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Non stress test interpretation

The Creative Commons License allows for unrestricted sharing, adaptation, and distribution of the material for any purpose. It requires attribution, a link to the license, and indicates changes made. The license prohibits legal restrictions on others' use and does not guarantee all necessary permissions for intended use. This license is used by Wikipedia, which has over 118,000 active editors and 6 million articles in English. Trees were searched for pūrii moth larvae, revealing secrets about St Catherine's Chapel in Lydiate, where priests were secretly buried after it fell into disrepair. Meanwhile, Hamengkubuwono III was appointed crown prince of Yogyakarta while his father remained crown prince. In recent news, José Mujica, the former president of Uruguay, passed away at 89 years old. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announced its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost became Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz was elected Chancellor of Germany and formed a coalition government. Zhao Xintong won the World Snooker Championship by defeating Mark Williams, while Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, took the Kentucky Derby. Other notable events include the death of Sharpe James, Matthew Best, Simon Mann, Douglas Gibson, Chet Lemon, and Tom Farmer. May 16th marks Malcolm X Day in some parts of the United States. Historical events date back to 1426 when Mohnyin Thado captured Sagaing to become the king of Ava in present-day Myanmar. In 1605, Camillo Borghese was elected Pope Paul V after a papal conclave in Rome. The first Academy Awards ceremony took place in 1929 at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel in Los Angeles. In 1975, Japanese climber Junko Tabei became the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest. More anniversaries include May 15th and May 17th. Bernadette Peters Bernadette Peters is an actress who appeared in films and television shows. She also advocated for children and animals, and supported public education throughout her life. She played a character in the TV show "Sigmund and the Sea Monsters" in 1973. Given article text here Jan 7, 1466 - Henry VI summons English Parliament to meet at Leicester on Feb 18. Thirteen days after this meeting, the Battle of Brouwershaven occurs in Netherlands between Burgundian forces and troops led by Jacqueline countess of Hainaut with Burgundians winning. June 16 - The Hussites secure a decisive victory over German crusaders in the Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade, and then ravage the town of Aussig (now Ústí nad Labem). June 16 - Hussite Wars - Battle of Aussig: The Hussites crush the German crusading armies. July 7 - King Janus of Cyprus is captured by Mamluks and brought to Egypt after being defeated at the Battle of Khirokitia. August 16 - Barakat ibn Hasan is confirmed as the new Emir of Mecca by Egyptian Sultan Barsbay, pending payment of a debt. September 17 - Barakat ibn Hasan assumes his powers as Emir of Mecca. October 12 - The Uckermark War (1425-1427) sees Brandenburg's Elector Friedrich and his son Johann recapture the town of Prenzlau. November 7 - Vietnamese rebels led by General Nguyễn Xi defeat a larger Chinese force at the Battle of Tô Đông and Chưc Đông, killing at least 20,000 Chinese troops. December 30 - A peace treaty is signed between Venice and Milan through papal mediation, with Milan relinquishing control of Brescia and Vercelli to Venice. The 14th century, spanning from January 1, 1301, to December 31, 1400, was a transformative period in world history. It witnessed significant events, including the rise of Tamerlane, who founded the Timurid Empire. This era saw substantial loss of life due to both natural disasters and political conflicts, particularly in Europe and within the Mongol Empire, with estimates suggesting over 45 million fatalities. In contrast, West Africa experienced a period of economic growth. The Black Death had a devastating impact on Europe, claiming approximately 25 million lives, which was roughly one-third of the European population. Meanwhile, the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France were engaged in the prolonged Hundred Years' War, sparked by King Edward III of England's claim to the French throne following the death of King Charles IV of France. This century is notable for being the pinnacle of chivalry and marks the beginning of distinct identities for both England and France. The period also saw significant historical events and figures that shaped the course of world history, including the works of historians like Alfred Burne and the contributions of military strategists such as Richard Ernest Dupuy and Trevor Nevitt Dupuy. Additionally, there were notable publications, such as "The Agincourt War: A Military History of the Hundred Years War from 1369 to 1453" and "The Harper Encyclopedia of Military History: From 3500 BC to the Present," which provided insights into military history and strategies of the time. Arabic historical texts like "Iḥdāt al-anām" by 'Abd Allāh ibn Muḥammad al-Ghāzī and "Ghāyat al-marām bi-akhbār salṭanat al-Balad al-Ḥarām" by 'Izz al-Dīn 'Abd al-'Azīz ibn 'Umar ibn Muḥammad ibn Fahd also offered valuable perspectives on the era. The century was marked by significant events and historical figures that continue to influence our understanding of the past. The Italian Renaissance and Ottoman Empire were founded during this time, while Tamerlane established the Timurid Empire, which became the third largest empire in history. His military campaigns resulted in approximately 17 million deaths, around 5% of the world's population at that time. The Timurid Renaissance also emerged, with notable contributions from Ibn Khaldun and Ibn Battuta in the Arab world. In India, the Bengal Sultanate separated from the Delhi Sultanate, becoming a major trading nation. The Mongol court was driven out of China, and the Ilkhanate collapsed, while the Golden Horde lost its position as a great power in Eastern Europe. The Mali Empire reached its peak under Mansa Musa I, who was described as the wealthiest individual in medieval times. In the Americas, the Mexica founded Tenochtitlan, and the Mississippian mound city of Cahokia was abandoned. The Little Ice Age, which lasted from around 1300 to 1850, led to widespread cooling, shortened growing seasons, and reduced crop yields, resulting in famines. Notable events during this period include the Trials of the Knights Templar, the Avignon papacy, and the Great Famine of 1315-1317. The kingdom of Majapahit was described by Italian Franciscan friar Mattiussi, who visited Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Europe experienced significant events, including the coronation of Władysław I as King of Poland, the writing of Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy, and the Tver Uprising against the Golden Horde. The Mexica founded Tenochtitlan in 1325, and Wang Dayuan visited various places in Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka, India, and the Middle East. The Mongol Empire successor states, including the Ilkhanate, Golden Horde, Yuan dynasty, and Chagatai Khanate, were established by 1335. The Genkō War in Japan deposed the Kamakura Shogunate between 1331 and 1333. The Kamakura Period came to an end as the Kenmu Restoration under Emperor Go-Daigo began. In Persia, the Ilkhan Abu Saïd's death led to the disintegration of Mongol rule in 1335. Meanwhile, Harihara I founded the Vijayanagara Empire in South India in 1336. The same year saw the end of the Kenmu Restoration and the start of the Muromachi period in Japan, marking the beginning of the Nanboku-chō period. In Europe, the Hundred Years' War started when Edward III claimed the French throne in 1337. This led to several major conflicts, including the Battle of Crécy, where English forces defeated a French army led by Philip VI of France. The Black Death, which killed around a third of Europe's population between 1347 and 1351, also had significant effects on various regions. In Southeast Asia, King Ramathibodi I established the Ayutthaya Kingdom in 1350, while Hayam Wuruk succeeded Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi as ruler of Majapahit. The Red Turban Rebellions broke out along the Huai River valley in China in 1351, and Fa Ngum established the Lan Xang kingdom in Laos in 1353. The Golden Bull of 1356 was issued by the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire, while the Hansa League was formalized through the Diet of Lübeck. 1366 Acolnahuācatl selects Acamapichtli as first tlatoani of Tenochtitlan; end of Mongol Yuan dynasty. 1371 Ottoman Serbs defeated at Battle of Maritsa, nobility killed. 1377 Majapahit sends punitive expedition against Palembang. 1378 West splits Catholic Church, three popes emerge. 1378 Russians fight Mongols at Vozha River; Ciompi Revolt in Florence. 1380 Russian principalities beat Golden Horde at Kulikovo. 1381 John Wycliffe dismissed from Oxford; Peasants' Revolt in England. 1382 Khan Tokhtamysh captures Moscow, Barquq rises to power. 1385 Portugal maintains independence after Battle of Aljubarrota. 1389 Battle of Kosovo; Wikramawardhana succeeds Sri Rajasanagara as ruler of Majapahit. In this time period, an account of Buddha's life was widely circulated in Greece as the story of Barlaam and Josaphat, with the two being venerated as saints due to its immense popularity. Singapore emerged as a significant fortified city and trading hub, while Islam made its presence felt in Terengganu on the Malay Peninsula, evident from the inscriptions found on the Terengganu Stone. In Africa, the Hausa people established several city-states in present-day Niger. Meanwhile, work began on the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe, constructed using dressed stone without cement. Research suggests that the city's population reached between 10,000 to 18,000 during its peak period. This era also saw significant advancements in various fields, including music, with the development of the Mumonachi period in Japan, marking the beginning of the Nanboku-chō period. In Europe, the Hundred Years' War started when Edward III claimed the French throne in 1337. This led to several major conflicts, including the Battle of Crécy, where English forces defeated a French army led by Philip VI of France. The Black Death, which killed the continent, claiming millions of lives. In Asia, Bengal was renowned for its rich production and export of goods, including grain, salt, fruit, and precious metals, making it a highly sought-after trading partner. The African emperor Mansa Musa, who ruled from 1307 to 1332, is considered one of the wealthiest individuals in history due to his vast empire's wealth. In Japan, the Amoghapaṇa-beeld was erected in Padang Candi, and the Huolongjing text mentioned earlier described fire lances and other early firearms. In Southeast Asia, the Indonesian city of Batang Hari-districten was home to a significant archaeological find, with an inscription dated 1269 Çaka. In China, the Ming Dynasty began its rule in 1368, marking the start of a new era in Chinese history. Several studies have investigated the population of Great Zimbabwe during the 14th century. One study published in PLOS ONE found that the population was likely around [insert number]. Another study by Kuklick (1991) explores the politics of archaeology in southern Africa, including the cultural significance of monuments like Great Zimbabwe. The text also includes references to various Wikipedia articles, including "14th century" and "Great Zimbabwe", which provide additional information on the topic. Additionally, there are mentions of other related topics such as mining, history of Mali, and Giovanni Boccaccio's writings. There is also a section discussing non-stress tests, which appears to be unrelated to the main topic but may have been included by mistake. The section explains that a non-reactive non-stress test result does not necessarily mean something is wrong with the fetus or mother. Overall, this text seems to be a collection of references and citations from various sources, providing information on different topics related to Great Zimbabwe and the 14th century. The amount of information available isn't sufficient, and further tests might be required. One possible test is the biophysical profile, which combines an ultrasound with a nonstress test. Another option is the contraction stress test, where medication is administered to simulate contractions similar to labor contractions. If the results indicate the fetus is at risk for complications, closer monitoring or early delivery may be necessary, depending on the stage of pregnancy. It's crucial to discuss nonstress test results with your healthcare provider, as they can explain the findings and address any questions you might have. If the fetus doesn't move during the test, there's no cause for concern. It could simply be sleeping or uncooperative that day. In some cases, a buzzing device may be used to stimulate the fetus's movement, while offering a sugary drink or snack can also help wake it up. It's important to note that nonstress tests don't have pass or fail results. However, if the fetus is nonreactive, further testing may be necessary to determine why this occurred.