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## Human and warfare

Chemical warfare is the use of chemical agents as weapons of war or terror. The main categories of chemical weapons agents (CWAs) are nerve agents, blister agents, suffocation agents (lung toxins), cyanide, disabling agents (anticholinergic compounds), tear agents (eye irritants) and vomiting agents. Signs and symptoms vary depending on which agent is used. The following is a list of signs and symptoms matched with examples of their causes (CWAs): local sweating, muscle agitation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, generalizing weakness, eye pain; severe symptoms include loss of consciousness, seizures, paralysis, secretions of the nose, the mouth and lungs, difficulty breathing, and death (nerve agents such as sarin, VX and tabun) vesicles on the skin (blistered skin) that resemble burns, burning eye pain, sore throat, hoarseness, cough, shortness of breath (blistering agents such as mustard gas, lewisite) suffocation, difficulty breathing (agents) Phosgene) headache, confusion, anxiety, nausea/vomiting, shortness of breath, chest pain, loss of consciousness and seizures (cyanide poisoning) dizziness, disorientation, nausea and vomiting and difficulty with vision, dilated pupils, reddish skin that is warm and dry, convulsions with disabling agents such as anticholinergic (eg, atropine, 3-quinuclidinyl benzilate) eye pain , excessive tear production (riot control agents such as pepper gas or spray, chloroacetophenone) vomiting, discomfort (adamsite) The causes of the signs and symptoms of many chemical weapons occur in the examples above. However, signs and symptoms can vary from individual to individual and their severity may depend on factors such as exposure time, exposure format (gas, particles, skin exposure, ingestion, for example) and agent concentration causing symptoms. REFERENCE:Kasper, D.L., et al., eds. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 19th Ed. United States: McGraw-Hill Education, 2015. CONTINUE SCROLLING FOR RELATED SLIDESHOW Tetra Images - Mike Kemp/Brand X Pictures/Getty Images Human wants are those things people want to have above what they really need to live. There are only a limited number of needs, but desires are virtually unlimited, restricted only by a person's imagination. Humans need water, food, shelter and oxygen. Without them, they can't survive for a long time. Oxygen is necessary to breathe, food is necessary for the body to function properly, and shelter is necessary to protect a person from the elements. Even within these categories, however, there are limitations. While humans require food, they don't have to have rich foods, and don't need nearly the amount of food most of them desire. People need shelter, but they don't need to have big, elegant houses. The excess and luxury homes are desires. Most of the money that many people spend on goods and services fit into desires rather than the category of needs. In difficult economic times, people choose between desires and needs. When people make bad decisions, their health and lives suffer. Because the priorities of many become biased, those who offer goods and services that people want generally do better economically in the good times than those who offer the needs. In bad economic times, however, these companies are often the first to fail. It may not be something we want to think about, but with recent chemical attacks around the world, it can help put your mind at ease to be informed. Knowing how to identify specific chemicals, how they are used in chemical warfare, and the consequences that can happen after this attack can help people become better prepared if such an unfortunate event occurs. The agents used in chemical warfare come in four widespread categories that reflect the most prominent side effect: suffocation, blisters, blood and nerve. Sarin is a colorless and toilet liquid used as a chemical weapon due to its extreme power as a nerve agent. Even in low concentrations, sarin can be lethal unless an antidote is quickly administered. Survivors who have been exposed to sarin usually suffer permanent neurological damage. Symptoms begin to show shortly after exposure, with initial symptoms showing such as a running nose, constrict pupils and chest tightness. Shortly afterwards, the person experiences breathing difficulties, nausea and drooling before losing full control of bodily functions. Death occurs within one or ten minutes after direct inhalation, with the person ultimately suffering convulsive spasms while in a comatose state, eventually leading to suffocation. Sarin was the nerve agent used in ghouta's 2013 chemical attack in Syria. Commonly mistaken for a gas, sulfur mustard is a blistering agent that stretches through a fine liquid fog commonly sprayed by warplanes, bombs and rockets. The smell of mustard gas resembles mustard and garlic plants, and vapours can easily get through clothes and affect the skin. When exposed to mustard gas, decontamination can or pass quickly using a special solution that neutralizes burn. Exposure is not usually fatal unless a large area of the body is contaminated, but the resulting blistering burn is incredibly painful and very slow to heal. Within 24 hours, the victim experiences intense itching and skin irritation which slowly turns into large blisters filled with a yellow liquid. When inhaled, blisters form in the lungs and throat. With its pleasant smell of freshly cut grass, the phosgene is a toxic gas that was first used as a choking agent during World War I, and today serves as a primary industrial chemical in the production of plastics and pesticides. as a liquid and when released, it becomes a mostly colorless gas that spreads rapidly to low-lying areas. When inhaled, the phosgene is mixed with small particles of water in the respiratory tract and forms hydrochloric acid. It is a corrosive that dissolves the membranes in the lungs, lungs, shock, blood loss, respiratory failure, and finally death. Immediate symptoms that occur during and after exposure include coughing, burning sensation, aqueous eyes and difficulty breathing. The fluid in the lungs will develop within 2 - 6 hours. Also used during World War I, cyanogen chloride is a cyanide-based war agent that can be quickly and easily released as a liquid spray or gas. Exposure to chemistry can happen through inhalation or skin contact, which will instantly turn you into a bright cherry red color. Cyanogen chloride circulates rapidly through the bloodstream, causing seizures, lightness, and vomiting within 15 -30 seconds. As the liquid begins to fill the lungs, breathing will begin to slow down. When subjected to a lethal amount of cyanogen chloride, death will occur within six to eight minutes after exposure. This oily liquid has a similar smell to geranium flowers, with tones ranging from colorless to black, dark brown, green or amber. Lewisite is an arsenic-type blister agent similar to mustard gas that can easily penetrate clothes and even rubber masks. It was used to disable enemies, rather than kill them, in an attempt to curb hospital resources. Within seconds of exposure to lewisite, the skin bursts into painful blisters and injuries that will last two to three days. Other common side effects of exposure to lewisite include intense nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and shock-inducing low blood pressure. When exposed to the eye, blindness can result. Commonly found in household cleaners, chlorine is a yellowish green color that has a strong bleach-like smell. Similar to phosgene, chlorine is a suffocation agent that obstruct the passage of breathing and damages delicate tissues in the body. Symptoms develop rapidly and have the potential to be lethal, depending on the amount of exposure. Like cyanogen chloride, chlorine reacts with water in the lungs to form hydrochloric acid, a caustic reaction that can break tissue in the lungs and cause suffocation. Other symptoms caused by softer exposure include airway irritation, cough, throat pain, chest tightness, pain and bronchial spasm. Capsaicin is a chemical compound derived from capsicum found in chili peppers. It is commonly used in lachrymatory agents such as pepper spray. These officers are most often used in small-scale chemical warfare, such as control of riot crowds, police and self-defense. Fatalities due to pepper spray are rare and occur when the victim has an allergic reaction. The most common symptoms people experience after being exposed to pepper spray include inflammation of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs, eye watering, pain and temporary blindness. The effects of pepper spray depend on the force used, but usually last 20 - 90 minutes. Classified as a weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations, Soman is an extremely toxic nerve agent. With a strong smell similar to the or rotten fruit, soman is mostly colorless with a yellow to brown color. When exposure to the skin occurs, symptoms begin within 2 - 18 hours. However, when steams are inhaled, the reaction begins within seconds to minutes of exposure. Symptoms include blurred vision, severe headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, sweating of large quantities, muscle agitation, shortness of breath, seizures and loss of consciousness. Long-term side effects, which last up to 6 months after exposure, include depression, antisocial thoughts, restless sleep and nightmares. Ricin is a highly toxic protein that occurs naturally in the seeds of the beaver oil plant. Exposure can bone through inhalation, injection and ingestion. It can also be exposed through accidental contact with the eyes and absorption through damaged skin. Initial symptoms can take from hours to days to appear. Symptoms manifest in the central nervous system, adrenal glands, kidneys, liver and more. Found in 1951 while investigating spasmodic anti-agents, Agent 15 is a disabling sleeping agent. Symptoms include erratic behavior, hallucinations, dilated pupils, vomiting, dizziness, vision loss and more. Once inhaled, symptoms begin within 30 minutes to 20 hours. When absorbed through the skin, it can take up to 36 hours. Hours.

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