3.150 AMICOR - 19/08/2023 em construção.

#Com Dra. Valderês Antonietta Robinson Achutti (*13/06/1931+15/06/2021)



Por ocasião de nossas Bodas de Ouro, em casa, em 2007.

#Re-publicando artigos meus

Governar para quem?

ALOYZIO ACHUTTI *

Ninguém parece contente com a realidade de nosso país: uma das maiores economias do mundo com graves problemas de distribuição de riquezas e políticas sociais extremamente frágeis.

Estamos de acordo no descontentamento. O desacordo está na atitude e no que fazer. O governo quer mudar. Acredito que a maiória da população também o queira. Existem, no entanto, dois grupos divergentes, fazendo muito barulho. Ambos têm medo das mudanças: uns não gostariam que mudasse de qualquer jeito, e outros não gostariam que mudasse para melhor.

No meu entender, governo não existe para interferir no que está bem ou espontaneamente bém direcionado (assim como médico frente a cliente saudável), só tem

que vigiar, cumprimentar e ajudar a manter. Governo existe para mudar o que não vai bem, mas para isso precisa ter políticas bem definidas para poder negociar e juntar poder em torno das mesmas.

Em nosso caso, as duas minorias que fazem o maior ruído não parecem dispostas a colaborar: os conservadores porque estão tirando proveito; os reformadores, fora do governo, porque perdem a chance nas próximas eleições se, por ventura, o governo atual conseguir acertar.

Aqui eu volto para minha horta. Essas considerações se baseiam na experiência com saúde. Do ponto de vista populacional, o quadro é semelhante: facilmente dá origem a confusões e propicia muitos maus passos...

É preciso formular uma política que atenda à maioria e aos grandes problemas. As questões individuais e de minorias têm que ser resolvidas individualmente, em nível profissional ou dos serviços locais, e não podem se misturar com, nem prejudicar as prioridades estabelecidas.

Numa população, os mais desviantes são os que chamam mais atenção, mas são menos frequentes na medida em que se afastam da moda. E, em geral, o bom tratamento para os extremos (o hipertenso grave, por exemplo) não serve ou até pode ser danoso se aplicado para os demais.

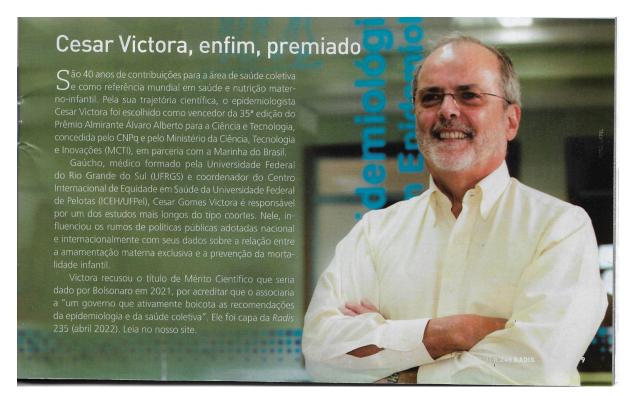
O mesmo se passa na distribuição de remédios, na realização de certos exames e tratamentos. Há produtos com resultados duvidosos, tão caros (por isso mesmo visados por quem foca seu inte-

resse no lucro) que, se adotados, consumiriam todos os recursos com um pequeno número de clientes em detrimento da imensa maioria da demanda, tratável com sucesso garantido por meios consagrados e relativamente baratos.

Contentar todos é impossível. Lembrem-se da fábula *O Velho*, o *Menino e o Burro*. Em nosso caso, entretanto, a crítica não vem dos que os vêem passar. O velho e o menino estão brigando e querem tirar proveito da situação, cada um a seu modo. O negócio é botar o burro no chão e alternar entre o velho e o menino até chegar lá.

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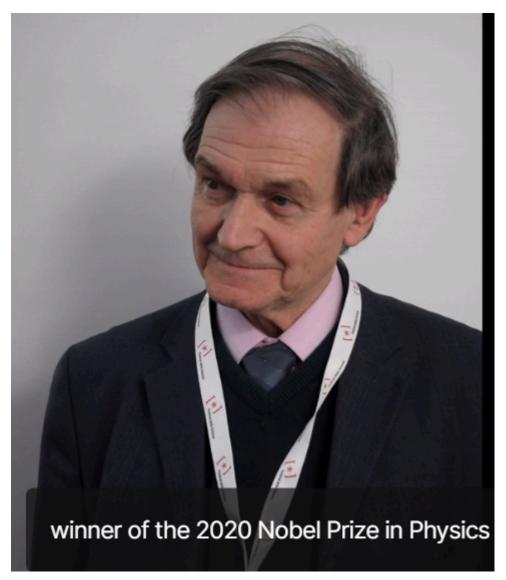
É preciso formular uma política que atenda à maioria e aos grandes problemas



#TED

A mysterious design that appears across millennia

251,233 views |Terry Moore |TED2023 • April 2023



Roger Penrose made a contribution to the world of mathematics and that part of mathematics known as tiling.

00:00

This is Roger Penrose. Certainly one of the great scientists of our time, winner of the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work reconciling black holes with Einstein's general theory of relativity. But back in the 1970s, Roger Penrose made a contribution to the world of mathematics and that part of mathematics known as tiling. You know, tiling, the process of putting tiles together so that they form a particular pattern.

00:30

The thing that was remarkable about the pattern that Roger Penrose developed is that by using only two shapes, he constructed a pattern that could be expanded infinitely in any direction without ever repeating. Much like the number pi has a decimal that isn't random, but it will go on forever without repeating. In mathematics, this is a property known as aperiodicity and the notion of an aperiodic tile set using only two tiles was such a sensation, it was given the name Penrose tiling. Here's Roger Penrose, now Sir Roger Penrose, standing on a field of Penrose tiles.

01:13

Then in 2007, this man, Peter Lu, who was then a graduate student in physics at Princeton, while on vacation with his cousin in Uzbekistan, discovered this pattern on a 14th century madrassa. And after some analysis, concluded that this was, in fact, Penrose tiling 500 years before Penrose.

01:38

(Laughter)

01:40

That information took the scientific world by storm and prompted headlines everywhere, including "Discover" magazine, which proclaimed this the 59th most important scientific discovery of the year 2007.

01:56

So now we've heard about this amazing pattern from the point of view of mathematics and from physics and now art and archeology. So that leads us to the question what was there about this pattern that this ancient culture found so important that they put it on their most important building? So for that, we look to the world of anthropology and ask the question, What was the worldview of the culture that made this? And this is what we learn.

02:28

This pattern is life. And as you can see, life's complicated. It's complicated. But not only is life complicated, life is also aperiodic in the sense that every event, every happening, every decision will make the future unfold differently, often in ways that are impossible to predict. Yet, in spite of the complexity and in spite of a future that's impossible to predict, there remains an underlying unity that holds everything together and gives rise to everything. Let's see how that works in a design much like the one Peter Lu found in Uzbekistan.

03:13

This is that design. Now, it turns out this is actually based on this set of Penrose tiles, which are reducible to these shapes. And in order to draw these shapes, the medieval craftsmen who did this would have done them by using these construction lines. And I add here that the construction lines don't appear in the final work. But if we add them back, we have this. And now if we weave them together, we will have this. And now if we hide the tiles and just look at the construction lines, we see this. Clearly there's an underlying structure and unity to things that seem to be complex and aperiodic.

04:03

This notion of a hidden underlying unity was common throughout the ancient world, and one sees it in Egypt, in Greece, in Australia, in Mesoamerica, in North America, in Europe and in the Middle East. Now in the modern West, we might call this underlying unity "God," but throughout the ages, other terms have been used to describe the same thing. This is what Plato called "first cause." In the medieval period, philosopher Spinoza called this the "singular substance." In the 20th century, a number of terms were coined to describe this, one of my favorites being from philosopher Alfred North Whitehead, who called this the "undifferentiated aesthetic continuum." Doesn't that have a 20th century sound to it? But for me, a lover of science that I am, I will take the term coined by the great 20th century physicist David Bohm, who called this the "implicate order."

05:12

So what's the takeaway here? Very simply, this. When we see these wonderful designs created by cultures that are separated from our own by thousands of miles or thousands of years, we can know these aren't decorations. These are statements about the fundamental values that culture had, what they found important, how they saw themselves, the world and themselves in the world. It has been said that architecture is a book written in stone. So when we see these amazing designs, we can know they're not decorations. They're a statement. They're a message. Look, listen. You can hear their voices.

05:59 Thank you.

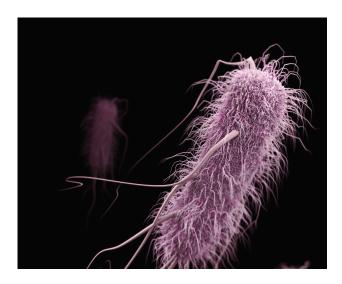
#CREMERS



Decorrido o prazo mínimo de **20 (vinte) anos** a partir do último registro, os prontuários em suporte de papel e os digitalizados poderão ser eliminados.

#IHME

Rising antimicrobial resistance in the Americas



New antimicrobial resistance (AMR) research finds AMR is a significant threat in all 35 countries in the Americas. In 2019, this region experienced 569,000 AMR-associated deaths with more than 43% being infection-related.

This study found the deadliest infectious syndromes were lower respiratory infections, bloodstream infections, intra-abdominal infections and urinary tract infections.

Haiti, Bolivia, Guatemala, Guyana, and Honduras were the countries in the Americas with the highest mortality rates from AMR. The lowest mortality rates associated with AMR were found in Canada, the US, Colombia, Cuba, and Panama.

#WHO

The first Traditional Medicine Global Summit

WHO is convening the Traditional Medicine Global Summit on 17 and 18 August 2023 in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India. Co-hosted by the Government of India, the Summit will explore the role of traditional, complementary, and integrative medicine in addressing pressing health challenges and driving progress in global health and sustainable development.

Find out more



WHO Americas Region Bacterial Antimicrobial Resistance Burden
 Estimates 2019
 United States Stomach Cancer Mortality Rates by County, Race, and
 Ethnicity 2000-2019

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