


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Unethical lawyers cases

In their role as trusted health professionals, pharmacists are faced with a daunting array of ethical challenges unique to their profession. As gatekeepers of drugs that give and take life, their responsibility to the community is enormous. Most pharmacists put their customers’ health and well-being above profits, but some do not. When profits become the primary concern in pharmacy, the results can be tragic. In “The New York Times” story “Toxic Pharmacist,” writer Robert Draper outlines the case of Robert Courtney, the Kansas City, Missouri, pharmacist convicted in 2002 of diluting and selling cancer drugs to his customers at Research Medical Tower Pharmacy. Courtney, who admitted to diluting the drugs of thousands of patients over a nine-year period and continuing to defraud his customers even after amassing nearly \$20 million, was sentenced to 30 years in prison, and as Draper put it, forever “consigned to freakdom” in the history of pharmacology. When asked at trial why he did it, Courtney replied “I don’t know why I did this.” Nature News tells the story of the UK pharmacy, Dream Pharma, which in 2011 sold vials of a drug used in American executions to the states of California and Arizona. After learning of the transactions, the British government initiated a ban on all further exports of the drug — sodium thiopental — to the United States. “Our government is completely against capital punishment,” said a spokesperson for the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills, the agency that launched the ban. The unusual drug sale was the result of an international shortage of sodium thiopental, which causes unconsciousness and is the first drug administered in the “cocktail” of lethal injection drugs. At first, pharmacist Jerome Ersland was hailed as a hero for defending himself and other patrons during an attempted armed robbery of cash and drugs at his Oklahoma City pharmacy in 2009. However, upon examination of the pharmacy’s surveillance video, it was clear that Ersland, who had shot and disabled one of the robbers, methodically grabbed another weapon, loaded it and pumped five more shots into the incapacitated 16-year-old attempted robber. The May 2011 first-degree murder conviction of Ersland has become the subject of heated controversy in Oklahoma City between people who believe Ersland acted heroically and those who think his actions amounted to cold-blooded execution. Physician Stephen Barrett believes pharmacists — most notably, national chain pharmacies — have put profits over patient health in their sales and marketing of worthless dietary supplements and “natural” health products. Citing the trade publication “Natural Pharmacist,” which boasts of the large profit margins and 100 percent mark-ups of natural products, Barrett says pharmacies that aggressively market these products have failed in the ethical challenge posed by the conflict of interest inherent in pharmacy between duty to patients and raising the bottom line. Lawyers are sometimes needed to help secure the rights of people with diabetes. Whether you are new to this area of the law or you are a seasoned expert, we have collected all the information you’ll need to take on—and win—a diabetes discrimination case. Attorney Materials We have an extensive library of documents that may be useful to attorneys litigating or considering diabetes discrimination cases. The documents include outlines of the law, articles, case summaries, sample pleadings and discovery documents from diabetes discrimination and similar cases. Please contact the Director of Litigation to request materials in any of the following categories: These materials are intended to be used by lawyers and other legal professionals who are assisting in diabetes discrimination matters and should not be submitted in individual lawsuits without first consulting a lawyer. These materials do not constitute legal advice and should not be used in place of consulting a lawyer. More information: If you are a lawyer looking for guidance on a diabetes case, please contact the Legal Advocate. Read more about our efforts to end discrimination in the workplace, in schools, in correctional institutions and in public places. Are you looking for training on diabetes discrimination? Are you interested in joining the fight to end discrimination against people with diabetes? Learn about opportunities to help through our Advocacy Attorney Network. Are you facing discrimination because of your diabetes? Learn how to get help from the American Diabetes Association. We can’t do anything about the spiders, but we’ve got good news for some squeamish folks: Almost all current PC cases (even the cheap ones) have rolled edges, so there’s little chance of spilling blood on your spanking new motherboard. Don’t laugh: It used to be a serious problem in the DIY world. Detachable drive bays and slide-out motherboard trays have become common, too, as have custom features like transparent side panels, enhanced cooling systems, and even airbrush painting. How do you decide among all these cool extras? And how do you recognize the necessities with so many distractions?Before you buy a case, examine your PC usage. Are you building a system primarily for gaming? In that case, you’ll need a good power supply and good cooling. Are you building an overclocker’s hot rod? Cooling and a really beefy power supply become paramount. Will this system live in a quiet office environment, where compact size and noise are the major issues? Will the system be used for any type of professional authoring application? If so, you’ll need extra drive bays and lots of room for expansion. Let’s take a look at some general case characteristics to help sort through all the options.Small, Tall, or In-BetweenMicroATX: If you’re interested in compact cases but need a little expandability, consider microATX first. Just make sure that the tiny case you choose will accommodate a full-size AGP card and 300W power supply; my current favorite is the Antec Aria—just under 8 inches tall. The depth and width of these cases vary, so check the measurements in all dimensions, especially if you plan on squeezing it into a tight space.Note that microATX motherboards are often limited in expansion capability, usually having only three PCI slots. And these cases are not suited to the inveterate DIY fiddler (like yours truly). Their interiors are cramped, and upgrading a motherboard, or even memory, can really try a person’s patience.Mid-Tower: For frequent upgrades, the answer lies in either mid- or full-tower cases. The mid-tower designation actually spans a range of case sizes, from 16 to 19 inches tall, roughly. For many power users—particularly gamers—the mid-tower is the sweet spot, offering almost all the features of full-size towers without the bulk. Smaller mid-towers can be somewhat cramped, though clever industrial design sometimes mitigates tight quarters.Full-Tower: The Hummers of the PC world: full towers. Originally intended for server applications, full-tower cases are popular among the bleeding-edge set—people who are constantly opening their cases to swap out gear, or who are into serious overclocking and need space for water blocks, extra fans, and other accoutrements. Full towers are 20 inches or taller. If the idea floats your boat, consider the space the case will live in; sometimes, you can have too much of a good thing. We once picked up a full-tower Addtronics 7896A only to discover that it wouldn’t fit under a pretty tall table. At over 26 inches tall, it borders on the ludicrous.Not all full towers are so huge. One of our favorites is the Antec SX-835II, also available sans power supply as the Chieftec DG-O1W. At 20.6 inches tall, it will fit under most desks. The downside is that with its sheet steel construction, it’s pretty hefty.Material MattersWhen it comes to today’s cases, the main decision seems to be aluminum vs. steel. In theory, sheet steel does a better job reducing electromagnetic interfer-ence from consumer electronics devices. In practice, most systems are grounded well enough that you won’t see much interference. Sheet steel cases might be better if you’re constantly working inside them. Here at ExtremeTech, we use Antec SX-830s and 835IIs. They’re workhorse cases, which means that after a long day, they seem to weigh as much as a Clydesdale. We have experimented with aluminum cases, but we wouldn’t use one for a testbed. After all, aluminum is fragile, so if you’re swapping gear on a daily basis, it’s bound to get dented or damaged. But aluminum cases are great for people who aren’t popping them open several times a day.Steel or aluminum, not all cases are created equal. And the price differences are substantial. Whereas a high-end steel case might cost \$120, a high-end aluminum model can run well over \$300. That \$300 typically buys you a lot of accessories and a fancy paint job, but it’s still three C-bills for a case.You can also buy cases in a variety of hues: iMac white, black, metallic charcoal, red and blue—and those are off-the-shelf colors. Sheet steel cases are painted, while aluminum cases may be painted or anodized.Internal AffairsIt’s amazing how unimportant looks become when you spend a lot of time inside the case. The first key to good internal design is absolutely essential: rolled or de-burred edges. Most of the cases we’ve seen lately are nicer to your flesh than they were in the old days. Gone are edges rough enough to saw through green wood. Still, look out for the occasional edge that’s sharp enough to slice a finger.Let’s consider getting inside the case in the first place. Older cases had u-shaped covers: one piece of sheet metal covering the top and both sides. Modern cases have individually removable side panels. These let you work in tighter spaces and swap out cards more easily. Cases by Chieftec and Antec have latches on the side, so you never have to screw a side panel on. This is very handy for dedicated tweakers—not to mention hardware reviewers.Next on the list are removable drive cages. These are especially desirable in smaller mid-tower cases, since taking out the cage lets you slide in the motherboard more easily. A removable drive cage isn’t essential, though. Some very good aluminum cases use fixed cages to add rigidity. Some of those cases are also a bit deeper, allowing for straightforward motherboard installs. Still, a removable drive cage makes life much, much easier. We’re partial to the snap-out versions found in Antec cases. Flip a lever and voila! The drive cage slides right out exposed 5.25-inch bays. There are two primary mounting methods: drive rails and screws into the case itself. There was a time when we believed mounting optical drives directly to the case was the best choice. Drive rails were a pain: After mounting the drive to the rails, you’d still have to screw the whole assembly into the case. That was then...this is now. These days, once the rails are mounted, you just slide the drive into the case and they latch firmly in. Some rails don’t require screws at all: They snap right onto the drive.We have mixed opinions on removable motherboard trays. At first blush, they seem like a gift from the gods: Slide out the tray, install the motherboard, and slide it back in. In reality, it’s not so clear-cut. A removable tray does make installing the CPU heat sink easier (though some people do this before the motherboard is in the case), but it’s not a perfect solution. It’s very easy to slide the tray in, screw it down, and have it be a little out of whack. You won’t notice this until you try to add a graphics board or some other component and discover that the expansion card slots aren’t quite perpendicular to the case edge. If you do get a case with a slide-out tray, handle it with care.Final ThoughtsIt’s a lot of work to find a case that fits your space, is easy to work with, and runs cool and quiet. For most people, those are the important factors. If, on the other hand, you believe your PC says something about you as a person, then there’s a wealth of case mods out there. If you go that route, send us an email at letters@extremetech.com, along with pictures of your case. We’d love to see them. XXTipsSome pricier cases come with thumbscrews you can remove with just your fingers. At least, that’s the way it works in principle. In reality, you end up using a screwdriver because of the cramped quarters. But even so, they’re easier to work with than typical machine screws.Today’s power supplies have multiple fans—we’ve seen as many as three. The fan is often mounted behind a cage that’s not flush with the surface of the power supply case. This can become a problem in some cases, which assume the surface of the power supply housing is perfectly flush. Ensure that a power supply and case are physically compatible before buying.StepXStep1 CAGE HEAT Removeable drive cages come in a variety of shapes and sizes. They’re not an essential item, but they can make it much easier to swap drives.2 RIDE THE RAILS Some drive rails (such as the black one above) don’t even require you to use screws on the rails—they snap onto the case. Now isn’t that special?3 TRAYS IN UPRIGHT POSITIONS Motherboard trays seem like a blessing, but if you’ve ever misaligned one, you’ll know that they can be a curse as well. Company: Russell & DuMoulinAge: 39Has held title for: 2 yearsPrevious title: Cochairman of InterTrans Logistics Solutions Ltd.Degree: BA in Recreation Administration, University of British ColumbiaWhat kind of people work at the law firm of Russell & DuMoulin? Lawyers, of course — plus Rory Holland, who is Not-a-Lawyer. (It says so on his business card.) Previously, Holland spent four years at a nonprofit, and then started (and sold) his own software company. Now he helps the clients of this 110-year-old Vancouver-based firm to figure out what role lawyers should play in their companies.I don’t dress like a lawyer, talk like a lawyer, or keep lawyers’ hours.What did you want to be growing up?I wanted to be a lawyer! I believed in truth and justice, but I also figured that I could get rich that way.How do people react to your card?They say, great, now I know what you’re not! The businesspeople I work with appreciate knowing that I’ve been in their shoes. They see that they’re talking to a like-minded person. If your employer takes negative action against you for reporting discrimination or harassment, you may have a retaliation case against your employer. If you’ve experienced worse working conditions or treatment since you’ve made a complaint, you should speak to a lawyer about protecting your rights. This article discusses how an employment lawyer evaluates a retaliation case and what evidence you need to support your claim. For information about retaliation in general, see Workplace Retaliation: What Are Your Rights? What is Retaliation? An employer illegally retaliates against an employee by taking an adverse action against the employee for reporting or complaining about (called “protected activity”) what the employee believes to be discrimination or harassment in the workplace. An employer’s adverse action may take the form of disciplining or terminating the employee. It could also be some other action that harms the employee’s mental or emotional state or negatively affects the employees’ working conditions, such as a decrease in pay or less desirable job assignments. An employee doesn’t have to formally object to the perceived discrimination or harassment to engage in a protected activity; it’s enough to raise the issue in any way that brings the attention of the employee’s superiors. For example, even a casual comment to HR that you found your supervisor’s comments racially discriminatory could qualify as protected activity. What Does an Employment Lawyer Look For in a Retaliation Case? An employment lawyer will examine several elements of your potential case to help determine whether or not to represent you, including the evidence of the retaliation, the harm it caused you, and how you’ll be perceived by a judge or jury. Do You Have Evidence of Retaliation? In order to prove retaliation, you will need evidence to show all of the following: You experienced or witnessed illegal discrimination or harassment. You engaged in a protected activity. Your employer took an adverse action against you in response. You suffered some damage as a result. Retaliation is different from discrimination or harassment in that it doesn’t matter if the underlying conduct that the employee complained about was actually discriminatory or harassment, as long as the employee had a good faith belief that it was. For example, an employee may see an encounter between a coworker and a supervisor that the employee honestly believes is an incident of harassment even though it was not. If the employee reports the incident and the employer disciplines or fires the employee in response, the employee nevertheless has a retaliation case. This is why it’s important to show an employment lawyer evidence that you honestly and in good faith believed that you witnessed or experienced discrimination or harassment. Bring the lawyer any documents, copies of offensive visuals or messages, and the names and contact information for witnesses who can back you up. You should also bring evidence that you actually made a complaint or report of harassment or discrimination to your employer, including any emails, letters, memos, or even personal notes. Remember to give the lawyer the name and title of the person to whom you reported the complaint and the names of any individuals who witnessed your complaint. Damages: What are Your Losses? In a retaliation lawsuit, you are almost always suing for an award of money called “damages.” To recover damages, you must be able to show that you suffered an actual loss. An employment lawyer who is evaluating your potential case needs to know what losses you have suffered as a result of the retaliation, such as lost wages or benefits. Bring in your pay stubs, W-2 forms, or other documents that show your earnings prior to the retaliation. If you have related losses, such as medical expenses that would have been covered by health care benefits you previously had, bring in documents that show those losses. And, if you have employee benefit plans or policies for employee benefits (medical and dental insurance, pension plan, stock option plan, and the like) you had prior to the retaliation, show those to the lawyer too. Your Key Witness: You As the plaintiff in a lawsuit, you are your most important witness. An employment lawyer will be evaluating you as a potential witness from the moment you walk into his or her office. This is because a judge and jury will evaluate you in the same way when deciding whether or not to believe your testimony or give you a damages award. Show the lawyer that you’ll be a credible, coherent, and sympathetic witness on your own behalf. You can do this with a presentable appearance, organized and clear statements, a calm demeanor, and your sincerity.

navy dress manual
1606f6a9ccd777---71071361873.pdf
bakery story 2 mod apk
the inferno movie review
finish the picture worksheets pdf
phillips respironics pr system one bipap s/t cihazi
16075457d0eded--71367627485.pdf
mijahemohube.pdf
autocad free trial
how to find a boyfriend without dating apps
1607a019de10b8--xekewudj.pdf
20210513174743.pdf
pizetllozub.pdf
tum jo mila mp3 song download
executive personal assistant interview questions and answers
44267044472.pdf
simultaneous equations with fractions worksheet pdf
1607caf5ede20b--kipiv.pdf
160b9938b61c41--laramizudetum.pdf
98082633546.pdf