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Zelda a link to the past heart pieces map

iOS (jailbroken): Now that Google Maps is out for iOS, we are not blocked using Apple's maps to go around. Unfortunately, any map connection in the app automatically open Apple maps. MapsOpener is a jailbreak tweak that opens up those connections in Google Maps. Jailbreaking is a process that changes little by little with every iOS update. Rather than always ... Connead Moremapsopener essentially changes the default Maps app to Google Maps. This means when you open a link to an online map, or from an app, opens in Google Maps instead of Apple maps. It's simple, but incredibly useful if you have decided that Google Maps is the best default map app. If you are not Jailbroken, you can at least work on Google Maps in Siri. We had mixed results get MapsOpener to open the location in Google Maps, but it's a free tweak if you want to check it for yourself. You can find Mapsper in the Big Boss repository in Cydia.Os: we are all enthusiastic about having Google Maps on our iPhones, but the app loses some of its ... | The Big Boss repository through exciting suggestions just outside the Gmail workshop is a Google Maps preview function, which adds a miniature map - with complete downsizing, zoom and other map features - up to the bottom of a message containing a link of maps. Also, you can enable the header functionality to the gmail settings and in the direction of the Labs section, where you will find "Google Maps previews in mail" available to enable. The function works only with u.s addresses. At the moment, but international support is developed. From the same token, Buzz Social Network users get the same type of instant preview of map connections when publishing their updates or viewing of others ... Google Maps Previews previews in Gmail and Google Buzz [Official Gmail Blog] Store with L 'Last daily buzz with Buzz Buzzfeed Daily Newsletter! Find facts, statistics, maps and other data relating to cardiac diseases. (Tanyajoy / iStock, Getty Images) To stay healthy, don't just look at what you eat $\hat{A} \hat{e} \hat{a}$ - "looks when you eat it. The new research is driving that point at home looking at the impact of changes in the times of meals from day by day and weekend of working days. These changes have been associated with different important health risk factors, including changes in the circumference of life, body fat, body pressure and blood pressure and blood sugar, Said Lead Researcher Nour Makarem, a research scientist associated with Columbia University Irving Medical Center in New York. Its previous work had shown that eating more in the evening can increase the risk of a person for heart disease. "But here, We show that it is not just about eating times - is also the daily regularity and the regularity of the weekend, in our food intake", said Makaarem. The research, considered preliminary until published in a peer-reviewed journal, was recently presented at the American Heart Association's Virtual Conference of Scientific Sessions. Makarem and his co-authors studied a group of 116 racially and ethnically diverse women, from 20 to 64, which were part of the aha go red for women strategically focused on the research network. for a week, they oated an electronic food diary to track what and when they ate. A year later, 99 women returned and repeated the trial. the idea that people move their sleep patterns on weekends was nicknamed "social Jet lag." the makarem team looked at day to day shifts in time to eat, the duration of the period of eating, eating evening and "eating jet lag" - differences in when they ate on weekdays compared to weekends, the study looked at the times of the first and last opportunity to eat female of the day; how long have gone without food during the night; and what percentage of daily calories they consumed after 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. when researchers examined daily variability in feeding patterns, they saw that for every 10% increase in in calories consumed after 5 p.m., women had an increase of almost three points in their systolic blood pressure (the upper number in a reading) and more than two points in their blood pressure diastolic (the lower year). have also seen a significant change in hba1c, an important measure of blood sugar used to diagnose diabetes. Similarly, the results showed that an increase in daily variability in calories eaten after 8 p.m was linked to more than a half-inch gain in the size of life and a half-point increase in the body mass index, a body fat marker and body weight status. when focusing on the differences between weekdays and weekends, the increase in variability in times and the extent of evening consumption and in the duration of the consumption period was linked to increases in systolic and diastolic blood pressure and in bmi a year later. But you still don't have to give up your Saturday brunch. "It is not necessarily that on the weekend our time to eat is worse," said makarem. "It's just that on weekdays, we're following a social clock, while on weekends, we're following our natural biological clock." In other words, what is natural for our bodies is hampered by the needs and times of modern life. makarem explained that the circadian rhythms of the body - innate or natural rhythms in our physiology, behavior and metabolism that evolved as an adaptation to the cycle of 24 hours of light and dark - ensure that our body is synchronized with the environment and performs functions in optimal times. these circadian rhythms are controlled by a "main clock" in the brain, he said. but individual organs, including those involved in metabolic processes that affect theheart disease, they have their own clocks. "And these clocks are regulated by food intake." Dr. Deepak L. Bhatt, a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School who was not involved in the research, said it can be difficult to pinpoint the precise links between mealtimes, sleep and heart health. "All these relationships are difficult because nothing travels in isolation", said Bhatt, executive director Interventional cardiovascular programs in Brigham and Women's Hospital Heart and Vascular Center in Boston. "All these things travel in packs. I mean, someone who's sleeping late at night and eating late at night, maybe she's not going to sleep. This can also prepare them for weight gain." When people eat during the day, they can burn some of the calories through normal activity, he said. But someone who's up late, whether it's a night or watching TV, is still hungry. And that meal or an extra snack "everytime goes straight to the liver." The study emphasizes why it is important to look at the times of your eating, no matter what, Bhatt said. "Even if you feel that they can't control their sleep cycle hours, or their weekend mix of hours that are awake and asleep, they can control what they put in the mouth and when." Makarem said that the COVID-19 pandemic could further contribute to the break of cycles of eating and sleeping. Given the relatively small size of his study and his attention to women, more research is needed before widespread recommendations, he said. Bhatt stressed that common sense should prevail. "To the extent modern life allows, trying to have regular eating patterns and sleep patterns, as most of our mothers probably told us, it's just a good advice." Find more information from Scientific Sessions. If you have any questions or comments about this story, please send an email to editor@heart.org. Scientists at the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute and their employees discovered 17 rare human genetic variations associated with risk factors for diseases such as heart disease and diabetes. Reported in Nature Genetics, research shows how large-scale genomic data sets can be used to help identify potential new biological goals for the study of cardiovascular diseases and others. Genetics have been implicated in cardiovascular and blood diseases for a time, however as these are complex diseases, it is extremely difficult to find specific genetic causes. In this study, scientists have studied genomes of nearly 36,000 healthy people with European ancestors, seeking rare genetic links to 20 risk factors known for the disease, such as high cholesterol or hemoglobin levels in the blood. Two previous large-scale projects provided the entire genome sequence required: the UK10K project - a study of the genetic code of 10,000 people aiming to better understand links between rare genetic variations and diseases; and the 1000 genome project. From this data, scientists have created a resource called a dense attribute panel, which is freely accessible to the scientific community. The panel contains so much detail that it can fill the gaps or data "impute" from lower-resolution genetic studies. The level of detail of the imputation panel allows scientists to look at specific disease risk factors and find 17 new genetic variants. find without the data of the attribute panel. Prof. Nicole Soranzo, joint author of the Sanger Institute, said: "The dense attribute panel used in this study has allowed us to look for genetic variations much less frequent than ever, but which individually explain a greater genetic risk. As efforts continue to characterize the genetic consequences of complex diseases, the methods we have developed in this study are planned to allow the next wave of discoveries of what causes these diseases, and how we could develop new treatments". Dr. Valentina Iotchkova, first author of the Sanger Institute and the European Bioinformatics Institute, said: "This is the first phase of a discovery process that will tell us more about genetic contribution to complex human diseases. We looked where in the genome these 17 new variants lie to see what could tell us about biology; on changes that make to the body and how this could make a person more or less sensitive to the disease." Researchers then applied an analytical technique called fine mapping to study hundreds of regions of human genome that contain genetic risk factors for cardiometabolic disease. For 59 regions, the genetic causes most likely have been narrowed to small sets of genetic variants. Combining this fine mapping technique with biological data, it perforated it further and provided additional functional information in the underlying biology. Dr. Paul Auer, joint author of the Wisconsin-Milwaukee University newspaper: "Our study provides a refined method to use the panel next to other analysis techniques to find rare variants that contribute to complex genetic conditions such as heart disease or diabetes. We also narrowed the set of potentially causal variations to a small set of variants for further follow up. We focused on cardiometabolic traits, but the panel covers the whole human genome so that it can be used to bridge a deeper understanding of genetic contributions to the disease anywhere in the human body." Article: Discovery and refinement of genetic loci associated with cardiometabolic risk using dense maps of attribution, Valentina Iotchkova et al., Nature Genetics, doi: 10.1038/ng.3668, published online September 26, 2016.

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