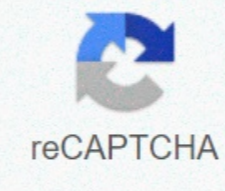




I'm not robot



Continue

## Blood type on birth certificate california

Keep up with the latest daily buzz with the BuzzFeed Daily newsletter! Birth certificates have been issued for centuries now. But the design of this important identification document has seen little in the form of changes over the years. So the team at creative agency IWANT took it on its own to bring it into the modern era with this cool redesign. Created as part of Icon magazine's 'Rethink' feature, which invites designers to rearrange everyday objects in a creative way, IWANT retains some of the certificate's traditional design elements, while at the same time giving it a modern twist. Get out with the old one... The redesign includes all the original information currently found on the birth certificate but in a much more visually pleasing way, using simple graphics to convey certain details. The design also adds new features, such as hand and foot prints, birth location coordinates and astrological details. It comes in four different colors, depending on which season the birth occurs. And to finish, the certificate is presented in a thick white envelope, sealed with a black wax stamp - a magical touch. We really like this design, especially for the brilliant balance of old and new put into it. The certificate still looks and feels important and official, especially with the use of water-marked black foil to the heavy card, but it also has a sophisticated modern edge to it as well. Like this? Read this! What do you think about the redesign of the birth certificate? Let us know in the comments! One of the objectives of COVID-19 research is to understand why some people develop mild or moderate cases while others have life-threatening illnesses. Researchers have made progress in understanding several factors that make a difference, including obesity and underlying health conditions such as diabetes and heart disease. Recently, an ongoing study by European scientists has suggested one more potential factor to consider: blood type. Preliminary results of this investigation (which have not been peer reviewed) were shared on June 2 on the preprinted service MedRxiv. Researchers examined blood samples from 1,610 hospitalized patients in Italy and Spain with the disease, as well as 2,205 healthy people in the control group. Their analysis identified variations in two different areas of the genome (a complete set of human DNA, including all genes) that were associated with a greater risk for severe reactions to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, including respiratory failure. One area of the genome is associated with blood type. Researchers found that type A blood was associated with a 50 percent increased risk that a patient would become very sick with COVID-19 and oxygen or ventilators. This conclusion supports the findings of a preliminary study conducted in China, which appeared March 27 in MedRxiv. This gives the researchers more in association, said study co-author Andre Franke, PhD, professor of molecular medicine at the Institute of Clinical Molecular Biology at University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, Germany. Researchers on another ongoing study, by genetic testing company 23andMe, released preliminary data on June 8 that showed that type O blood is protective against COVID-19. Researchers found that people with type O blood between 9 and 18 percent were less likely to test positive for COVID-19 than other blood groups. The 23andMe study still recruits subjects, but already has 750,000 participants and is likely to come out with more data on genetic associations and COVID-19. RELATED: The New Normal: What We Know About Coronavirus So Far and How We Got HereHow Genes Can Make a Difference With CoronavirusDr. Franke hopes to build on findings about type A blood with more targeted research, he said, especially since there are 36 known human blood groups. In addition to the four main types - A, B, AB, and O - there is also a deeper classification system that includes different combinations of antigens (molecules on the surface of each red blood cell) and other substances. There are other types of diseases in which the blood type and blood type affect a person's susceptibility. For example, people who do not have a particular type of antigen, called the Duffy antigen, have higher resistance to malaria. In terms of why variants such as genes associated with blood type will have significance for COVID-19, Franke said there are three possible hypotheses. One is that the genetic variant itself contributes to the so-called cytokine storm, in which a person's immune system goes into overdrive in response to the threat of a new coronavirus, releasing a large amount of a pro-inflammatory substance called cytokines. Excess cytokines can damage healthy tissue. The second hypothesis is that genetic variants cause more clotting (blood clotting) in response to coronavirus - an already observed result of the development of the disease. The third theory is that these two reactions occur simultaneously. There may be other issues at play here, but given the way we know COVID-19 works, this seems the most likely reason, Franke said. The next step is to dig deeper into the blood type system and see if we can determine the true cause of the disease. RELATED: What Do People With Heart Disease Need to Know About COVID-19Should You're Worried If You're Type A or Relaxing if You're Type O? What should you do in response to this research, given you can't change your blood type? Nothing yet. No need to go to the doctor if you are type A, and in otherwise, there is no reason to loosen your precautions against coronavirus transmission - such as social distancing and hand washing - if you are O-type. More research needs to be done to understand how genetic variation actually affects COVID-19. More than anything, it's a nod to how much is left for us to learn about how this virus operates, and how genetic variants can affect why some people end up in the ICU and others have milder symptoms or not at all, said Priya Duggal, PhD, director of the genetic epidemiology program at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore. If we can find genes that can explain some of the risks or protection from these infections, it will give us insight into the mechanisms of the disease, he said. If genetic studies help us better understand how COVID-19 affects the body, they may ultimately help lead to treatment. This genetic study is hopefully the first of many that will help us to sequence disease mechanisms, susceptibility to infection, and perhaps even an antibody response, Dr Duggal said. That could provide a potential target for therapy. We have a lot to learn from this point, but we gain more insight with each research. Birth certificates may vary slightly in appearance from state to state, but there is certain information that must be included on all birth certificates in order for them to be accepted as official documents by the U.S. government. The birth certificate must have a person's date of birth, place of birth, full birth name, date of certificate submitted, signature of the registrant and official seal of the issuing institution. The birth certificate can also contain the name of the doctor who delivered the individual, the name of the parent and the name of the mother's maiden. Gender and vital statistics of the person, such as weight and height of birth, are also generally included. Sometimes it can include the person's hands or footprints as well as the fingerprints of the mother. When a birth certificate is filed, a number is usually assigned to it. The number may be an arbitrary number or an actual reflection of the numerical sequence in which the birth occurred in that jurisdiction. When a person submits an application for birth records, an official copy is issued. In 2014, birth records were a matter of public record, and anyone with a person's name and date of birth could apply and get a copy of the person's birth certificate. A fee is usually charged for this service. A long-form birth certificate is an important note written on a legal-sized paper or several pages. The certificate includes details about the birth of a child, including the place and date of birth, the name of the parent and the signature with the stamp of the issuing agent. Americans need a long-form birth certificate when making transactions abroad such as adopting a child from a country apply for dual citizenship, marry on foreign land and buy real estate in another country. Passport applications in the United States citizenship of the birth certificate which includes the full name of the applicant's parents. In Tennessee, short-form birth certificates issued before 1976 do not include information about parents, so it is necessary to obtain a long-form birth certificate for passport applications. A birth certificate is an important form of identification that is sometimes required for job applications, school attendance and driver's licenses or in obtaining other forms of government identification. The federal government does not directly provide birth certificates or other vital records. A birth certificate and a certified copy can be obtained from the U.S. state or territory where the birth is registered. Certified copies have seals that arise, are raised, or appear unique for authentication purposes. Blood is blood, right? Well, yes and no. Human blood is made of the same basic elements, but in nature there are differences that account for four different blood types (further distinguished by negative and positive). What makes four different types of blood types are their antigens - the immune defense system - on the surface of red blood cells. In 1930, a Japanese professor by the name of Tokeji Furukawa published a paper claiming that the blood types of individuals - A, B, AB and O - reflected the personalities of those who owned them. , ketsueki-gata, has become firmly entrenched in Japanese culture. Just as astrological horoscopes, Japanese television and newspapers offer blood type horoscopes, and books detailing the relationship between blood type and personality are perennial bestsellers. There are even matchmakers who specialize in finding future couples based on blood type. But like astrology, the scientific correlation between blood type and personality remains unproven. That said, there's a lot of research detailing how blood type can reveal personal health patterns - and it's interesting in and of itself. It is thought that different blood types can protect us from different diseases; scientists have been discovering a link between blood type and disease since the mid-20th century. With that in mind, this is what science says about your blood type. And for fun, we have thrown in a little ketsueki-gata as well. Type A has only antigens in red cells and B antibodies in plasma; if you have type A blood, you can donate red blood cells to type A and AB. The composition of a person's antigens in red blood cells can determine how many specific hormones will be released. If you have type A blood, you are more likely to have higher levels of the stress hormone cortisol in your body. percent higher chance of developing gastric cancer compared to type O and B, and a five percent increased risk for heart disease compared to those with type O. In addition, if you have type A blood, you are at higher risk for some types of cancer, such as some forms of pancreatic cancer and leukemia and you are also more susceptible to smallpox and severe malaria infections. , those who have type A have also been found to be less magnetic mosquitoes - so there is reason to rejoice! According to ketsueki-gata, if you have blood type A, you have some great traits. You are earnest, creative, sensible, down- and patient (even if you're also stubborn and edgy). You can donate red blood cells to those who have blood types B and AB. Those with type B had an 11 percent increased risk of heart disease over those with type O. A study at Harvard University found that women with AB or B blood have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer, but if you have type B, it's not all bad news. Those with type B blood have up to 50,000 times the number of friendly bacterial strains than people with type A or O blood, which means all kinds of good things. You can be proud of your passion, active nature, creativity and strength. On the other hand, you are also selfish, irresponsible, unforgiving and erratic. Those with AB blood have antigens A and B in red cells, but both antibodies A and B in plasma. If you have AB positive blood, you are a universal plasma donor. People with type AB have been found to have a 23 percent increased risk of heart disease over those with type O blood. Having AB blood can double the likelihood that a pregnant woman will suffer from a blood pressure condition called pre-eclampsia. One study found that, compared to those with type O blood, women with type AB blood had more than three times the likelihood of late onset preeclampsia, that those with AB-type blood were 82 percent more likely to experience cognitive difficulties - particularly in areas such as memory, language, and attention - than people with other blood groups. The researchers suspect that a clotting protein known as clotting factor VIII is to blame. Because the level of factor VIII is closely related to blood type, this may be one of the causal relationships between blood type and cognitive impairment, said study author Mary Cushman. When it comes to ketsueki-gata, if you have blood type AB you are cool, controlled, rational and adaptable and critical, b isolation, forgiveness, and irresponsible. If you belong to the O blood group, you have neither antigens A nor B in your red cells, but antibodies A and B in your plasma. O negative is a universal donor type, which means those with this blood type can donate red blood cells to anyone. For those with type O, it's a mixed bag. If you have type O, you are more likely to get ulcers - and believe it or not, to break your Achilles tendon. You are also at higher risk of cholera. The good news is that people with type O blood are at lower risk for pancreatic cancer and face a lower risk of dying from malaria than people with other blood groups; which says, if you have type O, you are almost twice as likely to be a mosquito magnet than those with type A blood. If you have type O blood, ketsueki-gata shows that you are confident, self-determined, strong-willed, and intuitive; unfortunately, you are also self-centered, cold, unpredictable, and potentially workaholic.

