

Chapter 1 : Still more questions than answers in year-old's slaying

Cincinnati homicide investigators were still searching for answers late Tuesday in the shooting death of a young Mount Auburn teenager. Surrell Gaines, 14, was found dead around 5 p.m. Monday in a.

Still More Questions Than Answers Among all potential scenarios of WMD terrorism, detonation of a nuclear weapon would lead to the most devastating consequences. While the chances that terrorists could obtain a ready-to-use nuclear weapon are low, there is a concern that some terrorist groups could construct a crude nuclear weapon from weapons-grade or weapons-useable nuclear material, such as highly enriched uranium HEU or plutonium. Analyzing HEU and plutonium trafficking is challenging because credible information on key aspects of nuclear trafficking investigations is not always available, and because there is a concern that not all such events have been detected by authorities. Virtually all investigations in HEU and plutonium trafficking have left more questions than answers. Two questions are of particular relevance to the issue of nuclear terrorism. The first is whether HEU or plutonium are available for illegal purchase, especially in quantities sufficient for the production of at least one nuclear explosive device. A recent incident in Moldova featuring the seizure of a small quantity of HEU revived concerns that weapons-useable materials could be within the reach of terrorists. This is the seventeenth known case of illicit trafficking in HEU and plutonium, based upon information available in the public domain. This review will be supplemented with, and compared to, the data related to the previous cases of HEU and plutonium trafficking. Seizure of HEU in Moldova: New Act of Old Actors? In June , Moldovan authorities apprehended a group of middlemen who attempted to sell 4. The enrichment level of the uranium seized has not yet been announced. According to press reports, the group consisted of several citizens of Moldova and the Russian Federation, some of whom were residents of Transnistria – the breakaway territory of Moldova also referred to as Transdniestria. According to Moldovan officials, the material had been smuggled from Russia and transported through Transdniestria. First of all, the containers housing the materials attract attention; in all three cases they are quite similar in size and shape. These three cases are also connected by the geographical area through which the materials were trafficked; Moldova featured in all three cases, and Transdniestria in two of them. The peddlers arrested in Chisinau are alleged to have operated from Transdniestria. HEU and Plutonium on the Loose? In order to acquire nuclear material, terrorists could either target facilities that are vulnerable to theft or seek to purchase material that has already been stolen but not recovered by authorities. Since then, considerable progress has been achieved in preventing and deterring thefts. Analysis of the HEU trafficking that took place during the last decade shows that the materials seized could be traced to only two thefts, the latest of which occurred before . If the sample was supplied by the sellers of the Rousse and Paris samples, then the chances it originated from an old batch of HEU stolen in the s would be quite high. While known trafficking cases have not demonstrated fresh evidence of vulnerabilities in the security of HEU or plutonium, there are indications that not all stolen HEU has been recovered. Information on almost every known HEU or plutonium trafficking investigation was accompanied by allegations of more material available for sale, but in most of these cases the credibility of such allegations is difficult to establish. One could perhaps single out three groups of cases where allegations of a larger quantity available for sale could not be easily dismissed. In this regard, the Rousse and Paris cases are of particular concern, because the results of nuclear forensic analyses and criminal investigations indicate that the small quantities of the HEU seized were likely samples of a much larger lot, [20] total amount of which could be estimated at about 4 kg or more. There are reasons for both belief and skepticism. On the one hand, Moldovan investigators confirmed that they believed no more than 1 kg of HEU remained in the hands of criminals. On the other hand, smugglers in Moldova wanted to sell the sample. Selling a sample for a considerable amount of money before agreeing on the delivery of the larger quantity is an indication that the sellers were probably bluffing. The real reason, however, is often that with no additional material to offer, the sellers want to make the most out of what little they possess, because they know that the sample alone is not worth anything. This alone does not refute the possibility of a larger quantity. The idea of selling the sample, instead of giving it away for free or in exchange for a deposit, could have belonged to the arrested group of

middlemen eager to hit the jackpot. Thus, the question of the availability of additional quantities of the HEU sample seized in Moldova remains open. It is equally difficult to determine what kind of plutonium the smugglers were talking about, as plutonium can be encountered in various applications. It can be used in nuclear weapons or, mixed with uranium oxide, as fuel in light water or fast reactors. Plutonium can also be part of sealed radioactive sources, such as smoke detectors, static eliminators, calibration or check sources, or, in a mixture with beryllium, applied in well-logging neutron sources. In the history of nuclear trafficking there have been more offers of plutonium for sale than actual plutonium seized. Along with uranium, plutonium is perceived to be one of the most valuable illegal commodities among all nuclear and radiological materials, because every nuclear smuggler has read or heard that plutonium can be used in nuclear weapons. But very few of them would be able to tell what quantity and quality of plutonium is required for weapons uses, because most smugglers exposed to date either know the subject very superficially or are entirely technically ignorant. Also, there are those who intentionally distort information about the material they offer for sale and call it plutonium to attract gullible buyers, because they know that very few buyers would be able to verify the type of material they were purchasing, let alone identify its isotopic composition. Only two known cases involved dangerous forms of plutonium. In May , 6. Despite the lack of evidence on cases of plutonium trafficking since , the offer of this material for sale by Moldovan smugglers does not sound fantastical. There are nuclear facilities where both HEU and plutonium materials are handled, and in the past both materials are known to have been stolen from such facilities and marketed by the same sellers. Sellers of the Rousse and Paris HEU might have had access to plutonium because the containers, which they used to package HEU samples, were even better suited for the transportation of plutonium samples. The paraffin wax inside them was doped with hydrogen, which is an effective blocker of the neutrons emitted by plutonium. The existence of buyers interested in weapons-useable nuclear material is always troubling, especially if buyers come from a volatile region where terrorist organizations operate. Many known incidents of nuclear and radiological trafficking were accompanied by allegations of the presence of buyers, who were often portrayed to be end-users. The overwhelming majority of such allegations, however, were not credible. A number of cases have occurred which involved intermediary buyers, or re-sellers, who were interested in investing in nuclear or radiological material in the expectation of substantial re-sale profit. However, such expectations could seldom be fulfilled. The sequence of illegal transactions in nuclear trafficking often resembles a financial pyramid: But complex, multi-stage sales chains are a rarity. More often than not, original sellers find it impossible to find even a single buyer. Nevertheless, ultimate buyers, or end-users, of nuclear materials, especially fissile materials, exist. The interest of terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda, in acquiring a nuclear weapons capability is well known. Therefore, information alleging the presence of buyers for fissile material is always a cause of concern. In almost every seizure of illicitly trafficked HEU or plutonium since , real buyers have been alleged, but so far, only two cases of HEU trafficking are known to have involved individuals other than undercover operatives who were interested in purchasing the materials. In , a group offering for sale 2. Looking at the suspects, however, it is hard to believe that they were able to make contact with an end-user. If the North African man existed, more likely he was a hopeful re-seller, or a person who was supposed to act as another intermediary looking for buyers abroad. Alternatively, he could have been another undercover agent. In this case, Moldovan authorities would be obliged to protect the sources of initial intelligence and the role of a foreign secret service against accusations of provoking illegal importation of nuclear material. Besides, the story about the buyer would also protect Moldovan authorities themselves against similar accusations. In sum, both scenarios are possible. Conclusions Analysis of the cases of illicit trafficking in HEU and plutonium, using information available from open sources, does not provide any evidence that new batches of HEU or plutonium were stolen during the last decade, which may be a symptom of the improved security of these materials. The cases also show, however, that weapons-useable nuclear material, and especially HEU, remains in illicit circulation from thefts that presumably occurred in the s. Therefore, this HEU should be considered as potentially available for terrorists, possibly in the quantity sufficient for the production of a crude nuclear explosive device, as information on the Rousse case implies. Information available so far on the seizure of HEU in Moldova is limited, but it indicates that the material may have been supplied by the same sellers who

provided HEU samples seized in Rousse and Paris. The Moldova case also shows that the possibility that sellers could provide more uranium and plutonium for sale should not be ruled out. Therefore, priority should be given to intensifying efforts to locate and recover the weapons-useable nuclear material which is still at large. Terrorists are known to have shown interest in acquiring nuclear materials for building a nuclear weapon. So far, however, no open source evidence links terrorist organizations with the known cases of illicit trafficking in HEU or plutonium. While buyers have been involved in several cases, they do not appear to have been probable end-users. The credibility of claims alleging the presence of a person from North Africa interested in buying the HEU smuggled to Moldova cannot be unequivocally established. Although weapons-useable nuclear material, and particularly HEU, is still within reach of terrorist groups, analysis of the HEU and plutonium trafficking cases suggests that the types of suppliers and middlemen involved in these cases would find it hard to connect with terrorist organizations. The main challenge lies in establishing appropriate connections and trust between the trafficking actors and terrorists, because the price of a mistake might affect the very existence of the terrorist group. Establishing such connections would be difficult, but not impossible. Overall, it could be concluded that while HEU appears to be available for terrorists, possibly even in the quantity sufficient for the production of one crude nuclear explosive device, so far open sources have not offered any evidence that actors involved in the known HEU trafficking cases have the capability to connect with terrorist organizations. Certain organized crime groups are said to have already established links with terrorists. To see the picture of the container with HEU seized in Moldova, refer to: Un kilogram costa intre 20 si de milioane de Euro. To see the picture of the container with HEU seized in Paris, refer to: Open sources on the results of nuclear forensic analysis of the Paris sample include: Trei suspecti raman de negasit," Pro TV, July 12, , www. Julian Borger, "Nuclear smuggling: Armenia arrests suspected supplier," The Guardian, November 8, , www. To see the picture of the plastic bag containing HEU seized in Georgia in , refer to: As for the plastic bags containing HEU seized in Georgia in , according to Georgian authorities, they looked identical to those seized in and Information was provided by officials of the Georgian Interior Ministry, August The remaining 7 kg was reportedly seized by the Russian security forces. Hearing on global proliferation of WMD, Staff statement, Senate Permanent subcommittee on investigations, Committee on governmental affairs, March 22, House of Representatives, September 22, , www. December 11, Share About This articles discusses ongoing issues surrounding the illicit trafficking of HEU and plutonium, examining the recent Moldovan case in detail.

Next Article Neurodevelopmental toxicity: still more questions than answers - Authors' response The American Association for Community Dental Programs' primary goal is to support the efforts of those serving the oral health needs of vulnerable populations at the community level.

Performance-based financing in low- and middle-income countries: Impact, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland. Correspondence to Atle Fretheim e-mail: Bulletin of the World Health Organization ; Inconsistent results across studies made summarizing and interpreting the evidence difficult. For these findings the risk of bias is high, partly because intervention and control areas were not randomly allocated and the same people who implemented the programmes also evaluated them. Two additional studies reporting on institutional deliveries were programme evaluations with a substantial risk of bias due to questionable data quality. The results on antenatal care attendance were also heterogeneous. These findings clearly show that no general conclusion can be drawn regarding the likely impact of performance-based financing in low-and middle-income countries. For one thing, most of the studies found through the review were methodologically weak and had poor internal validity. Furthermore, since the impact of complex interventions such as performance-based financing depends largely on the context in which they are implemented, results may vary. Finally, the studies differed substantially in the way in which the performance-based financing scheme was designed and implemented. In our view, minimizing the risk of producing biased results in future performance-based financing evaluations is essential. Since performance-based financing schemes are not likely to have a large impact, effect estimates need to be as reliable and precise as possible to avoid missing real effects or being misled by seemingly positive findings. Thus, trials should be conducted in settings where a sufficiently large number of facilities or geographical areas can be randomized. Sometimes RCTs are too expensive, time-consuming or impractical. The most recent study of performance-based financing, from Rwanda, illustrates the practical setbacks researchers sometimes face. The study was set up as a well-designed RCT with districts randomly assigned to performance-based financing intervention and non-intervention groups, 4 but right before the trial began, the government redefined the administrative district boundaries and several of the districts in the control group were shifted to the intervention group. This may have weakened the validity of the study findings. If conducting an RCT is not feasible, other robust evaluation designs should be considered. One option is an interrupted time series, in which outcome data are collected at regular intervals during baseline and post-intervention periods e. This type of study, however, normally requires access to reasonably good routine data from hospital records or other reliable sources not always available in low-resource settings. Rather than focus exclusively on targeted indicators, future performance-based financing evaluations should consider untargeted effects and systems effects by starting with a conceptual framework of how the intervention might work and what the important outcome measures are. Also, study protocols and evaluation plans should be prepared and published as early as possible, preferably before programme implementation. It is of concern that, in a search conducted on 3 April , we found no ongoing performance-based financing trials from low- and middle-income countries in the International Clinical Trials Registry Platform. We hope that more and better evaluations will emerge in future updates of our Cochrane review to enable us to formulate forthright conclusions about the effects of performance-based financing in low- and middle-income countries. ITO is employed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation Norad , which funds performance-based financing projects in several countries.

Chapter 3 : More questions than answers about the fiery hole in Midway, Ark.

Scores of flood victims across the region now being studied and tallied as researchers scramble to grasp the potentially immense long-term health toll Harvey exacted. While it could be years, if.

It would be days before another tenant discovered his body laid out on a bed in the early stages of decomposition. There was no obvious cause of death. Overholt was obese, and a medical examiner determined he had excess fluid in his lungs, a condition frequently seen in cases of drug overdose or heart failure. Nothing else appeared remarkable. Toxicology results would offer an easier answer. That description would be consistent with a kratom product, but the medical examiner did not respond to questions about whether his office had the pills tested, or whether he could say for certain that Overholt had taken any of the pills before his death. The cause of death: Roger Mittleman, the chief medical examiner for Port St. Lucie and the surrounding area, would later say that Overholt was part of a concerning trend. In a story published last month in the Treasure Coast Newspapers , he said his office has seen at least 17 kratom-involved deaths since A medical examiner in Michigan also issued a warning in recent weeks, citing a rising number of deaths in the area supposedly linked to kratom. And just Tuesday, a news report out of Colorado claimed that kratom had killed another man. Kratom is made from the dried leaves of the *Mitragyna speciosa* tree, a member of the coffee family native to Southeast Asia, where the plant has been used for centuries. Currently sold in the U. Mitragynine has opioid-like effects, and consumers often tout kratom as a mood enhancer or for its stimulant or sedative qualities, which vary depending on dose. In recent years, kratom has also grown in popularity as a step-down treatment off of other opioids, as well as a natural alternative to certain prescription medications. Amid the recent coverage of deaths supposedly related to kratom, the U. Drug Enforcement Administration is expected to decide in the coming weeks whether to proceed with a federal ban. All of the individuals in those reports tested positive for other substances in addition to mitragynine. Many of the people had taken numerous substances, sometimes including potent opioids with well-established risks. Others, like Overholt, appear only to have taken smaller amounts of prescription drugs alongside kratom. Even if there have been some legitimate cases of people overdosing on mitragynine, advocates say the benefits outweigh the relatively low risk of harm, as there are millions of estimated kratom consumers in the U. Alissa Scheller An assortment of kratom products. Various medical examiners have made their supposed kratom deaths out to be clear-cut, but the details of those cases leave unanswered questions that point to a need for further transparency on the issue. All of the cases provided to HuffPost came back positive for multiple substances. That alone is highly unlikely to kill someone, Babin said. Even the upper limit of that range gave Babin some pause, since other supposed kratom overdose victims have reached concentrations much higher than that. Yet here, a medical examiner determined that Overholt had died of a similar cause, despite having just a tiny fraction of mitragynine in his system. She raised the possibility that the two substances might have harmful interactions that would be worth further study. Bruce Goldberger, chief of forensic medicine at the University of Florida. He said he was not permitted to share those reports with HuffPost. Asked how mitragynine was causing these deaths, Goldberger conceded that nobody is really sure, a fact that has led to confusion in similar kratom overdose deaths. Yanawut via Getty Images *Mitragyna speciosa* leaves and raw kratom powder on a table. Cohle has claimed that higher doses of mitragynine can depress breathing, and therefore cause fatal reactions like those seen in other opioid overdoses. Studies on animals have found that mitragynine can trigger respiratory depression when administered intravenously in extreme doses, but the effect is generally far less substantial than it is with classical opioids. Babin, the molecular biologist, expressed concern that confusion is leading health officials to blame kratom for any death where mitragynine is present and the individual showed symptoms of respiratory depression, such as fluid in the lungs. Babin admitted that more research is needed to better understand the effects of kratom on humans, and said a federal ban would only further discourage it. She also argued that doctors might be too quick to dismiss the contributions of prescription drugs and their possible interactions with other substances, including kratom. To Goldberger, the University of Florida pathologist, the takeaway is less ambiguous. Most raw kratom comes to the U. In November, the U. Food and Drug Administration threw

its support behind a previously stalled DEA plan to ban kratom by placing mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine into Schedule I. Other Schedule I drugs include heroin and synthetic opioids, which together are responsible for tens of thousands of overdose deaths every year. In subsequent warnings, the FDA has claimed kratom has been associated with serious side effects including respiratory depression, seizures, liver damage and withdrawal symptoms. Others have struggled with addiction or other negative side effects stemming from prescription drugs for chronic pain or other ailments. By focusing on reports of deaths that conflict with what we do know about mitragynine, health officials are unfairly fueling a drug scare over kratom, said Mac Haddow, legislative director of the American Kratom Association, a nonprofit lobbying organization. The FDA has previously included in its list of kratom deaths a set of nine fatalities that took place in Sweden in Those deaths were related to a kratom-based product that contained a dangerous synthetic opioid additive. Some kratom sellers have spiked their products with substances like morphine or fen-phen, a controversial drug combination sometimes used to treat obesity, Haddow said. He believes this is a legitimate concern, unlike raw kratom itself.

Chapter 4 : Central Nervous System Vasculitis: Still More Questions than Answers

HARTFORD, CT — High-ranking University of Connecticut officials spoke Monday about how their teaching hospital has cared for prison inmates under a contract with the state Department of.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract The central nervous system CNS may be involved by a variety of inflammatory diseases of blood vessels. These include primary angiitis of the central nervous system PACNS , a rare disorder specifically targeting the CNS vasculature, and the systemic vasculitides which may affect the CNS among other organs and systems. Both situations are severe and convey a guarded prognosis. PACNS usually presents with headache and cognitive impairment. Focal symptoms are infrequent at disease onset but are common in more advanced stages. The diagnosis of PACNS is difficult because, although magnetic resonance imaging is almost invariably abnormal, findings are non specific. Angiography has limited sensitivity and specificity. Brain and leptomeningeal biopsy may provide a definitive diagnosis when disclosing blood vessel inflammation and are also useful to exclude other conditions presenting with similar findings. Secondary CNS involvement by systemic vasculitis occurs in less than one fifth of patients but may be devastating. A prompt recognition and aggressive treatment is crucial to avoid permanent damage and dysfunction. Glucocorticoids and cyclophosphamide are recommended for patients with PACNS and for patients with secondary CNS involvement by small-medium-sized systemic vasculitis. Vasculitis, Central nervous system. In its isolated, primary form, angiitis of the CNS PACNS is a rare form of vasculitis of unknown etiology primarily affecting small and medium sized vessels supplying the brain parenchyma, spinal cord and leptomeninges [1 - 3]. The CNS may also be targeted, among other territories, by systemic vasculitides [4 , 5]. Primary and secondary CNS vasculitis in childhood have been addressed in excellent recent reviews [6 - 8]. Epidemiology Because of the rarity of PACNS and the absence of definitive diagnostic tests, epidemiologic studies are virtually inexistent. An annual incidence of 2. PACNS has been reported in children [6 - 8] and in the elderly. However, it appears to be more frequent in males in their fourth and fifth decades of life [2 , 9]. PACNS may represent 1. Similar to other chronic inflammatory or autoimmune diseases, PACNS is thought to be triggered by infection. Cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, varicella-zoster virus, human immuno-deficiency virus, mycoplasma and chlamydia have been considered given the ability of these agents to produce vasculitic lesions [10 - 15]. However, in the majority of patients with PACNS a potential relationship with these or other infectious agents cannot be demonstrated. The granulomatous nature of the vascular inflammatory lesions in most cases suggests a Th1-mediated response [3 , 16]. Th1-related cytokines may promote vascular inflammation in PACNS as suggested by several experimental models. Intracerebral injections of interferon-gamma have been shown to trigger inflammatory lesions and vasculitis in rats. Current knowledge of the pathophysiology of PACNS is very limited delaying progress in the diagnosis and management of affected patients. Pathology PACNS typically involves small-medium sized arteries and veins, especially those located in leptomeninges and subcortical areas. The characteristic histopathologic findings consist of inflammatory infiltration of vessel walls by T lymphocytes and activated macrophages which undergo granulomatous differentiation with giant-cell formation [3 , 16]. Inflammatory cells infiltrate the adventitia and subsequently progress through the artery wall causing fragmentation of the internal elastic lamina. Intimal proliferation and fibrosis leading to vascular occlusion is frequently observed [3 , 16] Fig. This granulomatous pattern is the most commonly seen and led to the previously used term granulomatous angiitis of the CNS [3 , 16 , 20]. However, granulomatous features may not be always observed and some specimens disclose the so-called atypical CNS angiitis patterns consisting in predominantly lymphocytic infiltrates lymphocytic pattern , necrotizing vasculitis with fibrinoid necrosis necrotizing pattern or mixed patterns [20]. In some cases, B lymphocytes and plasma cells can also be observed [21].

Chapter 5 : New Kratom Death Reports Still Leave More Questions Than Answers | HuffPost

The King describes the suspicious circumstances around Brian Christopher's death, which now includes another inmate having stolen his son's identity, as 'a nightmare that we can't wake up from'.

No one had said anything before. He was wearing shorts, a T-shirt and swim shoes, the same thing he had worn the two other times when he spent hours in the three feet of foul, blackened water inside his west Houston home. While it could be years, if not decades, to know the final prognoses, some of the early evidence is troubling. New findings by Rice University researchers shows the stagnant water inside some flooded homes carried indications of antibiotic-resistant bacteria up to times higher than even the floodwater outside. The same markers for the bacteria were found in the sediment left behind weeks after the water receded. The significance of the discovery is that such bacteria could lead to infections more difficult to treat, said Lauren Stadler, assistant professor of civil and environmental engineering at Rice and lead investigator for the study. Bacteria and more Researchers trudged into the storm to capture samples as the rain fell last August and then for weeks afterward. High levels of E. In flooded homes, it can be hard to isolate where contaminants come from. Sewage trapped in bathroom pipes, medicines in cabinets, cleaning supplies under sinks, and chemicals in garages all mix together to form a toxic brew. But there is also the uniqueness of the Houston region which poses a different threat. Brody is among those now studying people exposed to chemical-laced water or Harvey-tainted air. We felt a responsibility to the community to understand what is going on. The bracelets capture and measure chemicals excreted from the skin, giving researchers a peek at what is happening within. The wristbands are then returned to researchers in Oregon who will compile the findings. Participants also swab the inside of their nose, spit into cups, and give fecal samples to identify and measure bacteria and fungi in their bodies. The first phase of the study, conducted just after the storm, had participants. Those results have not yet been released. A repeat phase began Aug. The Blairs are part of the study. Pregnancy and asthma Simultaneously, another study is going on at the medical school to look at how contamination and stress from Harvey affected pregnant women and their babies. Aagaard, whose specialty is maternal fetal medicine, was already working on a pregnancy study when Harvey hit and said she is now is able to create a broader baseline. Ultimately, she said, her study may shed light on whether Harvey contributed to pre-term births or other complications in mothers and their children. She hopes to have results by early A third research project is studying the impact of Harvey on African-Americans who suffer from asthma. A broader asthma study, led by Winifred J. About 75 people are participating in the new phase of the asthma study. Even those whose homes did not flood are part of the extended research because many people were still exposed to toxins, especially if they volunteered to help in flooded neighborhoods. Preliminary results of the asthma study are also expected next year. It was the second survey conducted, the first at about three months after the storm. About three in 10 people reported declines in their mental health since Harvey and six in 10 said someone in their household has a health condition that is new or worsening. Problems most reported were stress, asthma, sleeping problems, depression, rashes and other skin infections, headaches and allergies. A spokesman for Episcopal Health Foundation said there is no current plan for additional surveys. And therein lies the problem in reckoning disaster. Sometimes the most serious health problems can stay hidden for years, long after initial studies are complete. So in April, the Hurricane Harvey Registry was launched. The registry, a joint venture of Rice University, the Houston Health Department and the Environmental Defense Fund, will collect and maintain information from those affected by the storm, including health effects. The effort has since grown to include Harris, Fort Bend and Montgomery counties, as well as support from the private sector. The goal is to track people over their lifetimes, said Elena Craft, an Austin-based senior scientist with the Environmental Defense Fund. So far about 1, people have joined the free registry at <https://www.episcopalhealth.org/health-registry>: Health registries are only truly meaningful if they track people over long periods of time, Craft said. In the nearly two decades since the World Trade Center attacks, 9, people “ about one in 10 on that health registry “ have now been diagnosed with a cancer believed to be linked to toxic dust and debris exposure, according to the registry website and published reports. The number of cancer cases has tripled just since A new normal A year has

now passed since the U. Army Corps of Engineers made a fateful decision to release water from the Addicks and Barker reservoirs. Once the water finally receded, multicolor speckles of mold began to appear on the walls like thrown confetti. The couple set to work, sifting through the wreckage and demolishing what could not be saved. Gone were the shorts and T-shirts, replaced by protective coveralls, heavy gloves and respirators donated by a church. Still, the suits were not waterproof, and brackish water and silt often found skin, which, now in retrospect, is worrisome for the couple. Volunteers descended from across the region and the country to flooded areas. A pyramid of rancid debris formed at the curb. Everyone on the block had one. Over the next two months fans and dehumidifiers blew nonstop, airing out the shell of their first floor. The water-logged studs were soaked in anti-mold spray. Insulation was pulled from the attic; the plumbing and electrical wiring replaced. By Christmas, the family moved back into a construction zone. To this day, they live on the second floor and the garage has become their kitchen. Chips and soup cans share shelf space with bleach and drywall primer. Without flood insurance, their savings and retirement accounts are gone and repairs have stalled. Now when it rains, a terrible smell still rises from the foundation. Her husband sometimes has terrible headaches. Her son has a cough and congestion that will not clear. She has bouts of wheezing she says were never there before. Other people who flooded say they, too, have spells of absent-mindedness. Researchers, however, say that one of the long-lasting health impacts can be cognitive. Donni wants to stay positive. She does not believe the health study will uncover anything bad. Instead, she hopes it will do the opposite and offer reassurance that they will be fine.

Chapter 6 : Illicit Trafficking in Weapons-Useable Nuclear Material: Still More Questions Than Answers | N

Still More Questions Than Answers "Every time you get sick you wonder. You say, 'I feel like there is something wrong with me.'" by Jenny Deam.

Chapter 7 : Yulia Skripal Speaks - But There Are Still More Questions Than Answers - Sputnik International

Health-care professionals, educators and patient advocates debate endlessly over attention deficit disorder. Some argue about the cause of the condition, which is associated with inattentiveness.

Chapter 8 : Still more questions than answers about Shrinedom - Barton Chronicle Newspaper

Vitamin D is a fascinating molecule with a fascinating story. Historically, "vitamins" were defined as chemicals that humans required from their environment that were "vital" to human health.

Chapter 9 : Did Harvey Make Us Sick? Still More Questions Than Answers

The whole Salisbury/Amesbury saga seems have gone the way of all dodgy government narratives - down the collective memory hole. Still, poor Dawn Sturgess is being cremated today and the MSM reports that her coffin will have no pall bearers.