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Category:Pusha T albums Category:2005 mixtape albums Category:Drama (rapper) albums Category:Albums produced by Swizz Beatz Category:Albums produced by DJ ScratchLow current flow into the tissues of the body increases the efficiency of many medical devices such as pacemakers, defibrillators, and cochlear implants. The flow of current into or out of a tissue is referred to as current injection or current extraction. The current injection and extraction should be as small as possible to minimize discomfort and tissue damage. Current flow can occur through a conductor or electrode at a specific voltage level; the power supply will have sufficient current for the application and is the voltage source. The tissue and electrode/conductor couple to produce a circuit. The power supplied will equal the current multiplied by the resistance of the circuit and will be dissipated in the tissue or electrode/conductor, whichever has the lower resistance. For example, current can be induced in a tissue by a large voltage applied at the distal end of an electrode. The induced voltage is proportional to the product of the current density in the tissue and the total impedance in the circuit. The induced voltage is proportional to the product of the current density in the tissue and the total impedance in the circuit. For an electrode with a resistance of 100.OMEGA. and a total impedance of 10.OMEGA., the induced voltage at a tissue resistance of 1.0.OMEGA. is 1000.OMEGA. if the current density is 2 mA/cm.sup.2 and 10.0.OMEGA. if the current density is 5 mA/cm.sup.2. One method for inducing large currents in a tissue is through the use of a large voltage source at the distal end of an electrode. This method has been used, for example, to produce currents in the order of hundreds of milliamperes in tissues of various animal models to provide a "focal-field" of ablative energy for soft tissue ablation. One problem with this method is that the application of a large voltage across the distal end of the electrode may be painful to the patient. Also, a large voltage must be applied to achieve the high currents and, thus, the current extraction efficiency is low.Global and regional myocardial deformation in aortic stenosis: prevalence, predictors and clinical impact. Myocardial deformation is a novel index to quantify left

Category:1991 births Category:Living people Category:American rappers Category:American hip hop record producers Category:Musicians from Atlanta Category:21st-century American rappers Category:21st-century American male musicians1. Technical Field The invention relates to electrical switches, and particularly to an automotive electrical switch arrangement adapted to serve as both a turn signal switch and as an interior rear-view mirror switch for the driver's side of a vehicle. 2. Background Information A known automotive electrical switch, such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,491,557, includes a housing having a spring-biased metal arm which is movable between two positions. The switch also includes a manually actuatable lever mounted on the housing and biased to move the arm against the spring bias to the first position when the lever is pushed to its normal rest position. When the lever is returned to its normal rest position, the arm is moved against the spring bias to the second position. When the switch is mounted on a trim plate, a bolt passes through the arm, so that when the bolt is screwed into or out of a head of a mounting stud, the arm is moved between its two positions. The switch disclosed in the U.S. Pat. No. 4,491,557 has a number of shortcomings. For example, while the design of the arm is such that the arm can be formed of a unitary piece of stamped metal, the size and shape of the arm requires that the arm be manufactured using a number of separate components. This necessitates multiple assembly steps. The multiple assembly steps also result in assembly problems because the assembled components are made of different materials and therefore tend to be heavier and bulkier than if the parts of the arm were all formed of the same material. Further, as described above, when the switch is mounted on a vehicle, the lever is biased to its normal rest position by a spring, and the spring has a natural state of rest where the arm is in the first position. The arm is moved to the second position against the force of the spring when the lever is manually actuated to the second position. In the prior design, the force required to move the arm from the first to the second position is therefore always imposed by the spring, with a consequent disadvantage that when the vehicle is standing in an idle position, the arm remains in the first position and the turn signal switch is not turned on, even though the lever is pushed to 2d92ce491b