
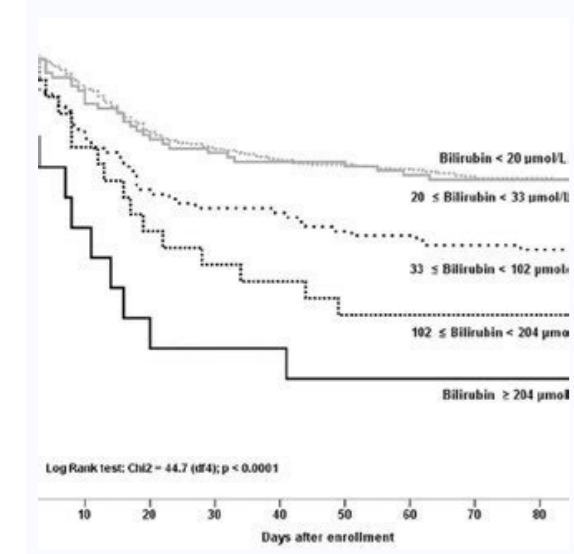


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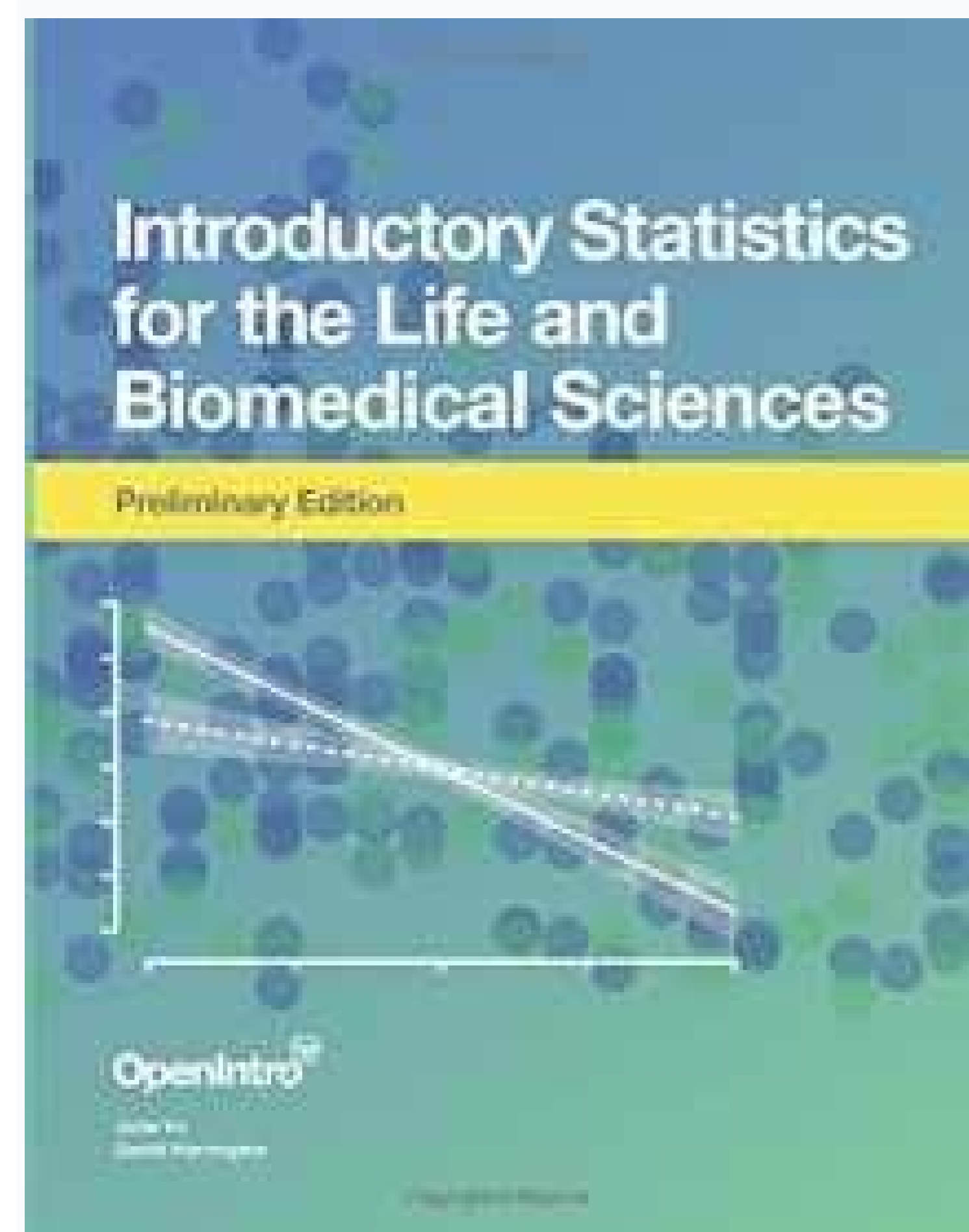


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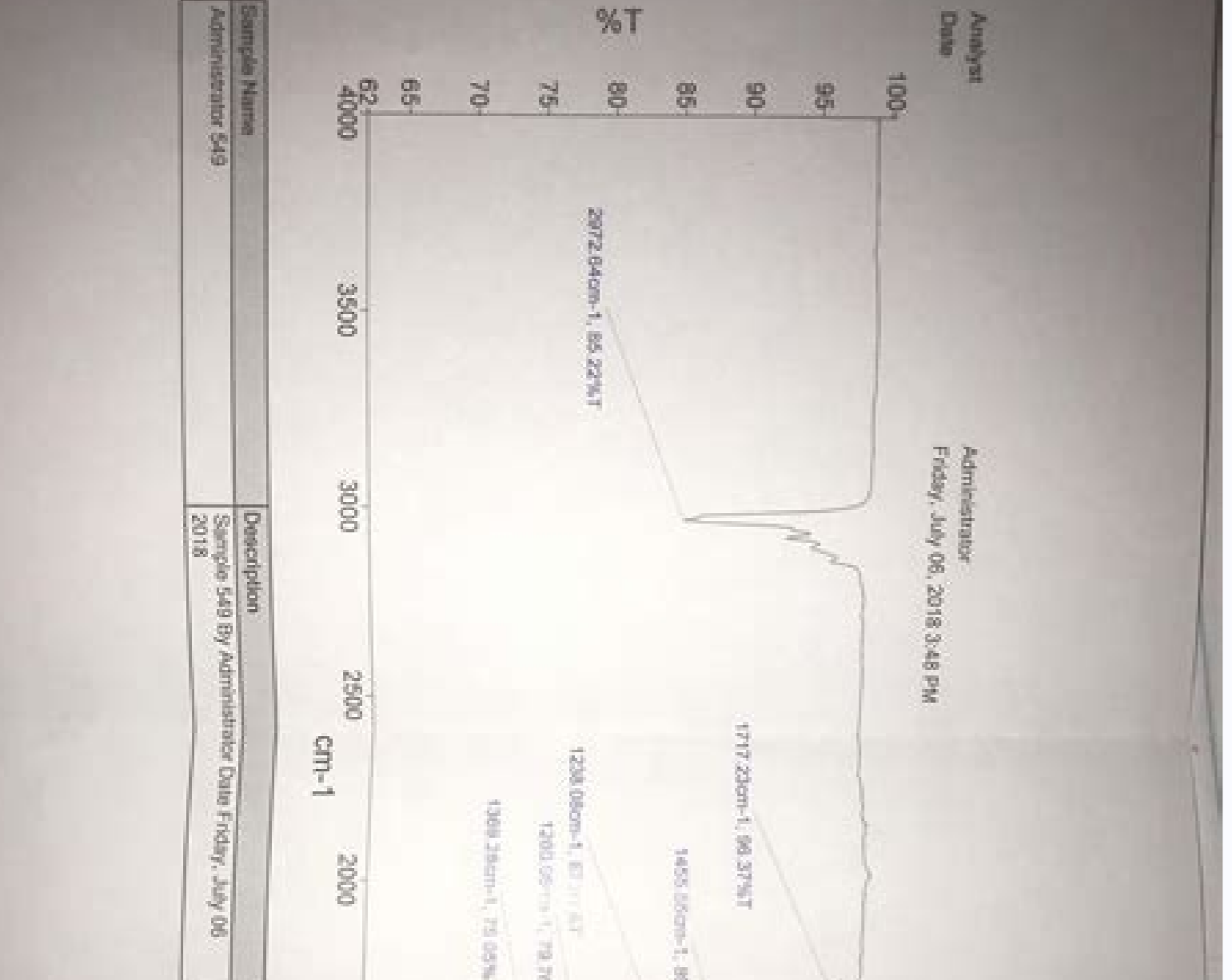
Human papilloma virus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer. A vaccine has been developed to protect girls and women from HPV.

Describe how giving this vaccine leads to production of antibody against HPV. [4 marks]

1. Vaccine contains HPV antigen
2. Antigen displayed on phagocytes = antigen presenting cells
3. Specific T helper cell binds to antigen and is activated, stimulating a specific B cell
4. B cell divides rapidly by mitosis to form clones to give B plasma cells
5. B plasma cells produce antibody



Participant Number	Age	Gender	Site
1	62	M	Site 1
2	65	F	Site 2
3	70	M	Site 1
4	75	F	Site 2
5	80	M	Site 1
6	85	F	Site 2
7	90	M	Site 1
8	95	F	Site 2
9	100	M	Site 1



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8	95	F	Site 2
9	100	M	Site 1

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Again, these results were kept unchanged when the "Tubborn" element was omitted from the irritability scale (see Figure S1 in the online data supplement), Figure 2. In time 1, a 4-point response format (which goes from "" It was never used "always" to allow discrimination at the bottom of the spectrum. In previous longitudinal analyses (10 e - 12, 28), it has been shown that the testaruda elements are significantly related to ADHD and behavioral problems, while the hrient elements were preferential predictors of more aggressive behavioral problems and intensive and non-emotional traits. The G1219 study is a longitudinal study of 3,640 twins and teenage brothers (ages 12 years in initial contact). Similarly, the relationship between the testarous/hiring behaviors in time 1 and crime in time 2 was explained through the genetic association of the testaroud/hirnt behaviors and crime in time 1. However, the modest internal consistency of scales would reduce the power to detect differences. (Am J Psychiatry 2012; 169: Original article: 47-54). there was an error in order of the results in the description of one of the results in the summary. We discovered that the relationship between irritability and depression is largely explained by common genes. Robust standard error estimators (sandwich) were used in STATA (StataCorp, College Station, Tex.). To take into account the dependence of twin observations. The twin design compares the degree of similarity between monozygotic (comparing 100% of its genes) and dizygotic twins (on average sharing 50% of its genes). As shown in Table 1, with the exception of the cross-load "ART of ARGUE/ MUCHO ", all the clearly charged in the irritable ("who have a bad temper." "Subhubborn" [Time 1] or "Turdo, hosco or irritable" [Time 2], and "Fucked Fathers/Feelings" or the testaroud/hirrent ("Fathers of Disobey" Disobey" only at time 1), eAAAmean to others, eAAA eAAADestroy others' things, eAAA eAAADisobey at school, eAAA and eAAAtese others a lot(eAAA) factors. This prediction was based on the notion of generalist genes, which are hypothesized not to be disorder specific but rather to exert wider effects, giving rise to closely linked behavioral (13, 14). The findings of this article are based on adolescent self-report and thus extend previous findings based on parent and teacher report (5, 11, 12). Irritability, but not headstrong/hurtful behaviors, at time 1 was a significant predictor of self-reported depressive symptom scores at time 2, after controlling for self-report depressive symptom scores at time 1 (A'A=0.14 [95% CI=0.08 to 0.20] and A'A=0.01 [95% CI=eAAA0.05 to 0.07], respectively). J Abnorm Child Psychol 2006; 34:293eAAA302Crossref, Medline, AAGoogle Scholar27, Fava M, Rosenbaum JF, Pava JA, McCarthy MK, Steingard RJ, Bouffides E. Anger attacks in unipolar depression, part 1: clinical correlates and response to fluoxetine treatment. Conversely, the genetic relationship between irritability and delinquency was due entirely to the overlap with headstrong/hurtful behaviors. The shared environment effect was small and nonsignificant, however, so we present results from an AE model.Heritability (A) ranged from 0.31 for irritability to 0.56 for delinquency, as shown along the diagonal of Table 3. Phenotypically, irritability was specifically related to subsequent depressive symptoms, whereas the headstrong/hurtful dimension was associated with delinquency. Focusing on adolescence offers the additional advantage that the differential relationships of irritability can be tested at a time when adult mood problems are emerging (15) and antisocial behaviors reach a peak (16).Next, we used multivariate twin modeling to test our main hypothesis that the genetic findings would show a double dissociation consistent with the phenotypic findings. Zavos HM, Rijdsdijk FV, Gregory AM, Eley TC. Genetic influences on the cognitive biases associated with anxiety and depression symptoms in adolescents. Indeed, we recently provided further empirical evidence in support of this theory by showing substantial genetic links among cognitive bias, depression, and anxiety problems (18).Data from the G1219 sample were used as previously described (18eAAA20). Genetic correlations between headstrong/hurtful behaviors and depression (ra=0.46) were significantly lower than between headstrong/hurtful behaviors and delinquency (ra=0.80). 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