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Donald Trump's presidency has been a constant source of controversy. His abrasive leadership style, tone, and methods in office are dramatically different from his predecessors, drawing an unprecedented level of outrage from citizens who oppose him. He was indicted in 2019 after pushing Ukraine to smear then-Democratic-presidential hopeful Joe Biden. As of July 2020, President Trump had made more than 20,000 false or misleading claims. This included falsehoods about the coronavirus pandemic, fringe conspiracy theories, his impeachment trial, and protests over the death of George Floyd. He has also clashed with world leaders, openly supported white supremacists and ignored evidence of Russian interference in the 2016 and 2020 elections. Those who support President Trump claim that the media is distorting him - despite evidence to the contrary - or denying his previous statements. Trump's supporters embrace his policies, which include more substantive immigration restrictions, Second Amendment protections and nationalist identity politics. They also see the president as a political underdog whose unconventional style and behavior is a necessary break in traditional politics. Trump's opponents have sharply criticized him for his mismanagement of the coronavirus pandemic, race relations, and constitutional law. His opponents also see his presidency as a dangerous departure from regulatory American values for executive power, democratic power, and general political civility. Trump's opponents support progressive policies that conflict with his conservative views, including human immigration reform, enhanced environmental protections and stricter gun control laws. Further Reading Brookings Institute Pew Research Center Statista Learn what you can do with a political science degree to help resolve this debate. New breaks in the cancer arena all the time. Sometimes it's great - like word that a revolution drug has increased survival for a difficult-to-treat cancer. Sometimes it's smaller. Any of this may matter to you and your family as you navigate your cancer journey. We do our best to keep you updated with a weekly roundup of some of the most important cancer news. Here's what was new in the week of March 17. Star testosterone relapse delays in low-risk prostate cancer patients What's new testosterone replacement therapy seems to slow relapse prostate cancer in low-risk patients, according to a study presented March 16 at the European Congress of Urology in Barcelona. In researchers led a team at the University of California at Irvine examined 834 patients undergoing surgery to remove the prostate. Of these patients, 152 low-risk patients who had no indication of the remaining disease received testosterone replacement therapy. After three years, they found that only about 5 percent of these patients had cancer. Cancer. compared to about 15 percent of patients who did not receive testosterone replacement therapy. Why it matters Doctors have long seen testosterone as a hormone that promotes the development of prostate cancer. Some prostate cancer patients take medications to reduce testosterone levels. But reducing testosterone can cause other problems, such as an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, as well as loss of sexual function and mood disorders. The new study is the largest ever conducted for testosterone replacement therapy. More research is needed, the authors said, but the current study raises questions about the need to avoid testosterone replacement therapy in selected, low-risk patients. That's not what we started to prove, so it was a big surprise, says the study's lead author, Thomas Ahlering, MD, of UC Irvine. While testosterone does not cure cancer on its own, it slows the growth of cancer, giving on average an extra 1.5 years before traces of cancer can be found. We already know that testosterone can help with physiological markers such as muscle mass, better cholesterol and triglyceride levels, and increased sexual activity, so this seems to be a win-win. RELATED: When men spend their childhood determining testosterone level, Study Says Drinking Hot Tea Linked to Increased Risk of Esophageal Cancer What's New Regular Hot Tea Consumption Appears To Be Associated With Increased Risk Of Esophageal Cancer, Say Authors of a Study Published March 20 in the International Journal of Cancer. American Cancer Society researchers looked at 50,045 people aged 40 to 75 for about 10 years, identifying 317 new cases of esophageal cancer. Drinking 700 milliliters (ml; about 23 ounces) of tea per day or more at a temperature of 60 degrees C or higher (about 140 degrees F) was associated with a 90 percent higher risk of esophageal cancer compared to eating less than 700 ml of tea per day at a temperature of less than 60 degrees C. Why matters Other studies have hinted at a link between hot drinking tea and the risk of esophageal cancer. This study is the first to look at future connection and measure tea temperature. Many people enjoy drinking tea, coffee or other hot drinks. However, according to our report, drinking too much hot tea can increase the risk of esophageal cancer, and therefore it is advisable to wait until hot drinks cool down before eating, says lead author, Farhad Islami, MD, PhD, the strategic director of research Cancer in the American Cancer Society. RELATED: Medical News: A Weekly Roundup of New Developments in Cancer Research and Treatment Inosulphic Prostate Cancer Treatment Associated With New Men Depression What Receiving Anti-Insulated Treatment to Treat Prostate Cancer After Having Their Prostate Removed Is More Likely To Experience Depression Compared To who do not have this type of treatment, according to research presented March 17 at the European Association of Urology Conference in Barcelona. Danish researchers examined the medical records of 5,570 men with prostate cancer and found 773 patients treated for depression after surgery. Men treated with prostate antiormone drugs were 1.8 times more likely to experience depression compared to prostate cancer patients who did not take antiormony drugs. The study also evaluated the relationship between radiotherapy after surgery to remove the prostate and subsequent depression. The results of this analysis were unclear. Why it matters Previous research has linked a cancer diagnosis to higher rates of depression. In addition, the authors of the new study point out, suicide rates increase disproportionately among people with urological cancers. Antiormone therapy is administered to stop the growth of hormone-dependent cancer cells, but it can also reduce testosterone levels that affect mood. Overall, the authors noted, prostate cancer surgery can lead to erectile dysfunction and incontinence, which can also contribute to depression. They urged urologists to consider the mental health outcomes of prostate cancer treatment to improve comprehensive patient care. RELATED: What is Testosterone Replacement Therapy? Gene mutation analysis dictates treatment decisions in colorectal cancers What are young colon cancer patients who have many genetic repetitions in the DNA of their tumors - called microsaeric instability - had greater survival when treated with the drug Avastin (bevacizumab) compared to similar patients treated with Erbitux (cetuximab), according to research published March 13 in the Journal of Clinical Oncology. Researcher led by a scientist at the University of North Carolina Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center in Chapel Hill analyzed tumor gene mutations in Patients participating in a phase 3 clinical trial comparing the use of chemotherapy with either avastin or Erbitux. The study showed that patients with high microsaerary instability responded better to Erbitux. The study also showed that patients with tumors that had more genetic variation, or more mutations, lived longer than patients with fewer tumor mutations. Why it matters The study confirms recent research that shows that tumors have different biological characteristics and that patients should be screened and treated in accordance with their genetic profiles, the authors said. This is an example of precision oncology, where, using genetics, we are able to stratify tumor types that were once thought to be homogeneous, and identify new subgroups of patients who could benefit from tailored therapies, says lead author Federico Innocenti, MD, PhD, associate professor at UNC Eshelman School of Pharmacy's Department of Medicine and Experimental Therapeutics. Breast cancer is a collection of different types of disease Things new researchers have identified at least 11 different types of breast cancer, each of which has a different prognosis and may require different treatment, according to a study published March 13 in the journal Nature. A research consortium, led by scientists at Cancer Research UK Cambridge Institute, analyzed data from 3,240 women to examine the genetic characteristics of tumors and how the disease progressed. The study showed that it is possible to create models for 11 different subtypes of the disease. The team showed that triple negative breast cancer can actually have two subtypes - one in which cancer rarely recurs after five years and a separate type in which patients remain at risk in the long run. They also found that some women with estrogen-receptor positive disease have a higher risk of very delayed relapse, up to 20 years after initial diagnosis. Why it matters The distinction between breast cancer subtypes can help doctors choose specific treatments and better predict the course of the disease. It is important to develop tools that help predict very long-term outcomes in each subtype of the disease, the authors said. RELATED: Breast Cancer Study Highlights a New Drug Option for Patients with HER2-Positive Breast Cancer Offering heart problems associated with chemotherapy Thing is new It may be possible to predict which patients treated for breast cancer will suffer heart damage due to chemotherapy, according to research published March 14 in the journal Circulation. The researchers also found a class of drugs that can mitigate the effects of chemotherapy. The small study compared healthy women with breast cancer, including five who had suffered heart damage from the drug Herceptin (trastuzumab). Laboratory experiments, conducted at Stanford University, showed that the drug appeared to disrupt energy pathways in cells, changing the way heart cells consume energy. They then applied drugs known as AMPK activators (which include the diabetes drug Glucophage [metformin]) to the cells and saw an increase in energy activity. Why it matters Previous research suggests that some chemotherapy drugs can damage the heart, but it's unclear why some patients suffer heart damage and others don't. Between 15 and 20 per cent of breast cancer patients who have breast cancer take Herceptin. But this drug causes more heart problems than other breast cancer drugs, the authors noted. About 15 percent of patients taking Herceptin will develop cardiac dysfunction. Having a method to identify patients who are most likely to suffer heart damage, and administering drugs to prevent this damage, could allow patients to proceed with the most effective cancer treatment, the authors said. RELATED: Study reveals a strategy to reduce decline Damage associated with the breast cancer drug Herceptin How obesity contributes to Risk What's new free fatty acids in the blood associated with a higher risk of estrogen-receptor positive breast cancer in obese postmenopausal women, according to research published March 12 in the journal Cancer Research. Journalists at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign analyzed blood samples from women who were healthy at the time of the blood sample taken, but later developed breast cancer. The researchers measured several metabolites in the blood - substances that are biomarkers of inflammation and cancer-related proteins. Women who developed breast cancer, and those who were overweight or obese, had significantly higher levels of five types of free fatty acids in their blood, as well as higher levels of glycerin. Both substances are by-products when fatty tissues dissolve triglycerides. The study also showed that women who later lost weight experienced a decrease in blood fatty acid levels. The researchers also demonstrated that cancer cells increased as fatty acid levels in the blood increased and made the disease more aggressive. Why it matters The study illuminates the role of body weight and nutrition in breast cancer risk and provides specific information about the mechanisms involved. The study findings could help researchers develop strategies to address underlying chemistry and perhaps lower breast cancer risk in overweight and obese postmenopausal women, the authors said. RELATED: Obesity linked to 13 types of cancer