

Special Economic Zones

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are designated areas within a country that are subject to different economic regulations and policies. They are often established to attract foreign investment, promote exports, and stimulate economic growth. SEZs typically offer tax incentives, simplified customs procedures, and other benefits to businesses operating within their boundaries. The concept of SEZs has been widely adopted by many countries, including China, India, and the United States. In China, SEZs were established in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and they played a crucial role in the country's economic reform and opening-up process. In India, SEZs were established in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and they have become an important part of the country's economic strategy. In the United States, SEZs were established in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and they have become an important part of the country's economic strategy. SEZs have also been established in other countries, such as Brazil, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. The success of SEZs depends on a variety of factors, including the quality of infrastructure, the availability of skilled labor, and the effectiveness of government policies. SEZs can be a powerful tool for promoting economic growth and development, but they must be carefully managed to ensure that they are effective and sustainable.

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THEORY OF THE MIND

- Theory of mind is the ability to understand other people's feelings and thoughts.
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MRI Brain sequences

Video # 2

* pulse sequence: radio frequency + acquisition

- (1) give energy (excite proton spin)
- (2) turn off
- (3) observation of energy you get back

difference in relaxation: contrast

T₁ vs. T₂

1) within a sequence

• water, fat: opposite signal intensities

2) between a sequence (T₁ vs T₂)

• given substance: opposite intensities

T₁

- fat is bright (white) ⊗
- water: dark
- new blood: bright ⊗

useful for

- anatomical detail
- vascular changes + C
- disruption blood, brain barrier

T₂

- fat is dark
- water = white (CSF) .. in center
- flow = dark (blood vessel where high velocity)

useful for

- anatomical detail (CSF space)
- most lesions
- can't distinguish lesion from CSF

notn
bright

FLAIR

• fluid attenuation inversion recovery

- T₂: free-flowing water (CSF) is dark
- non free-flowing water is white
- fat is dark

difference between T₂

WIP/WI

- same as T₂
- delineation of lesion near ventricles
- edema: bright

CONTRAST

GRE → like T₁, but clear up hemorrhage

- gradient echo
- paramagnetic substances: dark
 - blood
 - calcium
 - other metals
 - Wilson's metal... (Cu)

MRP/WI

- early hemorrhage
- old hemorrhage

DWI

→ measures Brownian motion of H₂O molecules

- diffusion weighted imaging
- pick up on early ischemia (stroke) / abscess / seizure
- perform quickly

FLC/DI

- fluid restriction: bright (cytotoxic edema)

DWI: multiple images
intended to give you one.
ADC = one image, T2: paracalled on top

- in area of ischemia
- cells begin to start swelling
- cytotoxic edema

extracellular space
begins to shrink

- MRI correlate findings w/ ADC
- fluid restriction = dark
- rule on "T2 shine through"

↓
this less space... so bright

↳ can trick into thinking
there is edema

apparent diffusion coefficient

- fluid restriction would be dark

↳ prevent...?

lots more... many more ones covered

know Academy
videos... for
actual diagnosis
can watch...