produce products After a period of boom the product goes bust on the world market which leads to cut backs, layoffs, etc. Those laid off must seek other means to survive, and in poor countries and rural areas that may mean growing subsistence crops on marginal lands The only place the now unemployed workers can find land no one will kick them off of is in the forest, which means yet more forest is converted to agriculture. They continue to point out the flaws in the accepted Malthusian theories of population growth placing demands on natural resources. An environmental group in India, Centre for Science and Environment, captures this in a simple cartoon graphic: We will look at some of these next. Tobacco and obesity are, in a way, simpler examples that many can see being related to the more negative aspects of consumption encouraged by corporate capitalism. These two are looked at first. On the pages after that, we then look at two stark examples that we may not often think about: The consumption of these have not historically been as high as they are today. Yet, sugar plantations during colonial times, for example, was a major employer of slaves and continues to be a major contributor to environmental degradation, poverty, health costs and all manner of wasted and diverted wealth. Cattle raising has often led to clearing of rainforests, such as parts of the Amazon â€" not to feed local people however, but for fast food restaurants, such as McDonalds. Such demands then serve to meet the needs of producers. The example of bananas discussed earlier, and how that has affected forests, environmental sustainability, economies of entire regions, etc. There are also numerous examples of how conflict and war can be fueled partly because of demands placed on resources, the want to maintain a certain way of life, even if it is wasteful, etc. Examples include, but are not limited to: Even the Cold War which we often just dismiss away as an ideological battle, but behind the ideology was access to resources was such a battle. These are not complete examples, and of course, over time more will be added here and throughout the site. Looking at some of these examples next will further highlight how in various ways there is enormous waste structured within our system of the current form of corporate capitalism.

Chapter 2 : What's "Consumption," and Why Did It Kill Nicole Kidman?

Tuberculosis was popularly known as consumption for a long time. Scientists know it as an infection caused by M. calendrierdelascience.com , the microbiologist Robert Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus, at a time when one of every seven deaths in Europe was caused by TB.

Causes[edit] In understanding the effects of over-consumption, it is pertinent to understand what causes the phenomenon. There is a spectrum of goods and services that the world population constantly consume. These range from food and beverage, clothing and footwear, housing, energy, technology, transportation, education, health and personal care, financial services and other utilities. Since the developing nations are rising quickly into the consumer class, it is important to note the trends happening in these nations. According to the World Bank, the highest shares of consumption lie in food and beverage and clothing and footwear. This applies regardless of sector of income. This is due to planned and perceived obsolescence. When it is planned, designers create products that will not be able to work after a certain amount of time but they work for enough time to ensure the customers will come back to buy again. Perceived obsolescence comes in a lot with fashion and trends and fueled by advertising and media consumption. Through this technique, consumers are convinced that certain products do not have value anymore because it is out of style, and in order to have value, consumers must buy more up to date styles. Here is where fast fashion was born. Excessive unsustainable consumption will exceed the long term carrying capacity of its environment ecological overshoot and subsequent resource depletion, environmental degradation and reduced ecosystem health. Looking at the two largest sectors of over consumption, the fashion and food industries, we can see most of the harmful effects on the Earth starting here. The fashion industry has created a new venue, fast fashion, which in produced The United States, being the largest consumer market, deals with excess clothing by exporting it to poorer, developing nations but this solution is not sustainable because the demand will go down as cheap clothing becomes more readily available. Another way of disposal is to throw out into landfills or burn up in incinerators which is the least sustainable disposal solution. Other aspects of losses surrounding dry matter came at each stage in the food system, the highest amount being from livestock production at When the consumer takes in too much, this not only explains losses in the beginning of the stage at production and over production but also lends itself to overconsumption of energy and protein, having harmful effects on the body. However once again both of these claims are controversial with the latter being correlated to other factors more so than over-consumption. Within the topic of overconsumption there are many other ideas that should be considered in order to find the true cause of it. Some important events that coincide are poverty, population and the development of an area. Lester Brown of the Earth Policy Institute , has said: Environmentally, the world is in an overshoot mode.

Chapter 3 : Tuberculosis - Wikipedia

The Top 5 causes of Excessive Engine Oil Consumption. Below are the top 5 causes of excessive engine oil consumption. Worn Seals or Gaskets - If your vehicle has worn out or damaged crankshaft seals or valve cover gaskets, then it will be leaking oil.

We need it to power the cars we drive, the houses we live in, and the places in which we work. Our need to consume energy has wrought many ways to generate it in order to produce the goods and services that we need to survive. While we work to uncover faster, cheaper, and cleaner ways to create the energy we need, much could be achieved if we looked at our current consumption practices and made a more diligent effort to be more scrupulous, more efficient and more green. This is true in all aspects of our lives, but is perhaps the most relevant in the industrial and manufacturing businesses, where energy usage is at its highest. The same rationale can be applied to how we manage our energy systems, finding and eliminating excessive usage and waste. I recently visited a client site that required a cold warehouse 4oC for product storage. A refrigeration system was required to maintain this temperature. The facility also used steam in many process steps. In some sections of the warehouse, non-insulated steam piping ran in and out. Energy was being used to convert water to steam, and energy was being used to cool the ambient temperature of the warehouse. The non-insulating steam piping was heating the warehouse air and the warehouse air was condensing the piped steam. After some analysis, it was determined it was not cost-effective to reroute the piping, and insulation was deemed appropriate. The optimal solution would have been to properly design the steam piping in first place. Another way to reduce your overall energy costs is to focus on times of usage, not overall consumption. Understand how your facility is billed for the energy it consumes and determine the hours of peak usage. Does high-load equipment need to be operated during these times? Depending on your unique industry and business needs, adjusting times of operation may or may not be feasible. However, if you can manage your high-load production and utilities schedule for off-rate hours, it can dramatically affect your overall bill. What about steam leaks in your facility? As always, define the problem and measure the estimated ROI that is based on the amount of existing leaks vs. This does nothing to reduce energy waste, and only deflates employee morale. There are plenty of free steam loss calculators on the market, like this one from American Plant Maintenance http: In addition to steam leaks, energy savings can be realized by reducing compressed air leaks; improving compressor, turbine, and heat exchanger efficiencies; requiring properly written and followed start-up and shut-down procedures; and using thermography to search piping, steam traps, and buildings for improper insulation,etc. When it comes to problem solving, we often fall short. We are all too often concerned with the immediate problems and issues around us, without taking a systems view and determining where the true savings really lie. Again, everything depends on reliable data. Any savings that can be realized here will have a dramatic effect to the bottom line. As always, the Pareto principle applies â€" prioritize and go after the big stuff first! If you are not in a position to make that type of decision within your organization, gather the data that you can and influence those around you. Your organization will thank you for it. For more information about NEED, visit www. They offer no-cost energy assessments and a variety of other resources. For more information, you can contact the ITP for energy-efficiency initiatives at http: Council for Energy-Efficient Manufacturing, along with U. For more information, visit their Web site at http: Systematically evaluating the energy consumption of your facility and putting adequate systems, structures, and procedures in place to ensure maximum performance and minimal loss should be the goal of any manufacturing organization, at all times. Given the current uncertainty with global markets, now is the perfect time to begin - or continue - the journey towards energy consumption excellence. Technologies for Reducing Stationary Energy Use. NEED Project website http:

Chapter 4 : Fat Consumption is the Only Cause of Weight Gain - Neuroscience News

Excessive fuel consumption can be caused by a number of different things. So, There are dozens of problems that can lead to excessive fuel consumption, some of them are serious and some can be easily corrected.

Such consumption beyond minimal and basic needs is not necessarily a bad thing in and of itself, as throughout history we have always sought to find ways to make our lives a bit easier to live. However, increasingly, there are important issues around consumerism that need to be understood. How are the products and resources we consume actually produced? What are the impacts of that process of production on the environment, society, on individuals? What are the impacts of certain forms of consumption on the environment, on society, on individuals? Which actors influence our choices of consumption? Which actors influence how and why things are produced or not? What is a necessity and what is a luxury? How do demands on items affect the requirements placed upon the environment? How do consumption habits change as societies change? Businesses and advertising are major engines in promoting the consumption of products so that they may survive. How much of what we consume is influenced by their needs versus our needs? Also influential is the very culture of today in many countries, as well as the media and the political institutions themselves. What is the impact on poorer nations and people on the demands of the wealthier nations and people that are able to afford to consume more? How do material values influence our relationships with other people? What impact does that have on our personal values? Just from these questions, we can likely think of numerous others as well. We can additionally, see that consumerism and consumption are at the core of many, if not most societies. The impacts of consumerism, positive and negative are very significant to all aspects of our lives, as well as our planet. But equally important to bear in mind in discussing consumption patterns is the underlying system that promotes certain types of consumption and not other types. These need to be addressed. Waste is not only things like via not recycling etc; it is deep within the system. Over population is usually blamed as the major cause of environmental degradation, but the above statistics strongly suggests otherwise. The system that drives these consumption patterns also contribute to inequality of consumption patterns too. This section of the globalissues. We will see possible hidden costs of convenient items to society, the environment and individuals, as well as the relationship with various sociopolitical and economic effects on those who do consume, and those who are unable to consume as much due to poverty and so on. We will look at how some luxuries were turned into necessities in order to increase profits. We will see just a hint at how wasteful all this is on resources, society and capital. The roots of such disparities in consumption are inextricably linked to the roots of poverty. There is such enormous waste in the way we consume that an incredible amount of resources is wasted as well. Furthermore, the processes that lead to such disparities in unequal consumption are themselves wasteful and is structured deep into the system itself. Economic efficiency is for making profits, not necessarily for social good which is treated as a side effect. The waste in the economic system is, as a result, deep. Eliminating the causes of this type of waste are related to the elimination of poverty and bringing rights to all. Eliminating the waste also allows for further equitable consumption for all, as well as a decent standard of consumption. So these issues go beyond just consumption, and this section only begins to highlight the enormous waste in our economy which is not measured as such. This is because the elimination of such waste means entire industries are halved in size in some cases. So much labor redundancy cannot be tolerated, and hence the answer is therefore to share the remaining productive jobs, which means reducing the workweek! We will see therefore, that political causes of poverty are very much related to political issues and roots of consumerism. Hence solutions to things like hunger, environmental degradation, poverty and other problems have many commonalities that would need to be addressed. Entire volumes of research can be written on this topic so these pages provide just an insight to these issues! Creating the Consumer Last updated Wednesday, May 14, This section looks at the rise of the consumer and the development of the mass consumer society. While consumption has of course been a part of our history, in the last years or so, the level of mass consumption beyond basics has been exponential and is now a fundamental part of many economies. Luxuries that had to be turned into necessities and how entire

cultural habits had to be transformed for this consumption is introduced here. Children as Consumers Last updated Sunday, November 21, Parents on the one hand have a hard time raising children the way they want to, while on the other hand, kids are being increasingly influenced by commercialism that often goes against what parents are trying to do. Effects of Consumerism Last updated Wednesday, August 10, Because consumption is so central to many economies, and even to the current forms of globalization, its effects are also seen around the world. How we consume, and for what purposes drives how we extract resources, create products and produce pollution and waste. Issues relating to consumption hence also affect environmental degradation, poverty, hunger, and even the rise in obesity that is nearing levels similar to the official global poverty levels. Political and economic systems that are currently promoted and pushed around the world in part to increase consumption also lead to immense poverty and exploitation. Much of the world cannot and do not consume at the levels that the wealthier in the world do. Indeed, the above U. In fact, the inequality structured within the system is such that as Richard Robbins says, some one has to pay for the way the wealthier in the world consume. Tobacco Last updated Sunday, January 05, It is well known that tobacco smoking kills millions. But it also exacerbates poverty, contributes to world hunger by diverting prime land away from food production, damages the environment and reduces economic productivity. Despite many attempts to prevent it, a global tobacco control treaty became international law in However, challenges still remain as tobacco companies try to hit back, for example, by targeting developing nations, increasing advertising at children and women, attempting to undermine global treaties and influence trade talks, etc. Last updated Sunday, November 21, Obesity typically results from over-eating especially an unhealthy diet and lack of enough exercise. In our modern world with increasingly cheap, high calorie food example, fast food â€" or junk food , prepared foods that are high in things like salt, sugars or fat, combined with our increasingly sedentary lifestyles, increasing urbanization and changing modes of transportation, it is no wonder that obesity has rapidly increased in the last few decades, around the world. The number of people overweight or obese is now rivaling the number of people suffering from hunger around the world. Obese people were thought to be mainly from richer countries or wealthier segments of society, but poor people can also suffer as the food industry supplies cheaper food of poorer quality. Environmental, societal and life-style factors all have an impact on obesity and health. While individuals are responsible for their choices, other actors such as the food industry are also part of the problem, and solution. Unfortunately, the food industry appears reluctant to take too many measures that could affect their bottom line, preferring to solely blame individuals instead. Sugar Last updated Friday, April 25, In this section, we look at the example of sugar consumption; how it has arisen as it was once a luxury, now turned into a necessity. We look at things like how it affects the environment; the political and economic drivers in producing sugar for example, historically, sugar plantations encouraged slavery ; its health effects today; its relation to world hunger as land used to grow sugar and related support, for export, could be used to grow food for local consumption ; and so on. As we will also see, it is an example of a wasteful industry. That is, so many resources go into this industry compared to what might be needed. This wastes labor, wastes capital and uses up many resources. Beef Last updated Sunday, August 22, Beef, like sugar, is another vivid example of using resources wastefully, degrading the environment, contributing to hunger, poor health and more. A lot of rainforest in the Amazon and elsewhere are cleared for raising cattle â€" not so much for local consumption, but for fast food restaurants elsewhere. There are enormous related costs of what is an inefficient process when considered as a whole. Subsidies in farming in the US and elsewhere end up encouraging unhealthy foods to be cheaper than healthy foods. As with sugar, beef was a luxury turned into an everyday item.

Chapter 5 : Excessive Fuel Consumption - Common Causes And Cures

Energy. We need it to power the cars we drive, the houses we live in, and the places in which we work. Our need to consume energy has wrought many ways to generate it in order to produce the goods and services that we need to survive. While we work to uncover faster, cheaper, and cleaner ways to.

The list goes on and on, but there are various things that attribute to this problem. Bad gas mileage means that your car is not running as efficiently as it could, and it also means you are losing money at the pumps because you are filling up more often. Here are some of the main causes of poor gas mileage. Incorrect tire pressure is a common cause of bad gas mileage. Periodically checking your tires with an inexpensive pressure gauge is a good way to catch this. The oxygen sensors help keep the proper mixture of air and fuel, and having this off balance can be inefficient. The air filters can get clogged and simply need to be unclogged to fix the problem. Air filters need to be cleaned so that the engine can work at its peak performance. Your spark plugs are responsible for sparking combustion in your engine. If they misfire, or are working poorly, this can affect your gas mileage in a negative way. Having bad fuel injectors can cause bad mileage. This is because the fuel injectors are responsible for putting fuel into the engine. If there is a leak of some sort, then less fuel will make it to the engine, and then in turn make it run less efficiently. Having your air conditioner on causes a lot of gas to be wasted in powering the system. Depending on your local climate, consider turning off the air conditioner when it makes sense and ride with your windows open. At higher speeds, close the windows though to reduce drag. A common cause of bad mileage is your own driving habits. If you are an aggressive driver, likely you accelerate to quickly. This causes more fuel to be used, and will use up more gas than you need. Same goes for revving your engine. It may sound cool, but it uses up gas for going nowhere. Many people waste gas by idling. Idling is when you have your engine on, but you are parked and not moving. Common places where this occurs is when you are trying to warm up your car in the winter , or while you are waiting to pick someone up. When it comes to waiting for someone, turn your car off or put it into neutral. You want to use motor oils that are high in reducing friction. Overall, these are the major causes of bad gas mileage, but the list goes on even further than this.

Chapter 6 : World Health Organization Says Processed Meat Causes Cancer

The much older name originally came from the ancient Greeks who called the disease something meaning "consumption," "phthisis," specifically referring to pulmonary tuberculosis, with the earliest references to this being in BC.

How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed. World Bank Development Indicators But why have human ingenuity, technology, knowledge, and wealth grown step in step with unsustainability? Opponents of this view will say that human well-being has on average increased in the world. However, while this is true, the indicators for species extinctions, habitat loss, greenhouse gas emissions and resource depletion have all been negative for a prolonged period of time. Personal consumption data is even more telling. When the richest 10 percent account for 60 percent of all private consumption, we have to ask ourselves if these top-tier consumers could possibly improve their well-being any further through material gains? Back to our pre-modern roots Researchers like E. Wilson explain this paradox with a theory rarely incorporated into decisions â€" evolution. The characteristics of human behaviour that became fixed in our population through natural selection occurred over the 95 percent of our pre-modern existence where we lived in sparsely populated hunter-gatherer bands with local community connections. Then the resource problem was one of local access. Early human societies had primitive and inefficient ways of collecting resources, so those that thrived were ones that developed high rates of consumption and new innovations for resource gathering. They also had built up strong identity with their own community and competitiveness with others, and short-term thinking discounting the future. Why do we always need more stuff? Those characteristics endure today, in concrete but perhaps increasingly extraneous ways. One of the basic human needs is food: In pre-agricultural times, it was unlikely that a single family or tribe could gather enough food to make any further consumption undesirable, so there was little need for the evolution of a trait to limit consumption. The second greatest human need was to secure a partner for reproduction. Unsurprisingly, it seems that those that could secure more resources through their hunting skills or status also had the best choice of mates. Acquiring enough resources is not the end of it. Often cited research by the likes of J. The over-consumption pattern just gets more intense as we move up the social ladder. That most of us want to earn more is therefore very well explained by sexual selection: Some individual male birds â€" a species whose mating relationships most resemble humans â€" will spend a great deal of energy building elaborate, colourful and useless displays on the forest floor to attract females. But in doing so they signal to the female counterpart that they get along just fine nonetheless: Researchers think that people buy yachts, numerous cars and expensive jewelry in the same way. This over-consumption pattern just gets more intense as we move up the social ladder, and seems to have little to do with satisfying living needs. That is, when we become successful enough to own yachts and expensive cars, the absolute amount of possessions does not dull the drive to consume â€" because we tend to hang out with other people who own yachts and expensive cars and they put a damper on our relative status. Today, advertising and marketing professionals exploit this drive, as they do many traits of human nature, to keep the consumption train going. This may in part explain the continued wealth disparities between individuals. Competition is closely linked with consumption, as it produces social hierarchies among members of a group depending on their ability to secure resources. Membership in a group provided security against aggression from other groups and means to cooperate. Internally, there was still a hierarchy that enabled the strong to control relationships and resources. From the perspective of evolutionary fitness, the strongest individual had the opportunity to pass along the most genes, while receiving the protection of the group. Since evolutionary pressures act on individuals, competition and consumption do not have a shut-off point when the survival of the species is at stake, and there are many examples of human societies think Easter Island that likely competed themselves to extinction. Today, we can look at political divisions to see how competing loyalties and different identities stall our efforts at cooperation. One reason why the United Nations organisation could not unanimously interfere in acts deplored by members like genocide in Sudan or Rwanda is that it is a collection of leaders whose allegiances lie elsewhere, such as with their in-group that provides security and shares commonalities like language, religion or culture. In federal states like Canada, the national government has little power to enforce

national policies in Alberta, where oil sand development is provincial jurisdiction , even though it may impact aboriginal communities falling under national protection. Is it any wonder we are just now beginning to attempt to halt carbon dioxide emissions, nearly 20 years after the need was demonstrated? How will any deal reached at COP15 in Copenhagen be implemented in countries with competing sub-national identities? With new global problems like poverty, climate change and biodiversity loss, we are now being asked to be global citizens, and care about those we have never met, and areas we will never visit. This runs counter to our evolutionary past. Evolution of culture and ideas But are we slaves to our genes? No serious biologist believes that is the case regarding behaviour, we simply have genetic predispositions to do some things and not others. So the question is: There are certainly ways that human characteristics can be considered and utilised in working towards sustainable future paths. The melting Antarctic ice sheet â€" no matter how bleak the images on TV â€" does not seem able to provoke wide enough behaviour change, because most of us can all go back to our daily lives, unaffected. Our individual interests have to be tapped to create the political support for implementing progressive ideas, and one way to do this is with money. Regulation can also be swallowed more easily with the aid of self-interest â€" like the very recent EPA announcement that GHGs are health dangers, clearing the way for laws restricting their release. Other ways of playing to individual interests is through reputation â€" rewarding and shaming. Or by setting an extreme baseline for policy and then intermittently moving it back. For example, like closing the tuna fishery and then opening it back up slowly. Expectations for improvement from an undesirable baseline can be more acceptable than an unsustainable benefit with dire future predictions. Another manner of influencing behaviour is perhaps the most obvious. Such education is bound to pay off. We often point to that which makes humans unique â€" our language, intelligence, art and culture â€" as the root of cultural evolution. In other words, the development and passing down of ideas and values by societies that have lots of spare time after they have met their livelihood needs. There is evidence that shows we increasingly live for ourselves, forego reproduction, enjoy life past reproductive age thanks to the evolution of menopause , turn to cooperation over conflict, and choose partners based on humour and personality â€" traits that may not be indicators of reproductive success and survival. Cultural evolution is quicker and can be more powerful than our ingrained instincts. Our modern environment has changed from locally centered to global, and biologically we have not caught up. Our ideas have to make up the difference.

Chapter 7 : 8 Main Causes of Bad Gas Mileage - CarsDirect

The word "consumption" first appeared in the 14 th century to describe any potentially fatal wasting disease--that is, any condition that "consumed" the body. But over time it came to apply more.

Scanning electron micrograph of M. In nature, the bacterium can grow only within the cells of a host organism, but M. Since MTB retains certain stains even after being treated with acidic solution, it is classified as an acid-fast bacillus. The latter two species are classified as " nontuberculous mycobacteria " NTM. Risk factors for tuberculosis A number of factors make people more susceptible to TB infections. Silicosis increases the risk about fold. These include alcoholism [14] and diabetes mellitus three-fold increase. Transmission When people with active pulmonary TB cough, sneeze, speak, sing, or spit, they expel infectious aerosol droplets 0. A single sneeze can release up to 40, droplets. After about two weeks of effective treatment, subjects with nonresistant active infections generally do not remain contagious to others. During this process, the bacterium is enveloped by the macrophage and stored temporarily in a membrane-bound vesicle called a phagosome. The phagosome then combines with a lysosome to create a phagolysosome. In the phagolysosome, the cell attempts to use reactive oxygen species and acid to kill the bacterium. The primary site of infection in the lungs, known as the " Ghon focus ", is generally located in either the upper part of the lower lobe, or the lower part of the upper lobe. This is known as a Simon focus and is typically found in the top of the lung. Macrophages , T lymphocytes , B lymphocytes , and fibroblasts aggregate to form granulomas , with lymphocytes surrounding the infected macrophages. When other macrophages attack the infected macrophage, they fuse together to form a giant multinucleated cell in the alveolar lumen. The granuloma may prevent dissemination of the mycobacteria and provide a local environment for interaction of cells of the immune system. Macrophages and dendritic cells in the granulomas are unable to present antigen to lymphocytes; thus the immune response is suppressed. Another feature of the granulomas is the development of abnormal cell death necrosis in the center of tubercles. To the naked eye, this has the texture of soft, white cheese and is termed caseous necrosis. Tissue destruction and necrosis are often balanced by healing and fibrosis. During active disease, some of these cavities are joined to the air passages bronchi and this material can be coughed up. It contains living bacteria, and thus can spread the infection. Treatment with appropriate antibiotics kills bacteria and allows healing to take place. Upon cure, affected areas are eventually replaced by scar tissue. However, the difficult culture process for this slow-growing organism can take two to six weeks for blood or sputum culture. Tuberculosis management Treatment of TB uses antibiotics to kill the bacteria. Effective TB treatment is difficult, due to the unusual structure and chemical composition of the mycobacterial cell wall, which hinders the entry of drugs and makes many antibiotics ineffective. A person with fully susceptible MTB may develop secondary acquired resistance during therapy because of inadequate treatment, not taking the prescribed regimen appropriately lack of compliance , or using low-quality medication. Extensively drug-resistant TB is also resistant to three or more of the six classes of second-line drugs.

Chapter 8 : Why Tuberculosis was Called "Consumption"

Over consumption is the cause of weight gain, and eating more fat can lead to overconsumption according to the study. July 15, Adam Explain why low carb high fat diets are the craze right now because of the rapid fat loss.

Chapter 9 : Why Do We Over-consume? - Our World

Phthisis, phthisis pulmonalis, consumption Chest X-ray of a person with advanced tuberculosis: Infection in both lungs is marked by white arrow-heads, and the formation of a cavity is marked by black arrows.