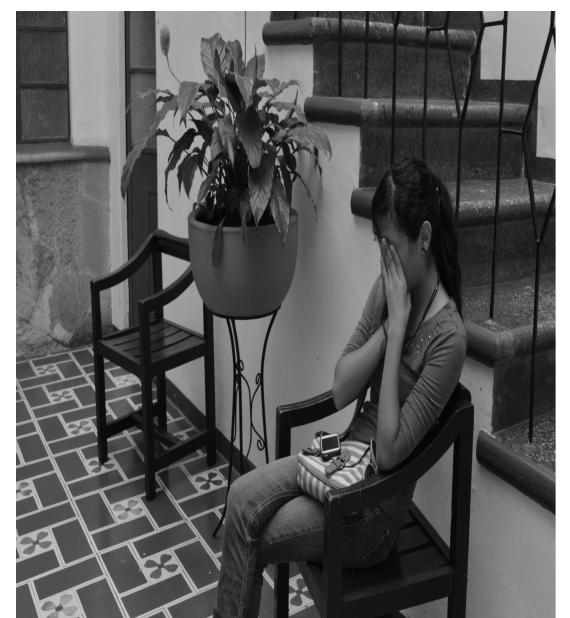


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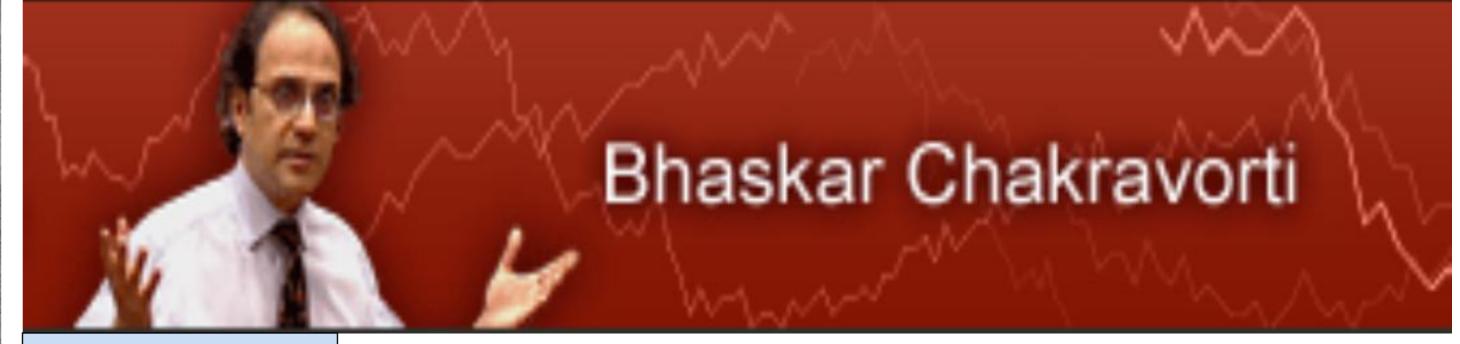
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Lecture Text

Letting No Serious Crisis Go to Waste: Innovation and Entrepreneurship After the Great Recession Professor Bhaskar Chakravorti

(Edited for clarity)

Introduction

PROFESSOR CHAKRAVORTI: My name is Bhaskar Chakravorti, which is a mouthful, and I would love to learn more about all the interesting work that all of you have been doing in your time at HBS. But welcome, I believe we have a great program here for you. So before we go into stuff that's up there, this whole notion of the economic downturn being a great opportunity for us as individuals, for us as companies, for countries, how many of you believe this? Ah, quite a few hands.

For those of you who put up their hands, and even those who didn't, in your own neighborhoods or in your own work environments, do you see people taking the opportunities that might be presenting themselves to do something innovative, creative, different that they wouldn't have done or hadn't done in the past? Steve?

__: About nine months ago I started as a side piece, funded by my consulting business, a new internet company. Because all the competition is gone, a lot of smaller stage, earlier stage companies.

PROFESSOR CHAKRAVORTI: So what does the company do?

__: It's a new technology to generate internet subscriptions, take advantage of the excess ad inventory that now exists both on television and online.

PROFESSOR CHAKRAVORTI: Okay. And the competition is literally vaporized in this

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Optimal production and pricing policies in a combined make-to-order/make-to-stock system

Xu Chena, Allen H. Taib and Yi Yangc*

^aSchool of Management and Economics, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, P.R. China; ^bDepartment of Applied Mathematics, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong; C Department of Management Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

(Received 2 August 2013; accepted 17 May 2014)

In this paper, we consider a production system which is capable to produce two types of products. The first type of products is make-to-order, while the second type is make-to-stock whose demand is satisfied by the on-hand inventory. The demand arrival rates of both types of products are price-sensitive. The excess demand that cannot be satisfied immediately is either backlogged or lost. The system costs include the holding costs of product inventories and shortage costs of unsatisfied demand. The objective is to maximise the total discounted profit over an infinite planning horizon by coordinating the production process and pricing decisions. By analysing the properties of objective functions, we characterise the optimal control policy by two switch curves and the optimal price is also given for different ordering and inventory levels. We also explore the monotonicity of both switch curves which will reduce the computation effort. Numerical experiments are conducted to demonstrate the use of the switch curves in managing the production system and illustrate that compared with the static pricing policy, the optimal integrated price and inventory control policy can result in a significant profit improvement in the make-to-order/make-to-stock system that is much higher than in a single-product system.

Keywords: make-to-order; make-to-stock; dynamic pricing; pricing policy; switch curve

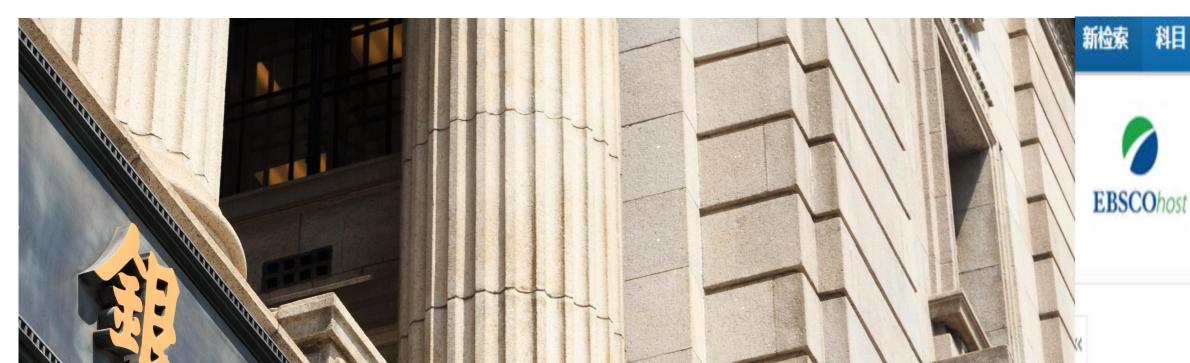
In reality, rarely does a manufacturing line produce a single product for sale to a single customer. Rather, a typical firm is likely to use its manufacturing facilities to produce a variety of different products for a variety of different customers and market segments. Manufacturer usually adopts a make-to-order approach to produce customised products, while maketo-stock approach to produce commodity products. Due to the diversity of products that are produced in a single manufacturing line, one single policy is unlikely to fit all the features of customer demand. Therefore, more and more manufacturers tend to adopt hybrid and dynamic make-to-order/make-to-stock policies.

Facilitated by advanced information technologies, many industries beyond the airlines and hotels have been applying









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Shared Office Space Becomes Marketing Hook: How banks are capitalizing on the co-working craze and building relationships with entrepreneurs



部分: Briefings

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WHEN CITIZENS BANK OF EDMOND in Oklahoma consolidated offices a year ago, Chief Executive Jill Castilla wasn't ready to sell the excess space -- and she had a novel idea about what to do with it. Inspired by her recent visits to some Silicon Valley offices and the Barclays fintech accelerator in New York, Castilla had her staff transform the vacated office into a 12,000-square-foot entrepreneurial center called Vault 405. Her hope is to provide about 200 small businesses shared work space and resources at affordable prices, fueling the local economy and customer relationships at the same time.

"We see this as an extension of the bank, providing a fertile ground for small-business growth," said Castilla, whose \$252 million-asset bank is in a historic suburb of Oklahoma City.

So-called co-working locations are popping up in cities around the country for entrepreneurs and small-business owners not yet in need of their own offices. Now some banks, especially those with extra real estate on their hands as a result of consolidation, are stepping into the co-working business to appeal to innovative, fledgling companies that perhaps could become the next tech giants.

More hanks are subletting or creating shared enaces herause digital hanking reduces the need for large branches, said Ken Thomas, a bank consultant and president of web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/Toolbar/DoRedirect?sid=7e0f0e83-03dd-4d09-84e7-76223a5caa34@sessionmgr104&vid=26&theDb=&theContentType=1e bank, he said.





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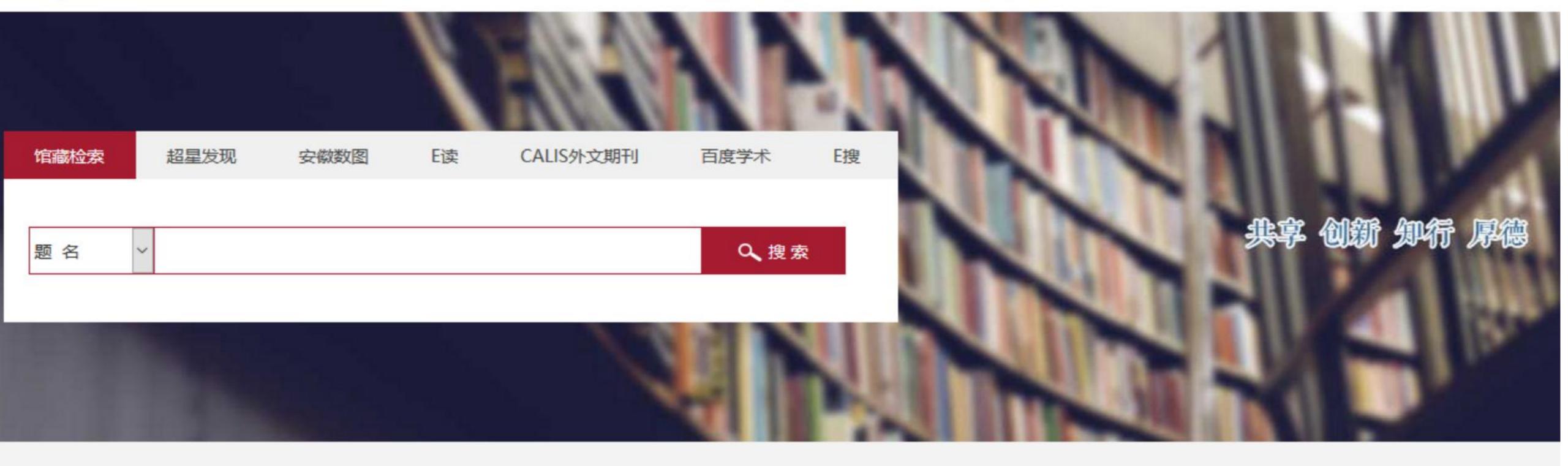


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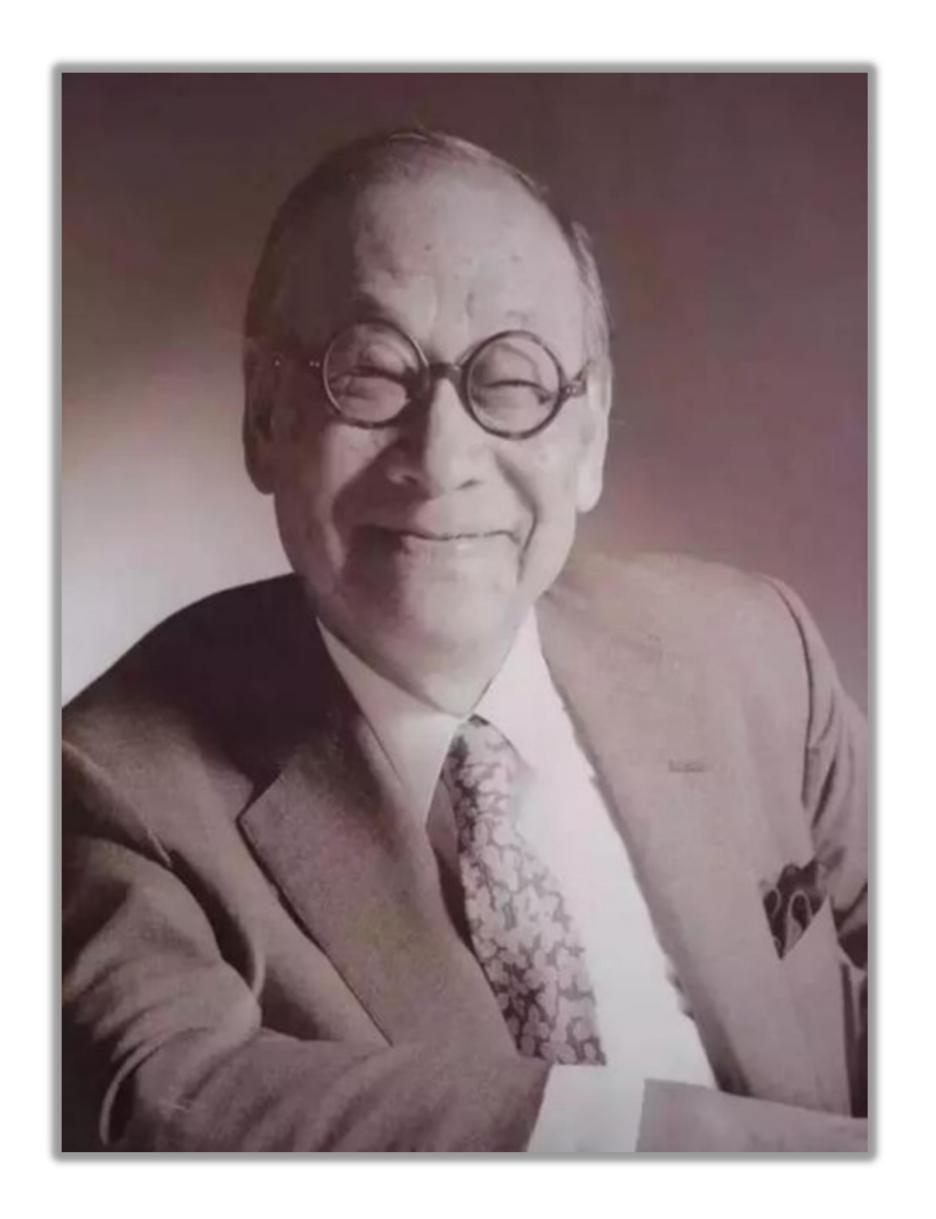
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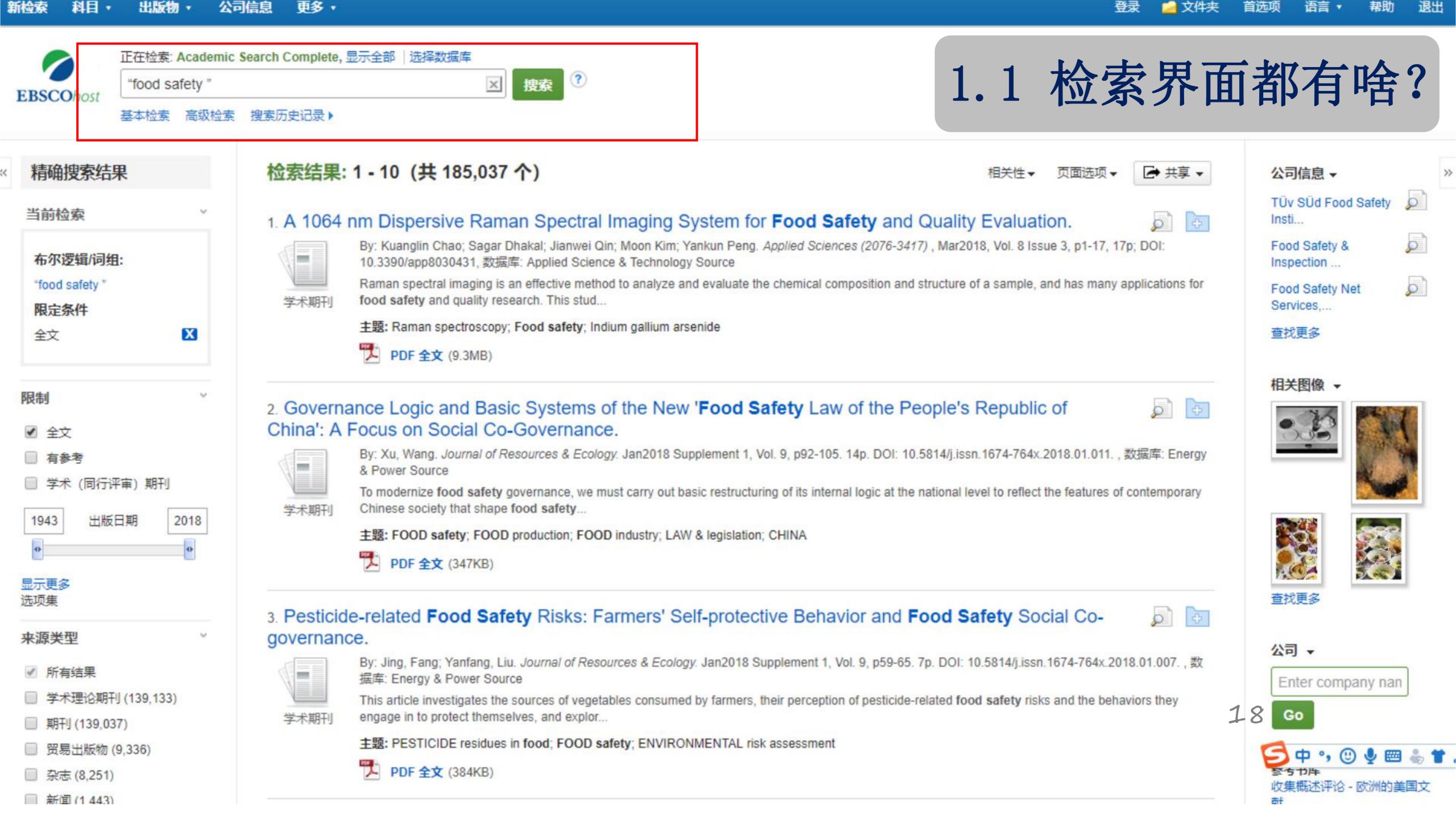
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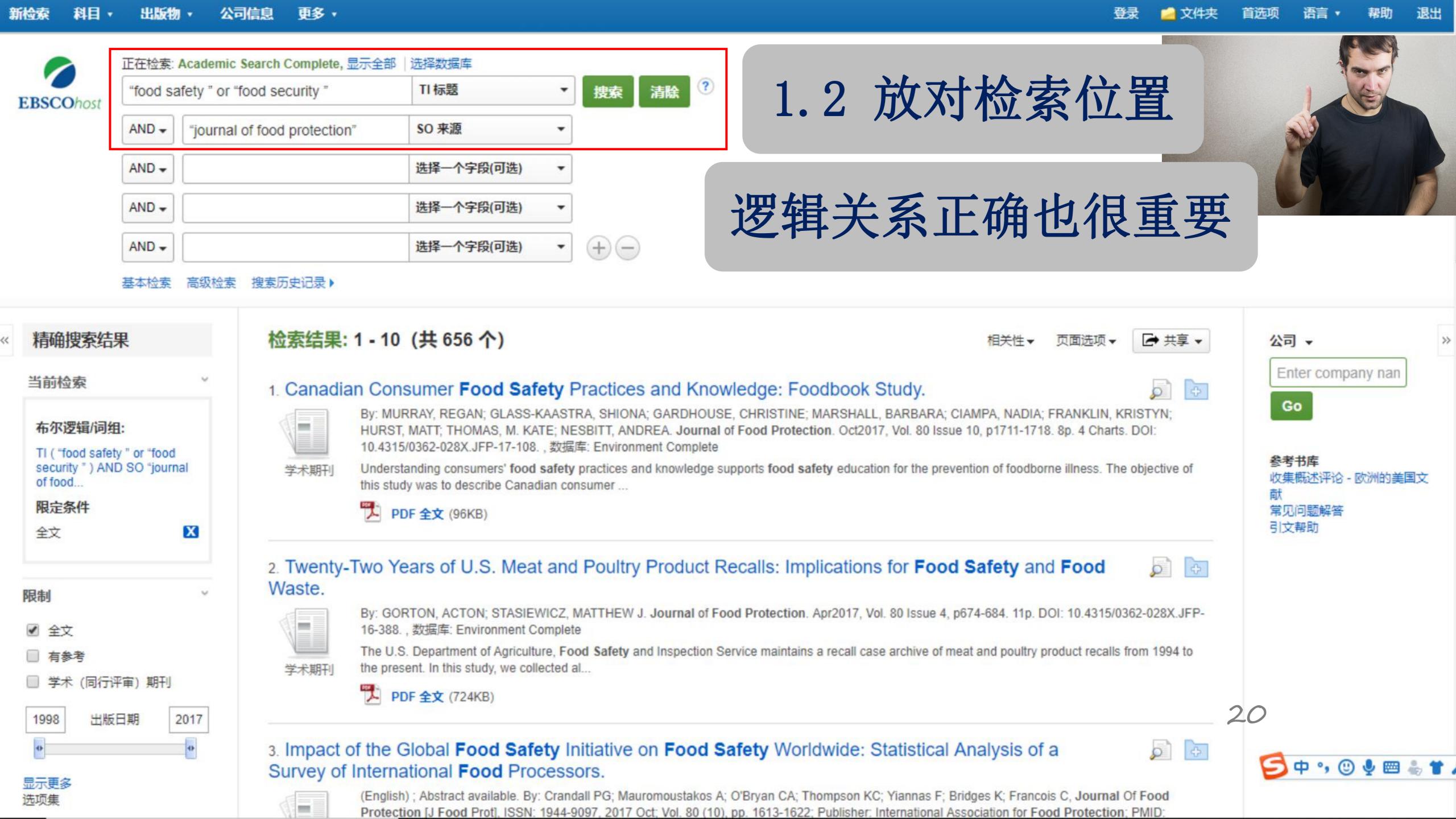
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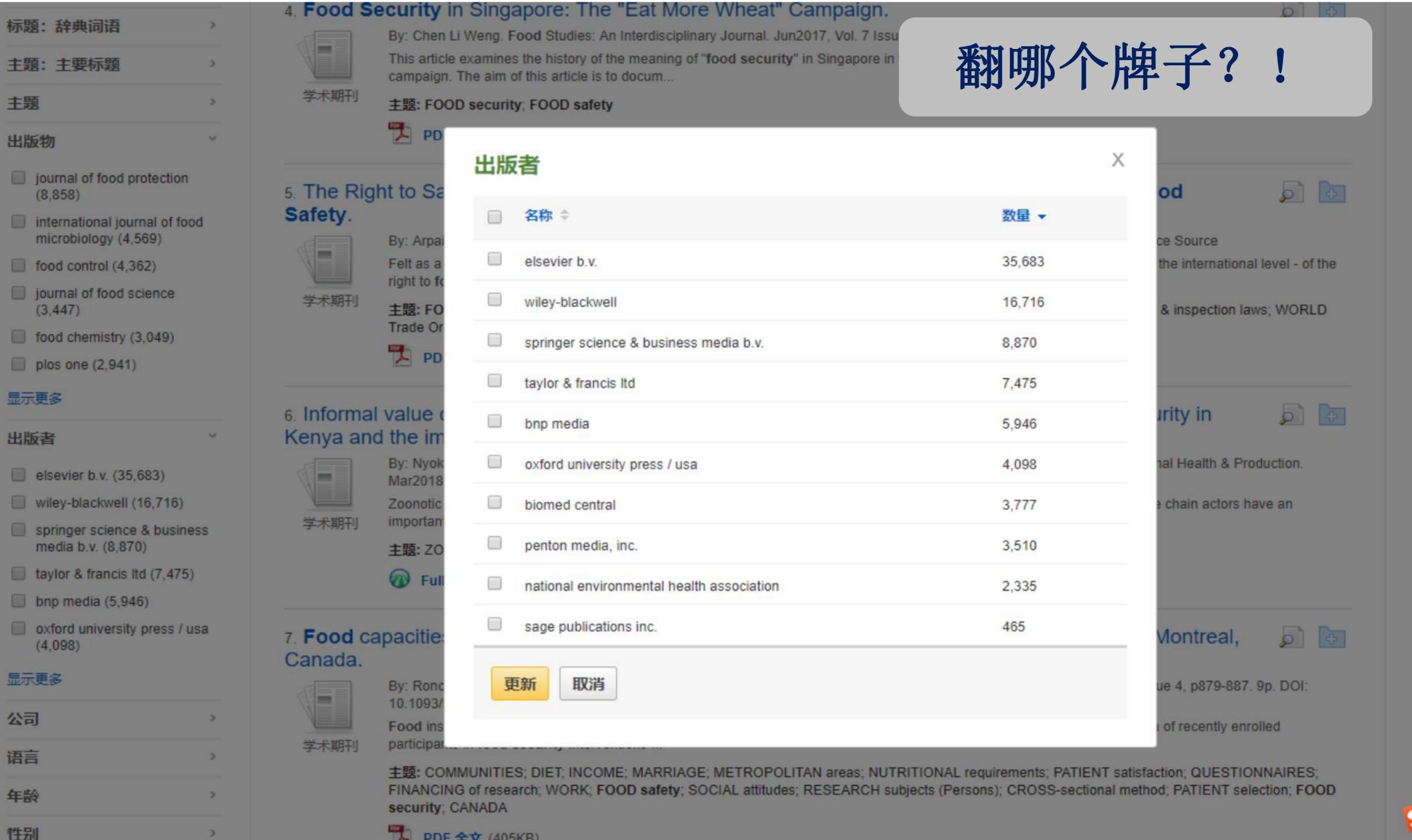
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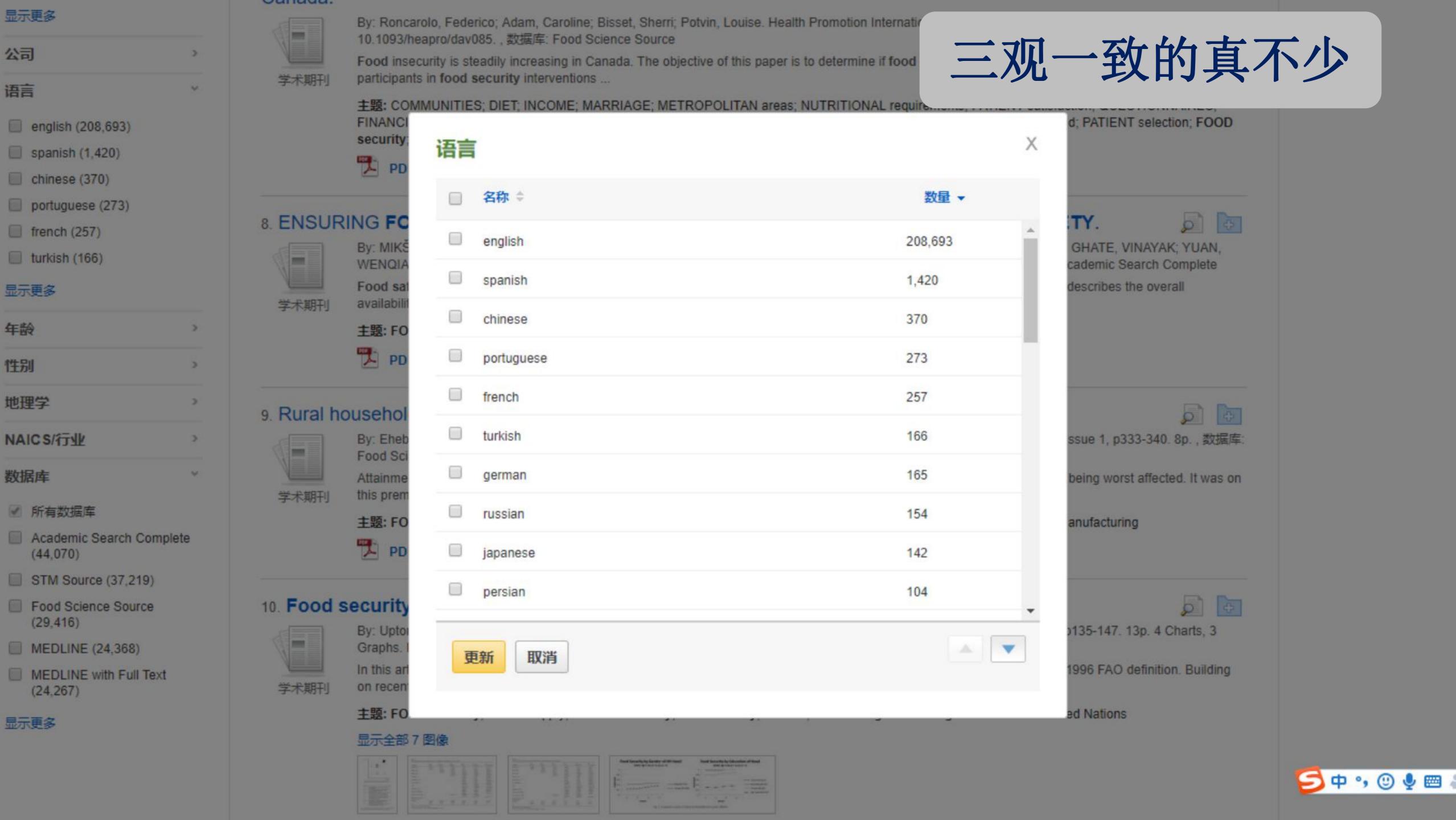
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International Business **Law**

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This article discusses the sources and content of the international business law. Trading nations have entered into a series of treaties and organizations to promote free trade and end discriminatory or isolationist practices. The WTO is the premier organization that negotiates and regulates agreements among nations. This article will take look at the processes that establish international business law and the general features of the law.

Keywords: Foreign direct investment; International business transactions; International Law; International Trade; Outsourcing; Treaty; World Trade Organization; Comparative advantage

Law > International Business Law Overview

International business is a critical part of the world economy that shapes the fortunes of individuals and entire nations. This article provides an overview of the sources, content and consequences of the "International business law" that regulates business across borders. The goal is to identify major themes, mechanisms and institutions that govern international business. International business law embraces many specific fields of practice

that relate to a wide array of business transactions. Each type of international commerce (export and import of goods and services, foreign direct investment, joint ventures, research and development arrangements, franchising, sale and distribution arrangements and licensing of intellectual property) has a distinct body of law.

To introduce the idea of international law it helps to start by contrasting it with domestic law. Domestic laws are law because a legislature has the power, under our political system, to pass legislation binding people within its jurisdiction. Accordingly, a court has the authority to apply the law. The power to do so comes from the sovereignty of the nation. A sovereign has supreme and ultimate authority over affairs and individuals within its borders and does not have to answer to any higher authority. Each nation is sovereign.

On the other hand, international law involves an arrangement between sovereign nations. As a matter of theory, it may seem strange that law could operate on sovereigns, when neither sovereign state has to account to any higher power and can ultimately behave as they wish. Law that does not have to be followed is no law at all, some would argue. However, despite this theoretical problem, nations do, in practice, obey international law.

International law arises from the willingness of each nation to bind itself. A nation will do so because adherence to the law is in its best interest. Generally, nations have a self interest in promoting a systematic rule of law to foster predictability and stability in international affairs over the long term. While other nations and international bodies often lack the authority to compel compliance, if a nation decides to behave contrary to an international law, there still may be consequences. The violating nation's image may be tarnished both at home and abroad, economic sanctions may be imposed; in short, the country could lose the benefit of reciprocal treatment from other nations.

When violations do occur they are rarely flagrant and not usually tolerated silently by others. Protest often breaks out due to perceived violations of international law. Violators themselves concede the authority and importance of the law by usually trying to explain their actions on legal grounds.

International law largely arises from three categories: general principles, customary international law and treaties. General principles are fundamental understandings common to the world's great legal systems. When an advocate can show that almost every nation agrees on a principle, then that principle can be elevated to a binding rule of international law. An example of a general principle would be the rule of good faith in international obligations. Of course, the more abstract a principle is, the easier it would be to find consensus, but the less useful it would be in practice to resolve a specific problem. This paradox limits the practical use of general principles to situations where a party cannot find a more concrete alternative.



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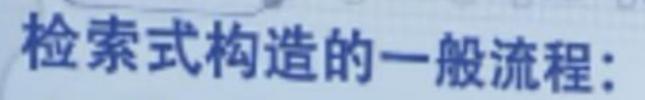
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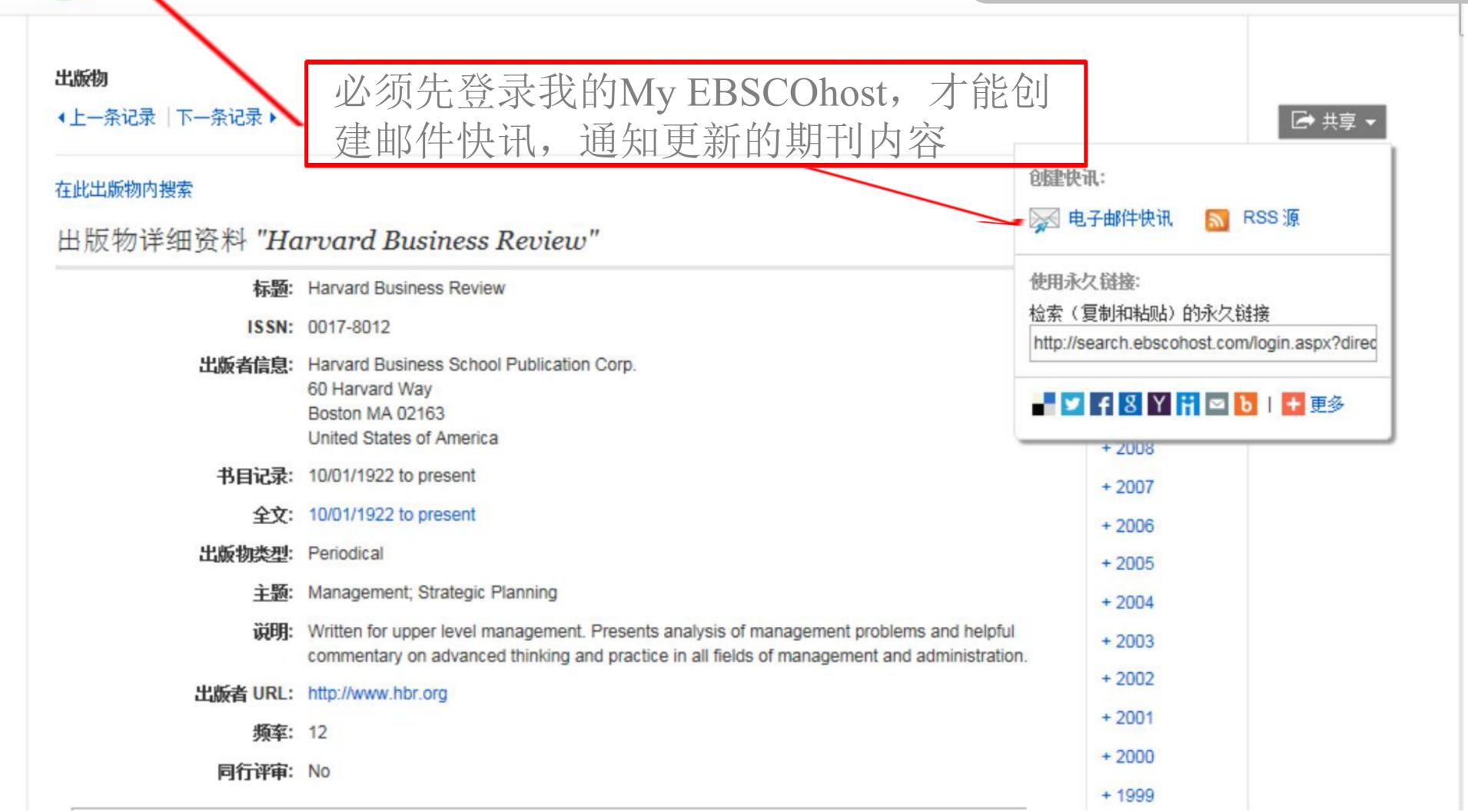








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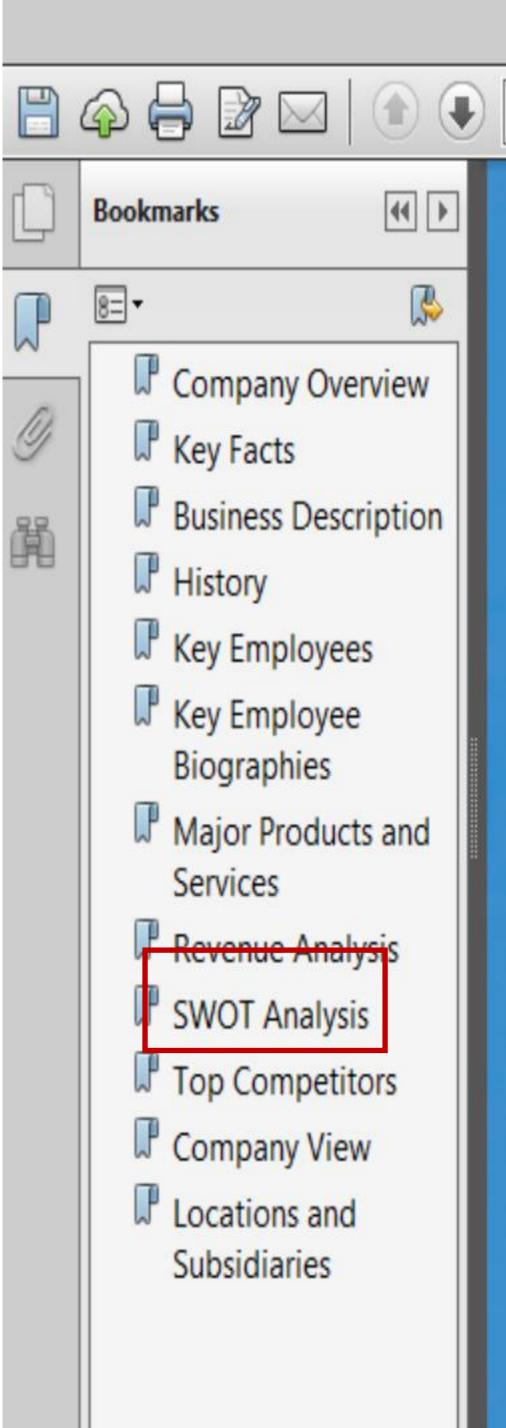
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0	2. Zhejiang Alibaba E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Zhejiang	China	

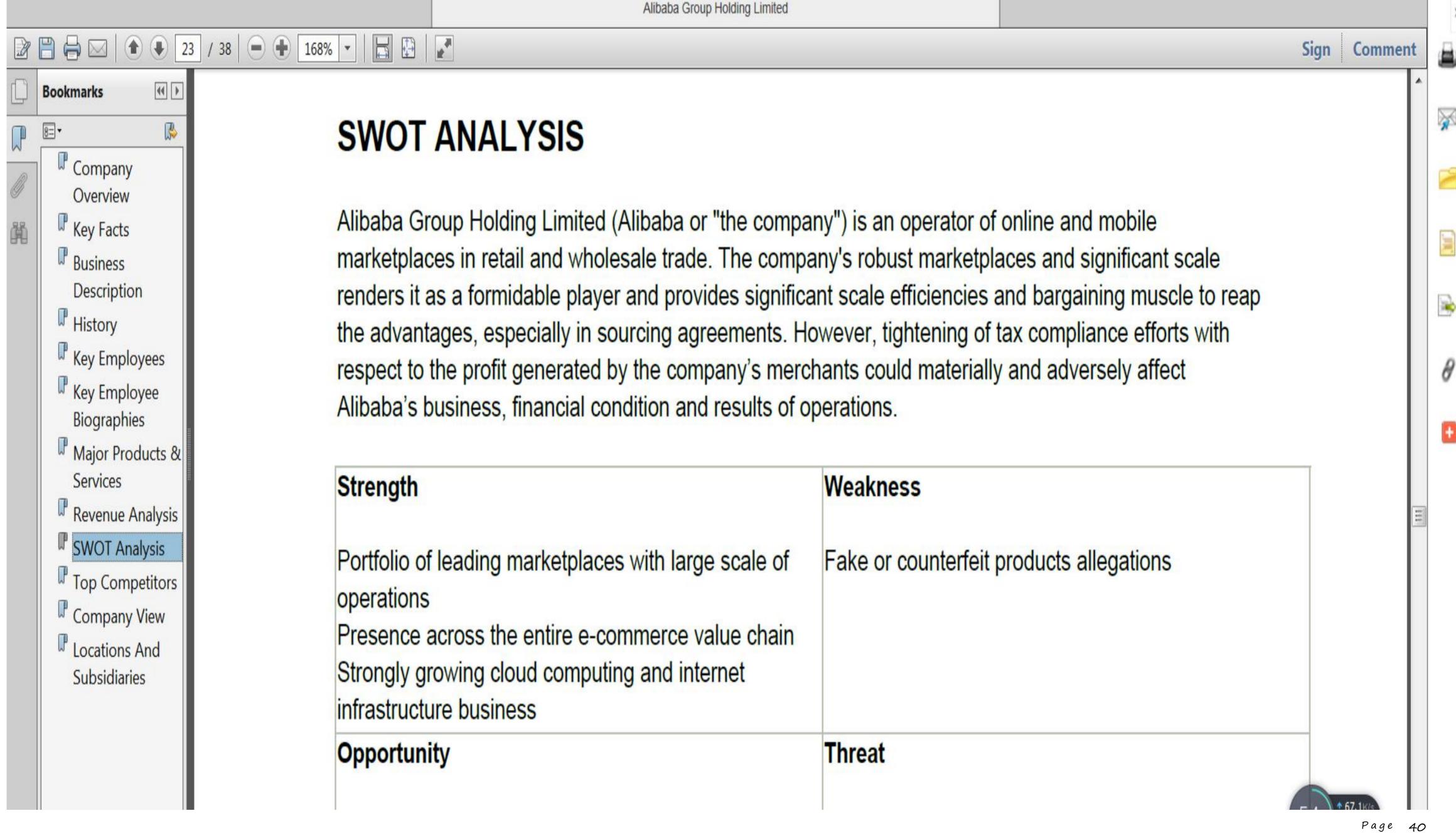
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Harvard FSS: New Media and Digital Marketing



Lecturers: Gupta, Sunil. Harvard Business School Faculty Seminar Series; 2010. Duration: 0:54:24. (AN: 1487c), 数据库: Business Videos Professor Sunil Gupta leads a discussion on digital marketing and new media. He discusses the impact of the Internet on marketing and commerce, selective advertising, pricing of items available o...

视频记录

主题: INTERNET marketing; TARGET marketing; WORLD Wide Web; ELECTRONIC commerce; INTERNET industry; INTERNET marketing; TARGET marketing; WORLD Wide Web; ELECTRONIC commerce; INTERNET industry



PDF 全文 / Video



Harvard FSS: Entrepreneurial Marketing







Lecturers: Lassiter III, Joseph B., Harvard Business School Faculty Seminar Series; 2003. Duration: 1:01:37. (AN: 4473c), 数据库: Business Videos In this lecture, Joseph B. Lassiter III looks at entrepreneurial finance within new business ventures, focusing on aspects of marketing. Several diagrams are presented on related issues such as t ...

主题: ENTREPRENEURSHIP; MARKETING; PARTNERSHIP; NEW business enterprises -- Finance; NEW business enterprises -- Marketing; RISK management; ENTREPRENEURSHIP; MARKETING; PARTNERSHIP; NEW business enterprises -- Finance; NEW business enterprises -- Marketing; RISK management



Video

INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURIAL FINANCE



Walter Kuemmerle





Supplemental materials to further enhance the teachings presented in FSS videos can be purchased through HBP at custserv@hbsp harvard edu

本人强项是阅读理解

Lecture Text

New Media and Digital Marketing Professor Sunil Gupta

(Edited for clarity)

Introduction

Good morning everyone. We still try to start the class on time. Thank you for coming. It's a wonderful opportunity to meet all of you guys. My name is Sunil Gupta. I don't know almost all of you because I'm relatively new at Harvard Business School. I joined the faculty three years ago. Before that, I was faculty at Columbia Business School for a long time. Currently I'm a professor of marketing and head of the marketing department here. And this is a topic of my research interest.



添加 (1-10)



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"404816 05: Students view the world's largest and most pungent flower known as "Amorphophallus titanum" or the "Titan Arum" May 2, 2002 in Kew Gardens, London. The flowering of this amazing giant of nature occurs very rarely. The flower shown has taken six years to flower and weighs approximately 200 pounds. (Photo by Graham Barclay/Getty Images)" -- Image Date: 2/5/2002, 数据库: Image Collection Location: Kew Gardens London United Kingdom @ Getty Images

主题: AMORPHOPHALLUS; FLOWERS; ROYAL Botanic Gardens, Kew



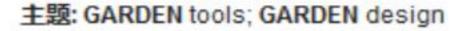
Spectacular Titan Arum Blooming At Kew Gardens LONDON - SEPTEMBER 30: Kew Gardens employee Lauren Bird Royal examines the flowering of the Titan Arum lily at the Botanical Gardens at Kew on September 30, 2005 in London, England. For the first time in horticultural history, the Titan Arum lily can be seen at all three active stages in its lifecycle - in flower, fruit and leaf. The flowering corm is nearly three metres tall and weighs 91kg and is very rarely seen outside of the rainforests of Sumatra, Indonesia. (Photo by Scott Barbour/Getty Images) -- Image Date: 30/09/2005 -- Image

Date: 30/09/2005, 数据库: Image Collection © Getty Images Europe

主题: AMORPHOPHALLUS; ROYAL Botanic Gardens, Kew



circa 1840: Various garden tools, and a plan of a garden. (Photo by Hulton Archive/Getty Images), 数据库: Image Collection







Rain gauge in garden, 数据库: Image Collection @ Getty Images



主题: PHOTOGRAPHY of gardens; RAIN gauges

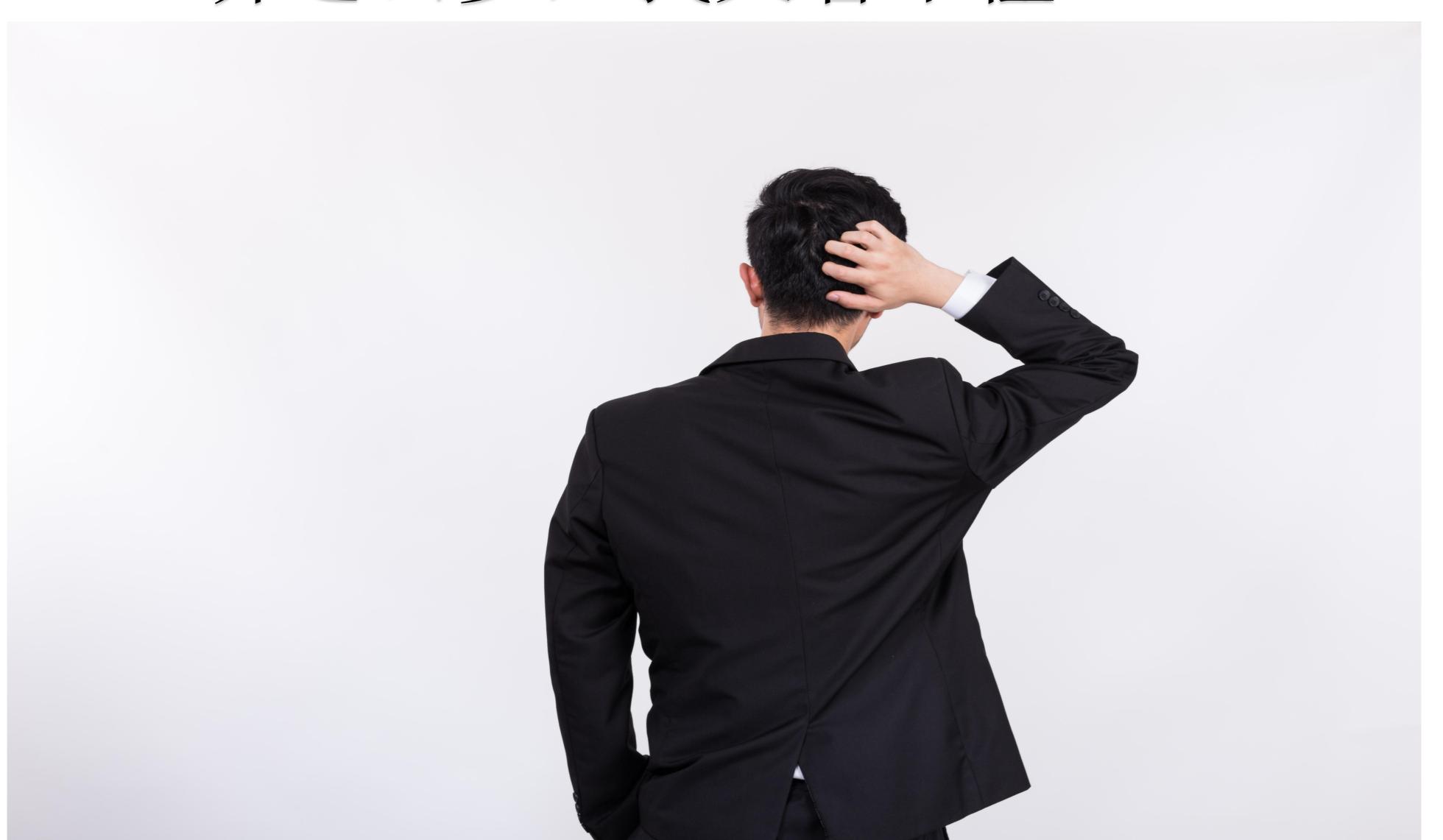


This is a flower bed of Impatiens. The flowers range in color from white to red and pink., 数据库: Image Collection © Getty Images

主题: IMPATIENS; BEDS (Gardens); PHOTOGRAPHY of plants



讲这么多,我又看不懂?!



选择语种	•	翻译
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International Business **Law**

内容

Law > International Business Law

Overview

Conclusion

Terms & Concepts

Bibliography

Suggested Reading



This article discusses the sources and content of the international business law. Trading nations have entered into a series of treaties and organizations to promote free trade and end discriminatory or isolationist practices. The WTO is the premier organization that negotiates and regulates agreements among nations. This article will take look at the processes that establish international business law and the general features of the law.

Keywords: Foreign direct investment; International business transactions; International Law; International Trade; Outsourcing; Treaty; World Trade Organization; Comparative advantage

Law > International Business Law Overview

International business is a critical part of the world economy that shapes the fortunes of individuals and entire nations. This article provides an overview of the sources, content and consequences of the "International business law" that regulates business across borders. The goal is to identify major themes, mechanisms and institutions that govern international business. International business law embraces many specific fields of practice

that relate to a wide array of business transactions. Each type of international commerce (export and import of goods and services, foreign direct investment, joint ventures, research and development arrangements, franchising, sale and distribution arrangements and licensing of intellectual property) has a distinct body of law.

To introduce the idea of international law it helps to start by contrasting it with domestic law. Domestic laws are law because a legislature has the power, under our political system, to pass legislation binding people within its jurisdiction. Accordingly, a court has the authority to apply the law. The power to do so comes from the sovereignty of the nation. A sovereign has supreme and ultimate authority over affairs and individuals within its borders and does not have to answer to any higher authority. Each nation is sovereign.

On the other hand, international law involves an arrangement between sovereign nations. As a matter of theory, it may seem strange that law could operate on sovereigns, when neither sovereign state has to account to any higher power and can ultimately behave as they wish. Law that does not have to be followed is no law at all, some would argue. However, despite this theoretical problem, nations do, in practice, obey international law.

International law arises from the willingness of each nation to bind itself. A nation will do so because adherence to the law is in its best interest. Generally, nations have a self interest in promoting a systematic rule of law to foster predictability and stability in international affairs over the long term. While other nations and international bodies often lack the authority to compel compliance, if a nation decides to behave contrary to an international law, there still may be consequences. The violating nation's image may be tarnished both at home and abroad, economic sanctions may be imposed; in short, the country could lose the benefit of reciprocal treatment from other nations.

When violations do occur they are rarely flagrant and not usually tolerated silently by others. Protest often breaks out due to perceived violations of international law. Violators themselves concede the authority and importance of the law by usually trying to explain their actions on legal grounds.

International law largely arises from three categories: general principles, customary international law and treaties. General principles are fundamental understandings common to the world's great legal systems. When an advocate can show that almost every nation agrees on a principle, then that principle can be elevated to a binding rule of international law. An example of a general principle would be the rule of good faith in international obligations. Of course, the more abstract a principle is, the easier it would be to find consensus, but the less useful it would be in practice to resolve a specific problem. This paradox limits the practical use of general principles to situations where a party cannot find a more concrete alternative.







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数据库: 研究入门 - 商业

那么这样呢??

国际商务法

法律>国际商法

概观

结论

条款和概念

参考书目

推荐阅读

内容



本文讨论的来源和内容的国际商业法。贸易国家已经签署了一系列条约和组织来促进自由贸易并结束歧视性或孤立主义的做法。世贸组织是谈判和管理各 国间协议的首要组织。本文将看看这个建立过程的国际商业法和一般特点规律。

关键词:外商直接投资:国际商业交易:国际法:国际贸易:外包:条约:世贸组织:比较优势

法律>国际商法

概观

国际商业是影响个人和整个国家财富的世界经济的重要组成部分。本文概述了管理跨境业务的"国际商业法"的来源,内容和后果。目标是确定管理国际 业务的主要主题,机制和机构。国际商业法涵盖了许多与各种商业交易相关的特定实践领域。每种类型的国际(商品和服务的出口和进口,外国直接投 资,合资企业,研究和开发安排,特许经营,销售和分销安排以及知识产权许可)具有明确的法律体系。

引进的想法国际法律它有助于通过与国内对比它来启动法律。国内法是法律,因为立法机关在我们的政治制度下有权通过其管辖范围内的人的立法。因 此,法院有权适用该法律。这样做的权力来自国家的主权。一个主权者对其境内的事务和个人拥有最高和最终的权力,并且不必回答任何上级当局。每个国家都是主权国家。

在另一方面,国际 法律涉及主权国家之间的安排。从理论上讲,法律可以在主权国家运作似乎很奇怪,因为主权国家都不得不对任何更高权力负责,最终可以按照自己的意愿行事。 不必遵循的法律根本就不是法律,有些人会说。然而,尽管这个理论问题,各国都在实践中,遵守国际法律。

国际 法律源于各民族的结合本身的意愿。一个国家会这样做,因为遵守法律符合最佳利益。一般来说,各国在促进的系统规则自身利益**的法律**,以促进可预测性和稳定性,在国际上 长期事务。虽然其他国家和国际机构往往缺乏权力强制遵守,如果一个国家决定的行为违反了国际 法律,仍然可能会有后果。违规国家的形象可能会在国内外受到损害,可能会实施 经济制裁; 总之, 该国可能会失去其他国家相互对待的好处。

当违规行为发生时,他们很少被公然掩盖,而且通常不会被他人默默忍受。抗议经常爆发因认为违反**国际 法律**。违规者自己通常会试图以法律理由解释他们的行为,从而承认**法律**的 权威性和重要性。

国际 法律在很大程度上源于三大类:一般原则,习惯**国际 法律**和条约。一般原则是世界伟大法律体系共同的基本理解。当倡导者可以表明几乎每个国家都同意一个原则时,那么这个 原则就可以被提升为一个有约束力的**国际法 规则**。一般原则的一个例子是**国际**诚信原则义务。当然,一个原则越抽象,就越容易找到共识,但实际上解决具体问题的用处就越小。这 种悖论将一般原则的实际应用限制在一方无法找到更具体的选择的情况下。

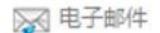
习惯**国际 法律**产生于持续进行**的国际**行为体包括国家,**国际**机构和**国际**商业组织。法院可考虑实践**的国际 法律**,如果主张可以表明,实践中已被普遍遵循,也已经被这些行动者所接 受的法律,而不是礼貌和方便。证明习惯国际 法是非常困难的,需要大量的证据。

工具























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双语例句

3.1 检索词翻译

3.2 网页文献翻译

Nasopharyngeal Airway: Insertion in Adul

Contents

Skill Competency Checklist

Reviewer(s)

By: Suzan E. Jaffe, RN, PhD, ARNP Edited by: Diane Pravikoff, RN, PhD, FAAN Cinahl Information Systems

Link to Nursing Practice and Skill

Standard Met/Initials					
	Prerequisite Skills				
	Knowledge of the indications, contraindications, and complications associated with inserting a nasopharyngeal airway (NA) insertion				
	Understanding of the nursing responsibilities involved with inserting and managing patients with an NA				
	Far iliarity with equipment and supplies necessary for inserting an NA (e.g., different sizes and types of NAs, water-soluble lubricant, suctioning set up, medications [e.g., topical phy lylephrine/Neo-Synephrine, 2% lidocaine gel])				
	Preparation				
	Reviews facility protocol for NA insertion, if one is available				
	Reviews treating clinician's order				
	Verifies completion of facility informed consent for non-emergent procedure				
	Verifies patient identity per facility protocol				
	Gathers necessary supplies and equipment for procedure:				
	 Nonsterile gloves; additional personal protective equipment (PPE; e.g., face mask, gown, eye protection) may be necessary if exposure to bodily fluids is anticipated NA, appropriately sized Suction source and equipment Tongue depressor or tongue blade Optional items include: Hypoallergenic tape Water soluble gel or 2% lidocaine gel Topical phenylephrine (Neo-Synephrine) Cotton balls, cotton-tipped swabs, and/or tissue 				

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标题: 气管插管,鼻气管: 辅助成人By: Schub E, Avital O, Pravikoff D, CINAHL护理指南, 2018年2月2日

数据库: 护理参考中心

气管插管, 鼻气管: 辅助成人

技能胜任力清单

作者: Eliza Schub, RN, BSN
Cinahl信息系统,加利福尼亚州格伦代尔
Orna Avital, RN, BSN, MBA
Cinahl信息系统,加利福尼亚州格伦代尔
编辑: Diane Pravikoff, RN, 博士, FAAN
Cinahl信息系统,加利福尼亚州格伦代尔

相关信息

- 技能
- 患者教育
- <u>CE</u>
- 法律案件

链接到护理实践和技能

标准Met /缩 写	能力领域
	先决条件技能
	了解气管插管是紧急气道管理的重要组成部分,并意识到气管插管(NTI)在保持气道通畅性,促进气体交换方面的作用以及为气体药物管理提供途径
	在涉及口腔,下颌骨,咽喉,喉和颈部的手术和手术中选择NTI作为插管优选路径的知识 意识到与NTI相关的禁忌症和并发症
	成人上呼吸道解剖和生理学知识
	熟悉设备(气管插管[NTT],喉镜和喉镜,鼻小号,脉搏血氧仪,吸气材料,呼吸机的类型和常见尺寸)
	了解协助成人NTI的护理责任,其中包括 • 维护安全和监测并发症
	• 组装必要的用品,设备和药物
	• 在插管期间根据需要协助主要临床医生
	• 与病人建立并维护非言语交流系统
	• 根据需要控制疼痛和监测镇痛,镇静和神经肌肉阻滞剂的水平
	• 为病人和家人提供情感/心理支持

执行手部卫生和个人防护装备

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如果有的话,并且随时间允许,向患者和家属介绍自我(例如,NTI是计划程序的一部分,而不是紧急干预措施);解释临床角色;评估患者和家属的应对能力以及对NTI的知识缺陷和焦虑

- 确定患者/家属是否需要特别关注沟通 (例如由于文盲,语言障碍或耳聋);如果他们在场,可以安排满足这些需求
 - 当语言障碍存在时,使用专业认证的医疗口译员,无论是亲自或通过电话
- 解释程序及其目的; 回答任何问题并根据需要提供情感支持
- 如果患者没有镇静, 辅助护士解释插管的目的至关重要, 并且无法说话是暂时的, 并且将在拔管时得到解决
- 解释说,如果使用袖带式NTT,除非NTT袖带没有适当充气,否则患者在插管时将无法说话
- 在程序开始前讨论和建立通信信号,或提供允许非语言交流的材料(例如,纸张,写字板,图表)
- 适当时,要求家属和其他访客离开病人的房间(例如,为了促进隐私和/或为手术准备环境)

使用设施批准的疼痛评估工具评估患者的一般健康状况,包括生命体征和他/她的疼痛程度

管理处方药物以诱导镇静并消除疼痛的感觉;坚持药物管理的六个"权利"-正确的患者,正确的药物,正确的剂量,正确的时间,正确的途径和正确的文件-以避免药物管理错误

准备鼻孔,咽和NTT

- 内侧鼻孔可以喷洒血管收缩剂
- 后咽可用麻醉剂(例如局部用苯佐卡因)
- 用水溶性或利多卡因凝胶润滑NTT尖端
 - 一些临床医生加温NTT的尖端以增加管的柔韧性,以减少NTT通过鼻粘膜时鼻出血的风险

病人的位置

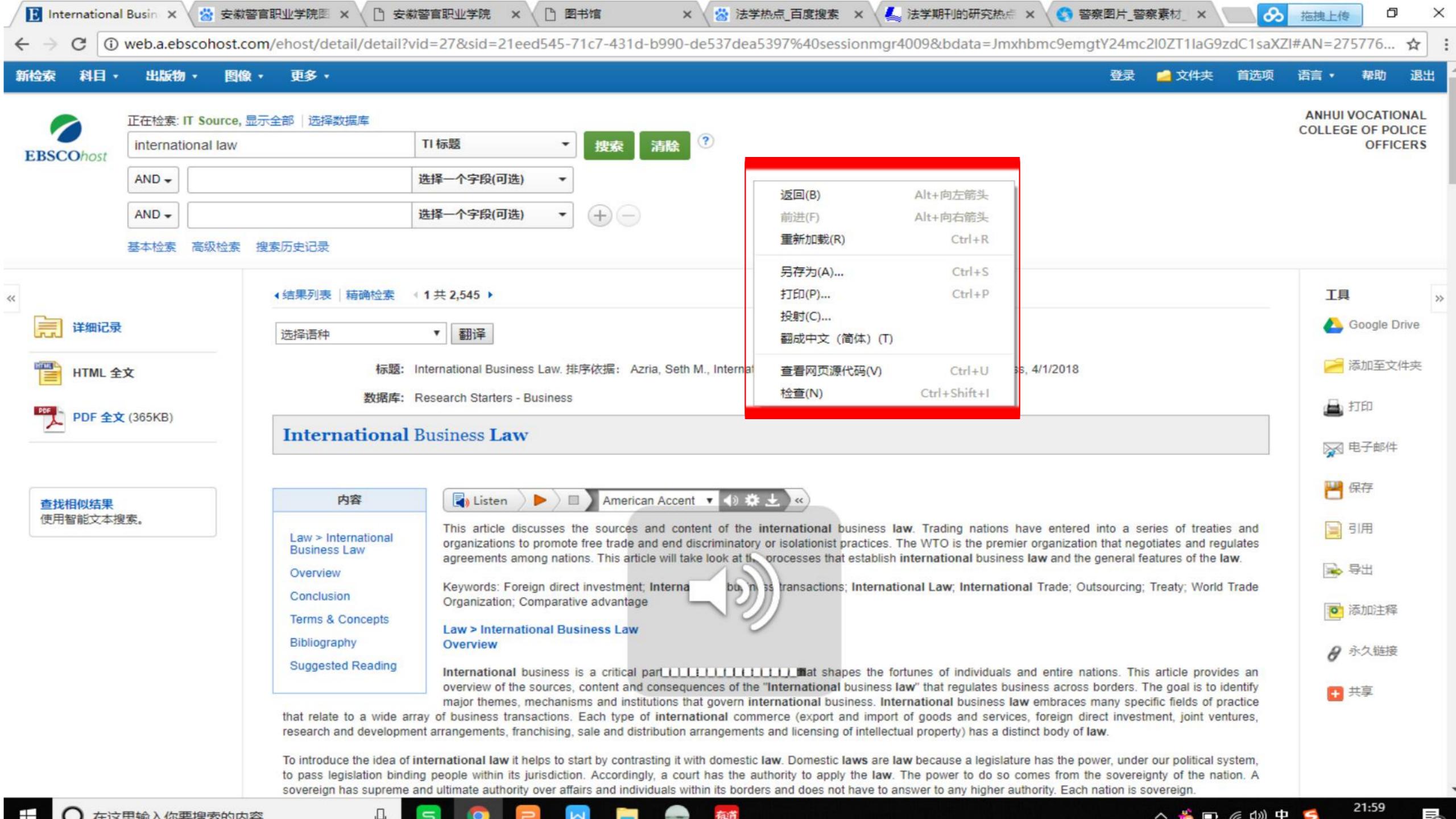
- 将床的高度定位为将插管患者的医生,并锁定床煞车
- 接受全身麻醉的患者通常处于仰卧位,头部处于"嗅"位置(即,将头部延伸至颈部并将颈部弯曲至身体上,以使口部,咽部和喉部解剖轴线对齐,并从喉咙后面抬起舌头),除非颈椎损伤或疾病被怀疑
 - 嗅探位置是插管的最佳位置,因为即使使用经鼻气管路径,当鼻管通过鼻咽和声带前进时,张开的口部允许临床医师在口腔内观察
- 如果患者没有镇静,最佳的患者位置可能坐直,因为它可以防止喉部向后坠落,就像仰卧位一样

对患者进行预氧化:通过一个自充气储液袋阀门面罩装置(如Ambu Bag)给患者多次快速喷气,该装置连接到设置在最大流量

协助临床医生进行

- NTI成人可视化,其步骤通常包括
 - 将润滑的 (带放气的袖带) 管插入右鼻孔,与脸部成直角并且沿着鼻通道的底部推进NTT,直到声门开口被可视化
- NTT轻微旋转并与声门开口对齐











查找相似结果 使用智能文本搜索。

◆结果列表 精确检索 (1 共 2,545)

选择语种 ▼ 翻译

标题: 国际商业法。排序依据: Azria, Seth M., 国际商法-研究创业者事务, 4/1/2018

数据库: 研究入门 - 商业

国际商务法

法律>国际商法

概观

结论

条款和概念

参考书目

推荐阅读

内容



本文讨论的来源和内容的国际商业法。贸易国家已经签署了一系列条约和组织来促进自由贸易并结束歧视性或孤立主义的做法。世贸组织是谈判和管理各国间协议的首要组织。本文将看看这个建立过程的国际商业法和一般特点规律。

关键词: 外商直接投资; 国际商业交易; 国际 法; 国际贸易; 外包; 条约; 世贸组织; 比较优势

法律>国际商法

概观

国际商业是影响个人和整个国家财富的世界经济的重要组成部分。本文概述了管理跨境业务的"国际商业法"的来源,内容和后果。目标是确定管理国际业务的主要主题,机制和机构。国际商业法涵盖了许多与各种商业交易相关的特定实践领域。每种类型的国际(商品和服务的出口和进口,外国直接投资,合资企业,研究和开发安排,特许经营,销售和分销安排以及知识产权许可)具有明确的法律体系。

引进的想法**国际 法律**它有助于通过与国内对比它来启动**法律。**国内<mark>法是法律,</mark>因为立法机关在我们的政治制度下有权通过其管辖范围内的人的立法。因此,法院有权适用该**法律。**这样做的权力来自国家的主权。一个主权者对其境内的事务和个人拥有最高和最终的权力,并且不必回答任何上级当局。每个国家都是主权国家。

在另一方面,**国际 法律**涉及主权国家之间的安排。从理论上讲,**法律**可以在主权国家运作似乎很奇怪,因为主权国家都不得不对任何更高权力负责,最终可以按照自己的意愿行事。 不必遵循的**法律**根本就不是**法律**,有些人会说。然而,尽管这个理论问题,各国都在实践中,遵守**国际 法律**。

国际 法律源于各民族的结合本身的意愿。一个国家会这样做,因为遵守法律符合最佳利益。一般来说,各国在促进的系统规则自身利益的法律,以促进可预测性和稳定性,在国际上 长期事务。虽然其他国家和国际机构往往缺乏权力强制遵守,如果一个国家决定的行为违反了国际 法律,仍然可能会有后果。违规国家的形象可能会在国内外受到损害,可能会实施 经济制裁; 总之,该国可能会失去其他国家相互对待的好处。

当违规行为发生时,他们很少被公然掩盖,而且通常不会被他人默默忍受。抗议经常爆发因认为违反**国际 法律**。违规者自己通常会试图以法律理由解释他们的行为,从而承认**法律**的权威性和重要性。

国际 法律在很大程度上源于三大类:一般原则,习惯**国际 法律**和条约。一般原则是世界伟大法律体系共同的基本理解。当倡导者可以表明几乎每个国家都同意一个原则时,那么这个原则就可以被提升为一个有约束力的**国际法 规则**。一般原则的一个例子是**国际**诚信原则义务。当然,一个原则越抽象,就越容易找到共识,但实际上解决具体问题的用处就越小。这种悖论将一般原则的实际应用限制在一方无法找到更具体的选择的情况下。

习惯**国际 法律**产生于持续进行**的国际**行为体包括国家,**国际**机构和**国际**商业组织。法院可考虑实践**的国际 法律**,如果主张可以表明,实践中已被普遍遵循,也已经被这些行动者所接受**的法律**,而不是礼貌和方便。证明习惯**国际 法**是非常困难的,需要大量的证据。

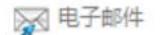
虽然法院可能承认**国际 法律**根据上面提到的方法,大头**国际**商业法来源于国家称为条约之间的书面协议。实际上,条约是**国际**商业法。相对于一般原则和习惯**国际 法**,条约具体并经

工具











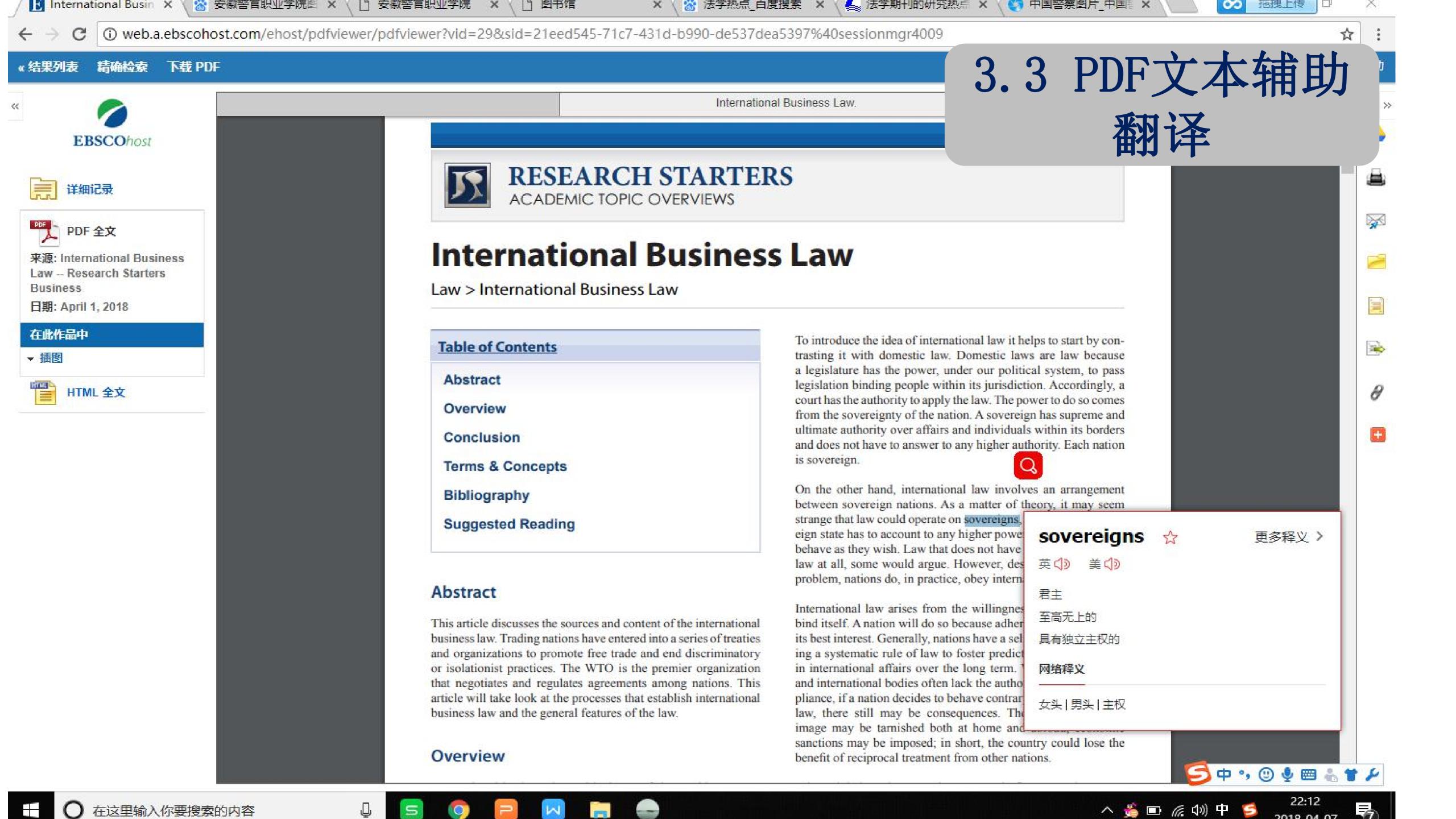








+ 共享





查找数据库和电子资源

不确定要使用哪个数据库? 查看研究指南,了解图书馆员的研究技巧。

数据库名称	关键词	学科
据库名称:		

主要数据库

学术搜索总理 (EBSCOhost)

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谷歌学术

JSTOR

MLA国际书目 (EBSCOhost)

Nexis Uni (是LexisNexis Academic)

牛津英语词典, 第3版

ProQuest论文和论文

PsycINFO (EBSCOhost)

PubMed (MEDLINE)

Web of Science

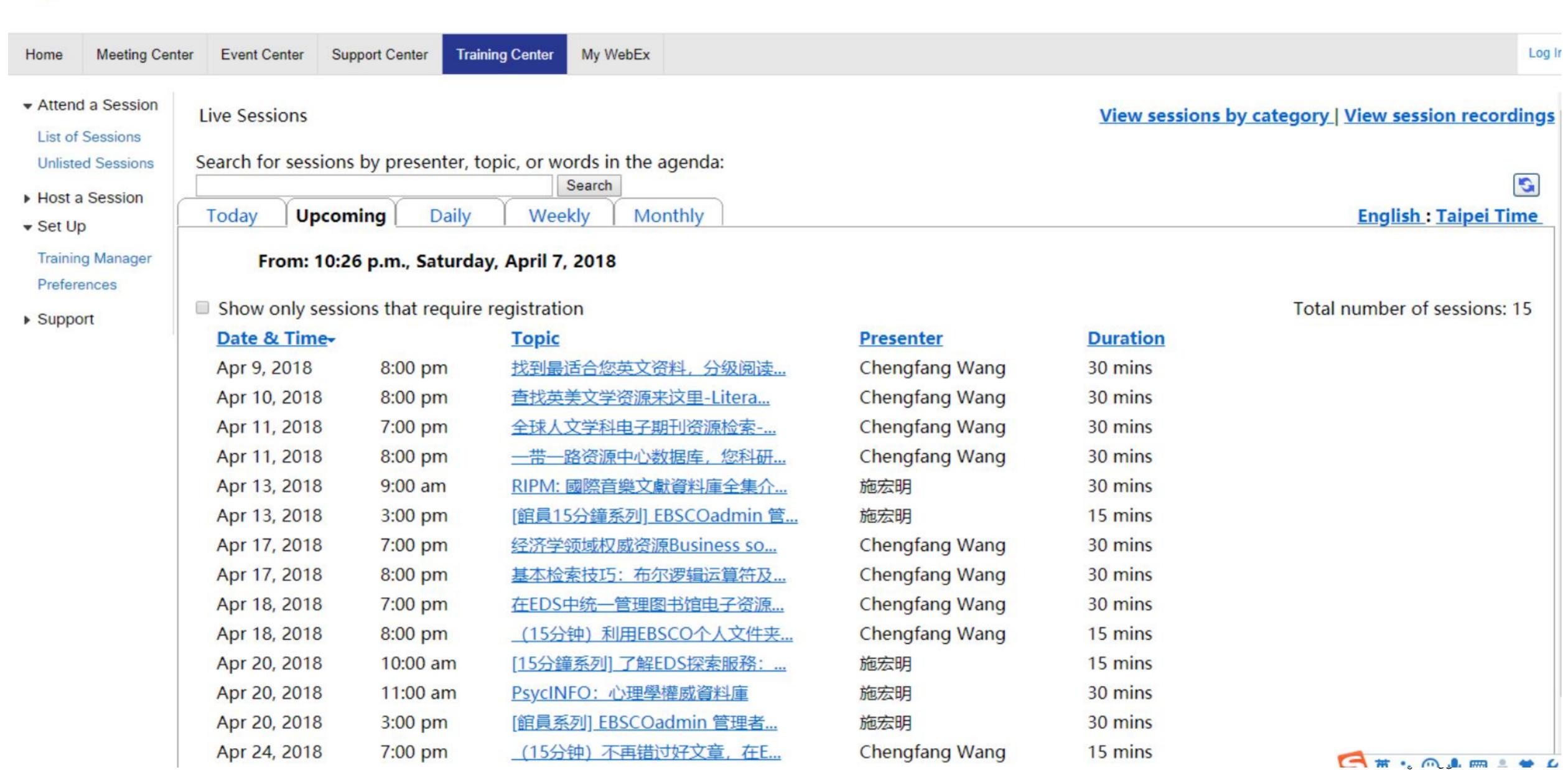
WorldCat (FirstSearch)

新数据库

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4.1 万一整不明白了? 特殊限制条件用于 STM Source 文献类型 出版物类型 全部 Academic Journal Article Book Chapter Book Book Review Encyclopedia 语言 NAICS/行业代码 全部 English 公司实体 Spanish French 邓百氏编号 股票代码 搜索







2018全球十大突破性技术,哪些将改变你的生活?

原创 2018-04-08 「得到」 罗辑思维

引言

《麻省理工技术评论》每年都会发布一份"全球十大突破性技术榜单"。在科技圈,它被称为"预言之书",很多上榜的技术都成为了改变世界的科技。

今年的榜单出来后,「得到」作者马徐 骏,抢先进行了解读。一起看看哪些新 技术将改变我们的未来。



4. 巴别鱼耳塞

这是谷歌提供的一个实时翻译工具,很好地解决了语言交流的障碍。在科幻小说《银河系漫游指南》中,作者幻想过一种塞进耳朵就可以听懂别人说话的鱼,就叫巴别鱼。耳塞的名字就取自该小说。

试想一下:只要戴上耳塞,就能瞬间听懂周围人的外语,是多么美妙。虽然目前这个产品还不完善,但《麻省理工技术评论》认为,这个耳塞展示了实时翻译的前景。

●●●●○ 中国移动 令 16:19② イ ※ 36% ■ ・・・✓ 返回罗辑思维●●●●○ 中国移动 令 16:19

人类热力发电领域的技术革命,更会改 变当前全球碳排放和碳交易的格局。

《大西洋月刊》《时代周刊》《财富》 《经济学人》《发现》《福布斯》…… 这些世界顶级的优秀杂志,专栏<u>《马徐</u> <u>骏·世界名刊速读》</u>,都会第一时间为 你解读其中的精华。

带你走出信息壁垒,了解政治、文化、 经济领域最有料的话题,获取精英观察 视野。

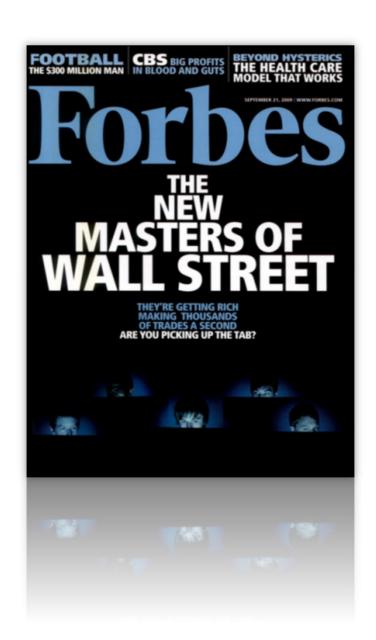
订阅指南

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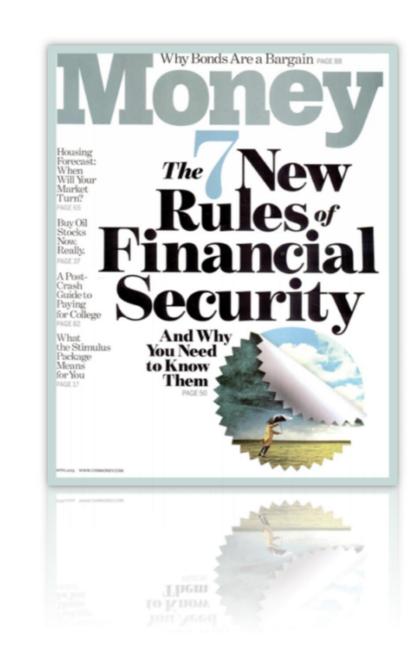






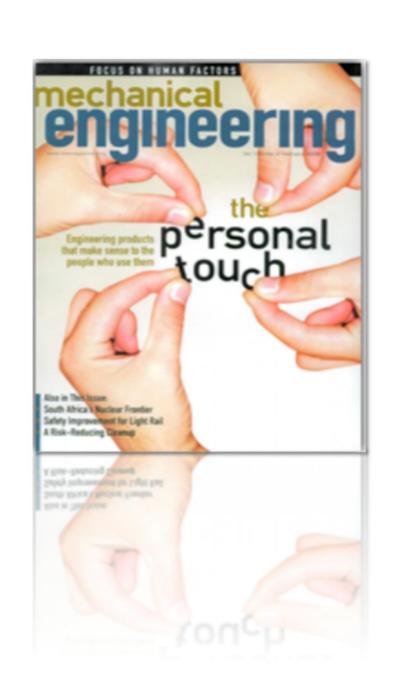


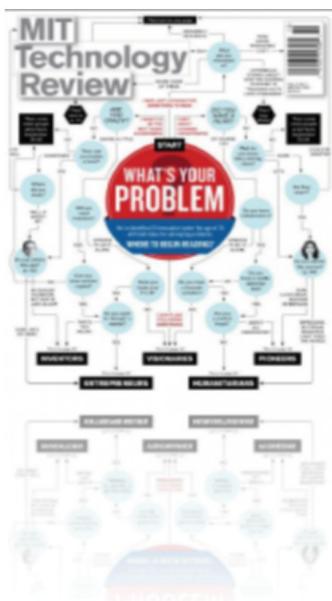
















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