

Chapter 1 : SCRIMÂ® - PMS Pavement Management Services Ltd.

Traditionally, routine investigations prior to surgery are considered an important element of preanesthetic evaluation to determine the fitness for anesthesia and surgery. During past few decades this practice has been a subject of close scrutiny due to low yield and high aggregate cost. Performing.

The Council requested the High Commissioner to present an oral update at its twenty-seventh session and a comprehensive report on the investigations at its twenty-eighth session. The OISL will also take into consideration any contextual and other relevant information that may fall outside this timeframe which may provide a better understanding of events or which may be pertinent regarding continuing human rights violations. Legal framework The mandate of the OISL requires it to undertake investigations into alleged serious violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes by both parties to the conflict. The legal framework that underlies the investigation will comprise of all obligations assumed by Sri Lanka under international human rights treaties and those applicable under customary international law. Thus, the legal framework is the same as applied by the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. Its mandate also requires the OISL to apply international criminal law to the incidents and events under investigation in determining whether crimes have been perpetrated. In analysing the information collected, it will seek to corroborate facts and accounts to meet the agreed standard of proof see below. It will continue to seek to engage with the Government of Sri Lanka, as envisioned in the Council resolution. The High Commissioner will continue to request for the OISL to have access to the country to meet with Government officials and others, as well as to have access to all relevant documentation. The OISL will seek to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with other United Nations entities, including its specialized agencies, interested institutions and academics and non-governmental and community organizations. Any state, individual or organisation may submit information in writing to the OISL. Sub missions to the OISL may be sent to: Witness protection The OISL will take appropriate steps to address witness and victim protection concerns and shall adopt procedures and methods of work aimed at protecting such persons during all stages of its work. The Government of Sri Lanka also has an obligation to protect victims and witnesses and others in Sri Lanka who make contact with the OISL, and it will be requested to make an undertaking that no such person shall, as a result of such contact, suffer harassment, threats, acts of intimidation, ill-treatment or reprisals. Confidentiality of information The OISL will take all necessary measures and precautions to protect the confidentiality of information, including by not disclosing the names of individuals in its public reports as appropriate. At the end of its work, the OISL will archive all its confidential material in accordance with standard UN procedures for strictly confidential material. There are reasonable grounds to believe that an incident or pattern of violations or crimes occurred if the OISL has obtained a reliable body of information, consistent with other information, indicating their occurrence. This standard of proof may be sufficiently high to call for judicial investigations into violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and international crimes. With regard to assessing information that identifies alleged individuals to have been involved in the violations, the OISL will comply with the standards that require a reliable body of material consistent with other verified circumstances, which tends to show that a person may reasonably be suspected of being involved in the commission of a crime. The OISL will not make final judgments as to criminal guilt; rather, it would make an assessment of possible suspects that may pave the way for future criminal investigations. Such cooperation entails freedom of movement throughout the territory; unhindered access to all places and establishments; freedom to meet and interview representatives of national, local and military authorities, community leaders, non-governmental organizations and other institutions, and any such person whose testimony is considered necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate; and free access to all sources of information, including documentary material and physical evidence. All Governments are reminded of this obligation and invited to ensure that facilities necessary for the independent conduct of the investigation are provided.

Chapter 2 : Routine investigation | Care Opinion

Routine and special investigations. After taking a medical history and doing a physical examination, certain tests may be necessary. This will depend on the severity of the hypertension and.

This review attempts to explore various issues of routine preoperative laboratory testing such as the background for evolution of testing, its shortcomings and value, changing trends, current guidelines and problems in dissemination, and adoption of guidelines. Historical perspective for evolution of routine laboratory testing and challenges to practice During , clinicians elicited thorough history and physical examination for preoperative assessment and only selective laboratory tests were ordered to confirm or refute clinical diagnosis. The ease of ordering and low cost of obtaining many laboratory tests made this new method of evaluation attractive. The early studies to debunk the routine preoperative screening tests were published in mid and late s. In a retrospective review of charts of over elective surgical patients who underwent battery of tests including complete blood cell count, differential blood count, prothrombin time, glucose level, serum electrolytes, creatinine, platelet count, etc, Kaplan et al. Of 96 abnormal test results, only 10 could not be determined by history and examination, of which only 4 were of actual clinical significance. Similar findings were reported in healthy adults[4 , 23] and in children. Similarly, studies of other ambulatory surgical patients where no preoperative investigations were done showed no adverse effects on postoperative outcome as a result of omission of tests. The clinical significance of abnormalities was uncertain and usefulness was doubtful as they rarely influenced management. There was no evidence that routine tests either improved or worsen postoperative outcome. Regarding chest X-ray, the Task Force did not recommend extremes of age, smoking, stable COPD, or cardiac disease as unequivocal indications of chest radiography. Tests of clotting functions in normal patients with no risk factors were incapable of predicting perioperative bleeding. The tests ordered in the absence of clinical indication, while frequently abnormal, fail to predict perioperative complication and seldom influence anesthetic management. Based on the available data there is general consensus that only the selective tests should be advised consistent with the clinical evaluation[17 , 22 , 45] considering patients health status, presence of medical diseases, current medication, invasiveness or risk of proposed operative procedure minimally, moderately or highly invasive ,[14] and potential for blood loss. Healthy patients of ASA physical status I and II without co-existing medical condition undergoing minimally invasive outpatient surgery may require no routine investigations,[8 , 14 , 15 , 25 , 27 , 44] whereas those scheduled for moderately or severely invasive surgery which cause major physiological stress, few baseline tests may be done. In older patients with medical diseases, likelihood of abnormal tests is higher; therefore more liberal testing may be done. However using age as a criteria for routine tests is debated[11 , 34 , 46] and ASA physical status and risk of surgery are considered better predictors of surgical outcome in elderly patients. Relevanceâ€”although some test abnormalities are clearly of concern e. Screening tests in the asymptomatic population should only be done in patients where the potential condition is significant and of reasonable prevalence. Although outcome may improve, morbidity associated with the procedures may be greater than any benefit. Similarly, in women requiring gynecologic surgery, adherence to guidelines[49] resulted in a large number of inappropriate tests. Fear of litigation is a real concern among clinicians who worry that not carrying out the tests will have to be answered in the case of an adverse event during anesthesia. The efforts to change the old practice should include making the clinicians aware of limited value and unnecessary cost of the screening tests by providing credible data. They should also be assured that reducing or omitting the routine tests would not affect quality of care or safety of patients and would not increase the medico-legal liability. There is a strong need of continuing education of junior medical staff and consensus among consultants about change in practice both at national and local level. The tests should be done only if results are likely to affect patient management and postoperative outcome. They should not be guided by tradition, vested interest, or cost alone. It is a misconception that obtaining battery of routine tests provides medico-legal protection against liability. Adoption of guidelines for testing can maximize the yield and prevent waste of resource and time. Footnotes Conflict of Interest: Practice advisory for pre-anaesthesia

evaluation: Has preoperative testing become a habit? The usefulness of pre-operative laboratory screening. Turnbull KM, Buck C. The value of pre-operative screening investigations in otherwise healthy individuals. Unnecessary preoperative investigations evaluation and cost analysis. The case against preoperative laboratory testing. Med Clin North Am. Significance and cost effectiveness of preoperative routine laboratory investigation in young healthy patients undergoing elective ear, nose and throat surgery. J Ayub Med Coll Abbotabad. Elimination of testing in ambulatory surgery. Sarayrah MA, Habaiben E. Preoperative blood testing in pediatric age group: Mid East J Fam Med. Routine Preoperative blood testing: The prevalence predictive value of abnormal preoperative tests in elderly surgical patients. Preoperative testing is inconsistent with published guidelines and rarely changes management. Cost effective preoperative evaluation and testing. Preoperative assessment and premedication for adults. Millers Anesthesia Churchill Livingstone Elsevier; Moving from individual testing to risk management. More preoperative assessment by physicians and less by laboratory tests. N Eng J Med. Effective strategy to guide pathology test ordering in surgical patient. Pre-operative laboratory testing: General issues and considerations. Anesthesiol Clin North America. The value of routine preoperative medical testing before cataract surgery. Study of medical testing for cataract surgery. N Engl J Med. Should routine preoperative testing be abandoned? Preoperative laboratory screening in healthy Mayo patients: Cost effective elimination of tests and unchanged outcomes. Preoperative laboratory testing of children undergoing elective surgery. Which preoperative screening tests are required. Value of routine preoperative tests: A multicentre study in four general hospitals. A prospective evaluation of preoperative screening laboratory tests in general surgery patients. Usefulness of routine preoperative testing: A prospective single observer study. Outcomes of patients with no laboratory assessment before anesthesia and a surgical procedure. Routine pre operative testing: A systematic review of the evidence. Usefulness of routine preoperative chest radiography for anaesthetic management: A prospective multicentre pilot study. Adherence to evidence-based guidelines for preoperative testing in women undergoing gynaecologic surgery. The value of screening preoperative chest X-ray: Preoperative electrocardiogram abnormalities do not predict postoperative cardiac complications in geriatric surgical patients. J Am Geriatr Soc. Pre operative laboratory testing: Should any test be routine before surgery. Preoperative investigations in elective surgery: Practices and costs at the national hospital of Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan J Anaesthesiol. Guidelines for preoperative assessment: Impact on clinical practices and costs. Int J Qual Health Care. Selective ordering of preoperative investigations by anesthesiologists reduces the number and cost of tests. J Am Coll Surg. Role of preoperative laboratory tests in preoperative assessment. J Japn Soc Clin Anesth. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; The role of testing in the preoperative evaluation. Cleve Clin J Med. Medical management of surgical patients: A text book of perioperative medicine. Cambridge University Press; Use the history and physical examination rather than routine testing. Preoperative preparation in Evidence-based practice of anesthesiology.

I had a dream about Vampires last night. Part of the dream involved deciphering the secret Vampiric message in the Nirvana song "Dive". When I woke up I thought it was funny, but now I've decided that I was right.

What is Routine Activity Investigation? Routine Activity Investigation is a style of private investigation pioneered by Starr Advisory Services to meet the unique needs of prosperous families. In short, Routine Activity Investigation is a proactive form of investigation based on an important theory of criminology: This is what we mean by "proactive" investigation. In other words, we believe that families and businesses can take many steps to mitigate the risk factors of becoming a victim. To create our Routine Activity Investigation service, we applied the tenets of routine activity theory. Routine activity theory is an influential theory of criminology developed by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. This theory can be applied to many situations that involve families, property and business. Below are some examples: Family Cases The most common serious family cases involve assaults and other violent crimes. Infidelity is the most common family issue, and can be viewed through the lens of routine activity theory, but is not a primary threat to family safety in most cases. Assault may happen when a motivated offender usually someone known to the family becomes familiar with the daily routines of an attractive target such as a young woman who always jogs the same trail at the same time every night who experiences periods of ineffective oversight or protection such as jogging alone, at night, in a secluded location. This is the perfect recipe for a motivated offender. It is important to note that victims should never be blamed for being assaulted. At the same time, it is also important to understand that families can take steps to mitigate the risks associated with becoming a victim. It is also important to note that the phrase "attractive target" refers to the value of the target and the ease with which the target may be victimized; the phrase has nothing to do with the physical attractiveness of the target. Academic terms are often poorly appropriated and insufficiently explained in everyday contexts. A motivated offender may be a person who is looking for a quick score to fund his or her substance abuse disorder. An attractive target may be a car parked on the street with unlocked doors and valuables visible on the car seat. Ineffective oversight or protection in this case may be the lack of street lighting where the car is parked or large trees or shrubs that create places for motivated offenders to hide. Keep in mind that it is fairly common for groups of motivated offenders to roam affluent neighborhoods late at night, pulling on door handles to find an unlocked car. When they find one and they most always do they will either steal the car or steal from it. Car crime is only one example of property crimes that fit the routine activity theory. Motivated offenders are usually trusted employees who have access to financial accounts or merchandise and experience some new financial hardship. The attractive target in this scenario is a bank account that is rarely checked by the business owner or inventory that is poorly managed. Routine Activity Investigation Routine Activity Investigation is a proactive style of investigation pioneered by Starr Advisory Services to "harden" families , property and businesses by identifying motivated offenders before they strike, increasing the safety of potential targets and increasing effective oversight and protection. We achieve these objectives by conducting an initial risk assessment. This risk assessment evaluates the routine activities and processes that involve families, property and businesses. During the initial risk assessment, we investigate people and situations to identify and mitigate risk factors. For example, during the risk assessment phase, we frequently uncover motivated offenders by running background investigations or conducting surveillance. Finally, we frequently identify instances of ineffective protection or security, such as windows that are covered by landscaping, poor exterior lighting, ineffective alarm and video surveillance systems, business processes with no checks and balances, or lax employee vetting processes both in the home and at work. Some clients choose to implement our recommendations themselves while other clients ask us to implement the recommendations. We are not above trimming a few hedges to eliminate hiding places for would-be burglars. On at least a monthly basis, we meet with clients to ask about changes in routine activities. Our ongoing routine activity risk assessment helps clients think about significant changes in their lives that may introduce new risks, such as new cars, new employees, new friends, new homes, new business deals, new after-school activities, changes in the behavior of family members, friends or employees, upcoming vacations,

new house staff, and myriad other changes that should be investigated. In addition to this monthly or more frequent assessment, Starr Advisory Services may also conduct random surveillance operations, background investigations or other types of investigations to ensure we are covering all the bases. All of our activities are, of course, approved by our clients in advance. We seek to provide our clients with peace of mind by taking a proactive approach to investigations so that our clients may enjoy their success without the anxiety that often accompanies prosperity. Contrary to frequent media reports, crime is near an all-time low. The world is not as dangerous as some would have us believe. Nonetheless, crime and deception do happen to good people and the offender is almost always someone the victim knows. Routine Activity Investigation can mitigate many of the risk factors associated with crime and deception for affluent families.

Chapter 4 : Role of routine laboratory investigations in preoperative evaluation

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What are some common steps of a criminal investigation and prosecution? April 15, Pre-arrest Investigation: Pre-arrest investigation is the stage of criminal procedure that takes place after a report of suspected criminal activity or law enforcement otherwise becomes aware of such activity, but before an arrest is made. Law enforcement investigates whether a crime has occurred and whether an arrest should be made. If law enforcement determines that the evidence uncovered during pre-arrest investigation reveals that a crime was committed and a suspect is identified, law enforcement may arrest the suspect or, depending upon the jurisdiction, present the investigation results to the prosecuting attorney. If the jurisdiction is one in which the prosecuting attorney becomes involved pre-arrest, the prosecuting attorney generally decides whether and what charges to file; only after such determination does an arrest take place. Alternatively, after an investigation, law enforcement may determine that there is insufficient evidence to pursue the matter, and no arrest is made. An arrest occurs when the individual accused of a crime is taken into custody by law enforcement. Generally, an arrest may be made in two ways: The requirements for making a proper arrest and obtaining a warrant vary jurisdiction-to-jurisdiction and often depend upon whether the crime at issue is a felony or a misdemeanor. Generally, as soon as practicable following arrest, the accused must be brought before a court. At the initial appearance, the court will inform the accused of the charges and advise the accused of his or her rights to counsel and to remain silent. The defendant may be released at the initial appearance. Not all jurisdictions have grand juries A felony case is usually commenced by grand jury indictment or a preliminary hearing, which is discussed below. If instituted by a grand jury, the prosecutor goes to the grand jury to ask the grand jury to indict an accused. A grand jury is a group of private citizens who conduct proceedings, generally with the grand jury members sworn to secrecy. The proceedings consist of the prosecutor presenting evidence and providing legal advice to the grand jury. As part of its investigation, the grand jury has the power to compel testimony, including the testimony of a crime victim. After hearing the evidence presented by the prosecution, and through its own investigation, the grand jury votes on whether the case should be indicted or dismissed. A felony case may also be commenced by a preliminary hearing held within a reasonable time of the filing of the information. If commenced by a preliminary hearing, the defendant has the right to be present and to be represented by counsel at such hearing. At the hearing, the prosecutor and the defense attorney can each present evidence to establish or challenge whether probable cause exists to believe a felony was committed, and whether it was committed by the defendant. This evidence can include testimony, including that of the victim. A defendant may be released at this stage. If the court finds there is no probable cause to believe a felony was committed by the defendant, the court must dismiss the case and release the accused. After charges have been brought, whether by information or grand jury indictment, the defendant is arraigned. At the arraignment, the defendant is formally informed of the charges, given a copy of the indictment or information, and enters a plea responding to the charges. A defendant may enter a plea bargain at the arraignment. Even if a defendant does not enter a plea, the defendant may be released. Discovery is the pretrial process by which the prosecutor and the defendant exchange information and material about the case. It is important to remember that the criminal defendant has no constitutional right to discover information from the victim. In addition to discovery, and often stemming from discovery, there is usually considerable pretrial motion practice. Motions by the state may include a request for reciprocal disclosure or a request for defendant to disclose alibi or psychiatric evidence. Instead of going to trial, a defendant may plead guilty pursuant to a plea agreement. A plea agreement is an agreement that the defendant will plead guilty to the original charge, or to another charge, in return for a concession from the prosecutor. After a plea agreement has been reached, the plea is presented to the court, and the court may do one of three things: If the court rejects the plea agreement, the defendant may withdraw the guilty plea. A trial is the

proceeding during which evidence is presented and guilt is determined. A trial is held before a jury or, if the defendant waives the right to trial by jury or for certain misdemeanors, before a judge, which is called a bench trial. Generally, a trial proceeds as follows: Voir dire is the process by which a jury is questioned and selected. In a capital case, voir dire is split into two phases: The defense then has the option to make an opening statement or, in some jurisdictions, reserve its opening statement for the beginning of its case-in-chief. If the defense motion is denied, the defense presents its case-in-chief. Following the defense case, the prosecutor and defendant may each present a rebuttal case. The defense may then again move for an acquittal. If the defense motion is denied, closing arguments are presented by each side; the order of these is jurisdiction-specific. Following closing arguments, the case will be submitted to the jury or bench for deliberation and return of a verdict. Upon a finding of guilt on some, even if not all, counts charged, the formal imposition of the punishment occurs. Depending upon the jurisdiction, the judge or the jury decides the punishment that will be given to the offender. In most jurisdictions, before a sentencing hearing is conducted, a probation officer will prepare a pre-sentence report. Most reports contain a variety of information that may be helpful in imposing sentence: In addition, most jurisdictions now require that these reports contain victim information. Generally, a sentencing hearing cannot occur unless the offender is present, although this requirement may be waived in certain instances. In addition, in most jurisdictions, the victim has the right to be present and give a victim impact statement at the sentencing hearing. At the sentencing hearing, the court generally has three options. First, the court may impose sentence, which may include imprisonment or some other punishment, such as probation, community service or a treatment program. Second, in many jurisdictions, the court may decide not to sentence the offender, but to instead suspend imposition of sentence and place the offender on probation. Finally, the court may impose sentence, but suspend execution of it and place the offender on probation subject to conditions. After sentence is imposed, the court will enter a judgment of conviction, setting forth the plea, verdict, findings, the adjudication, and the sentence imposed. At this point, the offender may make a motion to set aside the verdict. Restitution is the monetary payment by an offender to the victim to compensate the victim for the financial consequences caused by the commission of the crime. Generally, restitution must be requested at or before sentencing. What a victim receives during the criminal case is usually an order for an amount of restitution and a payment schedule. Once an offender is released from prison and is no longer on probation a victim may have to go to civil court to convert a restitution order into a civil judgment in order to collect additional monies. Appellate Review by the Defendant or the State: Appellate review is the way you ask a higher court to review what the lower court or a lower actor in the system has done to see if they did it right. There are a number of avenues to seek appellate review in a criminal case but each is specifically set forth in law and some only attach to the defendant or the state, leaving the victim with fewer remedies. The most common appellate review devices are identified here. This is an appeal of a non-final court decision that may occur anytime before the final judgment. A direct appeal may be taken after the final judgment has been rendered. A post-conviction motion may be brought by the defendant. A defendant may petition for habeas corpus "both under state and federal law. A writ of mandamus is an extraordinary writ that compels performance of a mandatory duty. A writ of prohibition is an extraordinary writ issued by a higher court to a lower court prohibiting that lower court from acting in excess of its jurisdiction. If a defendant is accused of violating the conditions of probation, generally he or she may be arrested and brought to court for a hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to conclude that a violation took place. If probable cause is found, or if the defendant waives the hearing, the defendant is subject to a revocation hearing to have probation revoked and to be re-sentenced. Parole and Parole Revocation Hearings: In many jurisdictions, offenders are eligible for parole prior to the completion of their entire sentence. Generally, before an offender is released, there is a parole hearing to determine if there is reasonable probability that the offender can be released without detriment to the community. If the offender violates any of the conditions imposed, generally the offender may be arrested, incarcerated, and "unless waived" given a preliminary hearing on whether the alleged violation occurred. Following the preliminary hearing, the offender will generally have a full parole revocation hearing at which there is a determination of whether a violation took place and whether to revoke parole. Compensation, sometimes referred to as Reparations, is

money paid by the government to victims of crimes to restore all or part of the financial losses the victim suffered as a result of the crime committed against him or her. The steps involved in the investigation and prosecution of a criminal case vary from jurisdiction-to-jurisdiction. The following information provides an overview of common stages of a criminal investigation and prosecution in adult criminal proceedings. It is important to remember that many of the stages identified here can recur throughout a criminal investigation and prosecution. For instance, in most jurisdictions a defendant may be released at any stage of the criminal prosecution. Share this story on.

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Chapter 6 : Routine Investigation by Hartley Howard

Thank you for providing feedback on your recent visit to the University Hospital of North Durham to General Surgery. I am very pleased to hear that you had a positive experience and that you are happy with the care you received.

Chapter 7 : Routine Activity Investigation

In short, Routine Activity Investigation is a proactive form of investigation based on an important theory of criminology: routine activity theory. Most people wait to hire a private investigator until they suspect that something bad is happening or until something bad has already happened.

Chapter 8 : OHCHR | HRC OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka

BHIVA guidelines on the routine investigation and monitoring of HIVpositive adults 4 1. Introduction This guideline is an update of that produced in to reflect the advances in knowledge made in the last 5.

Chapter 9 : Scrim - Wikipedia

Routine investigations Most pregnancies are normal and a sequence of routine antenatal tests are performed on all pregnant women. Early pregnancy ultrasound scans can be performed on a weekly basis until 10 weeks gestation in every pregnancy believed to be at risk of miscarriage.