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Surgical textbooks pdf

Higher education is getting more and more expensive, and the cost of college textbooks is no small part of that equation. But the concept of free college textbooks (or close to it) is not just a classroom daydream. In this article, we’re going to go over several ways to get free or nearly free college textbooks. We’ll also show you some sites that rent course books and even where you can sell them once the semester’s over. Here are some ways to get college textbooks for free (or nearly free) Things weren’t always this way: The price of college textbooks has risen more than 1,000% since the 1970s. One survey indicates that as many as 65% of college students are choosing not to pay for course books, potentially impacting their grades. Before you spend any money on college or high school textbooks, you may want to see if you can find them for sale online. Textbook Nova is a site that locates textbooks strictly on Amazon. All you have to do is enter the title, keyword, author or ISBN. 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More Clark.com articles you might enjoy: 7 Penny Stocks That Could Be the Next Big Thing 62 Biggest Movers From Yesterday 60 Biggest Movers From Yesterday 35 Stocks Moving In Monday’s Mid-Day Session 55 Biggest Movers From Yesterday 46 Stocks Moving In Thursday’s Mid-Day Session 60 Biggest Movers From Yesterday 41 Stocks Moving In Wednesday’s Mid-Day Session Why Asensus Surgical Stock Is Soaring Today ASXC, SOL, LPCN and ABCL among midday movers Benzinga’s Top Ratings Upgrades, Downgrades For May 26, 2021 Asensus Surgical EPS beats by \$0.01, beats on revenue 30 Stocks Moving In Tuesday’s Pre-Market Session OCGN, XXII, ASXC and FSM among midday movers SKLZ, LAZR, NFLX and DGLY among midday movers 9 Reddit Penny Stocks That Are Running Out of Gas 55 Biggest Movers From Yesterday 42 Stocks Moving In Monday’s Mid-Day Session ASXC, NUAN, CAN and EARS among midday movers 44 Biggest Movers From Yesterday Despite Name Change, Asensus Stock Is Still One to Avoid Page 2 In addition to assisting the surgeon during surgery, surgical nurses take care of patients before and after surgery. As a surgical nurse, you’ll need to know your patient’s history and advocate for him or her during surgery when he or she can’t communicate with the doctors [source: Careers and Colleges]. There are several types of surgical nurses, including scrub nurses (who pass supplies to surgeons as they operate), RN first assistants (who care for patients directly) and circulating nurses (who work outside the operating room) [source: Discover Nursing]. If you want to be a surgical nurse, you must: Care about people Have a good memory for details Work well with others Have good intuition Be able to think on your feet Work well under pressure In order to become a surgical nurse, you’ll need to: Complete a nursing course (online or on site) and receive a diploma, a bachelor’s degree or an associate’s degree in nursing [source: Inner Body]. Complete medical and surgical laboratory training. Pass a licensing exam. Get board certified from the American Nurse Credentialing Center (ANCC) or the Medical-Surgical Nursing Certification Board (MSNCB) [source: Inner Body]. Although this isn’t absolutely necessary, it will be advantageous when you look for a job. Complete an internship, which is sometimes called an externship. Once you’re certified as a surgical nurse, you’ll have to attend continuing education workshops every few years to keep your skills and information current. If you’re already a registered nurse, you can take an exam that will license you as a certified nurse for the operating room (CNOR) [source: Careers and Colleges]. The job market for nurses is expected to grow faster than that of other occupations because the number of older people who require health care is growing [source: BLS]. Sometimes, after completing a vacuum extraction, the person performing the abortion may need to use a curette to scrape the remaining fetal tissue from the uterus. A curette is a long, thin instrument with a serrated spoon at one end. When a curette is used, the procedure is typically referred to as dilation and curettage, or D&C (D&C is also used therapeutically to resolve issues such as abnormal vaginal or uterine bleeding). Vacuum extractions can usually be performed up to 16 weeks after a woman’s last period when combined with D&C. Statistically, abortions carried out more than 16 weeks after a woman’s last period are rare, but they may be performed with a method known as dilation and evacuation, or D&E. This technique combines all the methods that went before, including aspiration and curettage, but it requires additional surgical instruments since the fetus is more developed. Often, the person performing the abortion will administer a shot to the fetus through abdominal tissue to ensure that the fetus is dead. Then medication is given to the woman, and, as with the other methods, the woman’s cervix is stretched with dilators. The fetal tissue is extracted to the degree possible with vacuum extraction and curettage, but since the fetus is likely too large at this point to be completely removed in this way, the person providing the abortion will insert forceps into the woman’s vagina and crush the fetus’s head. This allows the fetus to be broken down into pieces that allow for easy removal. The person administering the abortion then examines the fetal tissues and fragments to ensure that the entire fetus was removed. Dilation and evacuation is different from a method known as dilation and extraction because the fetus is dead before leaving the woman’s body. In the dilation and extraction method, also known as a partial birth abortion, the fetus is partially delivered vaginally in a feet-first position. When the fetus is partially expelled, the abortion provider makes a hole at the base of the fetal skull, inserts tubing, and uses suction to pull out the brain of the fetus. When the skull collapses, the fetus can be fully expelled. In the U.S., this method has been banned except for purposes of protecting a woman’s health, such as in the case of an infected uterus or a heart condition [source: Gawande]. Very rarely, an induction abortion may be used to end a late-term pregnancy. In this instance, a saline solution is administered to start early labor. The fetus is delivered intact. This method might be used in the case of abnormal fetal development or antenatal diagnosis of a genetic disorder, so that an autopsy can be performed on the fetus. On the next page, we’ll look at the recovery process after an abortion. A surgeon is a medical doctor that uses invasive and noninvasive surgical techniques to help cure disease and injury. In addition to an undergraduate and medical degree, a surgeon must complete seven to 10 additional years of education and training to become eligible for licensure. The rewards include the opportunity to save lives and have an earning potential that may exceed \$400,000 annually. There are a wide variety of specialties and sub-surgical specialties. Each of the various branches of surgery requires varied education and experiential learning. Among the many different kinds of surgeons, a general surgeon is trained to perform surgery on most areas of the body. Working in a clinical or hospital setting, a general surgeon can diagnose and treat conditions of the abdomen, extremities, soft tissue, neck, breast or gastrointestinal systems. Five to seven years of training following medical school is one of the requirements for this surgeon doctor. Focused on the gastrointestinal tract, a rectal and colon surgeon performs medical interventions on the colon, anal canal, intestines, rectum and the perianal area. This surgeon doctor has the expertise to operate on reproductive organs, liver and urinary tract. In addition to invasive surgical techniques, a rectal and colon surgeon performs regular diagnostic testing such as endoscopic examinations. Training for this surgical specialty involves five to six years beyond medical school. Known for delivering babies, a surgeon doctor in gynecology and obstetrics also performs surgery on medical concerns related to the reproductive system. There are a variety of surgical specialties in gynecology and obstetrics. Some related branches of surgery include pregnancy complications, endocrinology and urogynecology. Education and training include four years of medical school and a four-year residency. A surgeon who specializes in gynecologic oncology is an expert on cancer of the reproductive system in women. This surgeon doctor uses minimally invasive techniques such as laparoscopic surgery to treat cervical and ovarian cancers. A gynecologic oncologist may also perform radical surgery for complicated cases. After medical school, training requires a four-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology, followed by a fellowship in general or gynecologic oncology. When people require surgery on their lungs, esophagus, heart valves, diaphragm or heart, they seek the services of a thoracic surgeon. Specialized knowledge of cancer treatment and cardiorespiratory physiology is a mainstay of this job. A thoracic surgeon may specialize in congenital disease, coronary artery bypass or lung disorders. Preparation to become a surgeon doctor in thoracic medicine requires a five-year surgical residency and a three-year fellowship in cardiothoracic surgery. Specializing in medical issues of the central and peripheral nervous system, a neurosurgeon treats illnesses impacting the brain, spinal column and spinal cord. Common ailments treated by a neurosurgeon include strokes, tumors, injuries, epilepsy and chronic pain. In addition to earning a medical degree, you can expect to spend seven years in a surgical internship and fellowship program. Specialists who treat aneurysms, strokes and blood clots are vascular surgeons. This surgeon doctor looks for arterial blockages and hardening of the arteries to determine proactive surgical interventions that may prevent serious illness or even death. Early detection and treatment is a focus for a vascular surgeon. It can take 13 years of education and training to become proficient in this position. An orthopedic surgeon performs surgery on muscles, tendons and bones. While surgical intervention is often warranted, an orthopedic surgeon also uses casts, splints and physical therapy as rehabilitation tools for injuries of the muscles, bones and joints. An orthopedic surgeon is called upon to provide care for congenital issues, tumors, trauma, degenerative issues and other musculoskeletal deficiencies. Given the wide range of medical needs related to orthopedic problems, there are many surgical specialties associated with this medical field. Following medical school and residency, fellowships are offered to provide additional training in various orthopedic fields of study. Sub-specialties of orthopedic surgery include: Orthopedic Hand Surgeon: An orthopedic hand surgeon performs surgical procedures on the hand and fingers. Microvascular surgery is often required to reattach upper phalanges or restore use of a damaged hand. Orthopaedic Sports Medicine Surgeon: Focused on sports-related injuries, an orthopedic sports medicine surgeon specializes in repairing injuries on affected areas. This surgeon doctor also uses physical therapy and conditioning to help athletes regain strength and speed. Pediatric Orthopaedics: Children that present with orthopedic issues such as congenital deformity, scoliosis, clubfoot or cerebral palsy seek treatment from a pediatric orthopedic surgeon. The unique needs of a growing child require the specialized intervention of this surgeon doctor. Orthopedic Spine Surgeon: Often working alongside a neurosurgeon, an orthopedic spine surgeon uses surgical techniques to help patients with spinal issues. The need for surgery may be the result of trauma, disease or age-related conditions. Ankle and Foot Orthopaedic Surgeon: Using surgical and nonsurgical interventions, this surgeon doctor provides specialized treatment for the ankle and feet. Consultation with a podiatrist is common for problems with feet. Joint Replacement Orthopaedic Surgeon: Aging patients are often in need of knee or hip replacements. A joint replacement orthopedic surgeon is the go-to surgeon doctor for this task. This specialist can also handle joint replacements for the shoulder and ankle. Orthopedic Trauma Surgeon: A newer specialization in orthopedics is an orthopedic trauma surgeon. This doctor surgeon is called upon to treat patients that present with several injuries due to trauma. Orthopedic Oncology Surgeon: An orthopedic oncology surgeon provides surgical treatment for patients with tumors impacting bones and muscles of the body. Advances in surgical techniques have increased positive outcomes when paired with chemotherapy and radiation. An orthopedic oncology surgeon works to replace the affected area when removing the tumor. A bariatric surgeon performs surgeries like gastric bypass, adjustable gastric band and sleeve gastrectomy procedures to help overweight patients control food consumption. Careful assessment to determine eligibility for this type of surgery is required. Bariatric surgeons must complete a three- to seven-year residency program and a one-year fellowship after medical school. Skills of precision and patience are required to become a transplant surgeon. This surgeon doctor moves a heart, liver, kidney, lungs or another organ from one person to another. In most cases, organ transplant medical conditions are life and death situations. In addition to a medical degree, a transplant surgeon must undergo a five- to eight-year general surgery residency and a two-year fellowship in clinical transplant medicine. An endocrine surgeon specializes in surgery on the parathyroid, thyroid and adrenal glands. A unique specialty, there are only 200 endocrine surgeons in the United States. Working side by side with an endocrinologist, an endocrine surgeon creates a treatment plan that will help patients with hormonal problems. After medical school, a general surgical residency and fellowship are required for this profession. Also known as an Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) physician, an otolaryngologist is a surgeon doctor with command of ailments relating to the ears. Expertise for this position includes upper alimentary and respiratory system, speech-language pathology, endocrinology, audiology and other systems that are connected to hearing function. An otolaryngologist has expertise in reconstructive surgery and oncology. In addition to medical school, a three- to five-year ENT residency program is required to become proficient as an otolaryngologist. An expert on the urinary system, a urologist is a surgeon doctor who performs surgical procedures on the genitourinary system and the adrenal gland. This medical professional also uses endoscopic and needle puncture procedures as diagnostic measures. A urologist has expertise related to the male reproductive system and works in tandem with an oncologist to treat related cancers. Urologists invest in a two-year residency in general surgery and three years learning about urology. Maxillofacial and oral surgeons treat conditions related to the neck, jaw, head, maxillofacial and oral areas. Using anesthesia, they extract teeth, remove tumors and treat cysts in the mouth. In addition to four years in medical school, oral and maxillofacial surgeons spend four years in a surgical residency. Plastic surgery is one of the branches of surgery that addresses the reconstruction and repair of bones, face, skin, hand, breast and other extremities. Technical expertise and an understanding of implants and grafts are critical in this field. A combination of art and science, a plastic surgeon must have a mastery of function and form of the human body. Following medical school, a three- to six-year residency is required to become skilled in this surgical specialty. A pediatric surgeon is a general surgeon that focuses on children. Patients range from newborns to teenagers. Given the complexity of pediatric patients, a pediatric surgeon must have a wide range of knowledge related to the developmental growth stages of children. This surgeon doctor works in collaboration with referring pediatricians or family doctors to determine a treatment plan that will assure the highest quality of life. Pediatric surgeons spend five years in a general surgical residency and two years in a sub-specialty related to children’s surgery. Surgical specialties focused on pediatric care include: Pediatric Oncology Surgeon: A pediatric oncology surgeon specializes in surgical intervention for children with cancerous tumors. This surgeon doctor may also recommend radiation and chemotherapy as companion treatments to surgery. Neonatal Surgeon: A neonatal surgeon specializes in saving the lives of premature and full-term babies. When babies are born with defects, a neonatal surgeon may be called upon to perform life-saving surgery to correct the problem. Prenatal Surgeon: A prenatal surgeon is often called upon to determine defects or severe abnormalities in an unborn child. Working with radiologists and other pediatric specialists, prenatal surgeons determine a course of treatment to help save the child at birth. Pediatric Trauma Surgeon: Trauma is among the branches of surgery in pediatrics that requires specialized skills. In addition to caring for children that have endured an injury from trauma, pediatric trauma surgeons educate others about how to prevent accidents involving children. An ophthalmologist is solely focused on eye health and vision. In addition to treating eye illness and injury, ophthalmic surgeons perform surgeries to remove cataracts, correct vision and reduce nerve pressure. Following medical school, a three-year residency and one-year fellowship are required for this profession.

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