

Новые инструменты в холодильнике

Broadcaster.v9.70.01.Keymaker.X.Maker.v2.0-AGAIN-Pleasuredome101.rar 80.633.450.GFL.LANGuard.Network.Security.Scanner.v5.0.2004.505.Incl.Keygen-SSG.Fractal properties of human coronary lumen in three-dimensional reconstructions from overlapping transverse slices. Fractal dimensions have been used to quantify the complexity of biological structures, and a wide variety of analyses have been developed that provide robust estimates of these dimensions. A suitable description of complex branching structures, such as the coronary tree, requires mathematical techniques that can adequately characterize the inner structure of the branches. We have measured fractal dimensions of the coronary lumen of coronary arteries in three-dimensional (3D) reconstructions of overlapping transverse slices from human heart specimens. The data in this study were collected from three human hearts, and included seventeen distinct left anterior descending coronary branches and twelve distinct circumflex coronary branches, making a total of 29 branches. To assess the effects of image processing, we also examined the fractal dimensions of each image series as a function of the thickness of the image slice. We found that the fractal dimensions of the coronary lumen for each image series were not statistically different from one another. Furthermore, for the data where there was no significant difference between the fractal dimensions of the image series, the fractal dimensions were consistent throughout the range of image series from the smallest to largest thicknesses. These results demonstrate the robustness of fractal dimension measurements and confirm the consistency of coronary artery geometry. The effect of donor/recipient sex combinations on the outcome of orthotopic heart transplantation. The effect of donor/recipient sex combination on the outcome of orthotopic heart transplantation was investigated in 992 patients. There was no significant difference in postoperative survival or rejection rate when the donor was female or the recipient male. Recipients of a female donor had better survival than those of a male donor. One patient in this group suffered a massive cerebral embolism following an acute rejection. There was no significant difference in the rates of rejection when the donor was male and the recipient female. Cerebral ischaemia and cerebral infarcts were more common in females. A recent article from the Central African Republic (CAR) was reprinted in a South African newspaper – The Witness – as a warning to those who believe



