

Техническое задание на разработку программного обеспечения

Исполнитель: ООО "Системные Решения"
Заказчик: ООО "ТехноСтрой"

Вариант: 001
 Дата: 15.10.2023

Наименование раздела	Цели	Задачи	Результаты	Сроки
Введение	Цели и задачи проекта	Описание проекта	Область применения	Сроки
Техническое задание	Цели и задачи проекта	Описание проекта	Область применения	Сроки
Анализ требований	Цели и задачи проекта	Описание проекта	Область применения	Сроки
Анализ требований	Цели и задачи проекта	Описание проекта	Область применения	Сроки
Выводы и рекомендации	Цели и задачи проекта	Описание проекта	Область применения	Сроки

Make Key Information easier to find

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]**Yantai :** Incorporated in Japan, Yantai Yarn Spinner Co., Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Yantai Yarn Spinner Co., Ltd.[illegible]

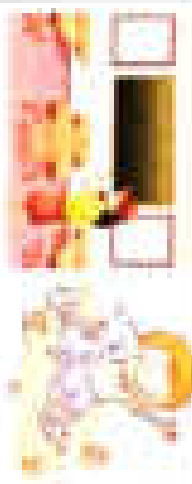
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Types of Skin Lesions and Lesions

Dr. [Signature]
 Date: 10/10/2024
 Page: 1 of 1

Lesions are defined as:
 Any abnormality of the skin

Types of Lesions	Appearance	Location	Causes	Diagnosis	Treatment
Macular Lesions	Flat, well-defined lesions that are visible only when the skin is viewed from a distance. They are not raised or depressed.	Anywhere on the body	Common causes include allergic reactions, infections, and autoimmune diseases.	Diagnosis is usually made by visual inspection.	Treatment depends on the cause. Allergic reactions may be treated with antihistamines.
Papular Lesions	Small, raised lesions that are visible when the skin is viewed from a distance. They are not depressed.	Anywhere on the body	Common causes include allergic reactions, infections, and autoimmune diseases.	Diagnosis is usually made by visual inspection.	Treatment depends on the cause. Allergic reactions may be treated with antihistamines.
Vesicular Lesions	Small, raised lesions that contain clear fluid. They are visible when the skin is viewed from a distance.	Anywhere on the body	Common causes include allergic reactions, infections, and autoimmune diseases.	Diagnosis is usually made by visual inspection.	Treatment depends on the cause. Allergic reactions may be treated with antihistamines.
Bullous Lesions	Large, raised lesions that contain clear fluid. They are visible when the skin is viewed from a distance.	Anywhere on the body	Common causes include allergic reactions, infections, and autoimmune diseases.	Diagnosis is usually made by visual inspection.	Treatment depends on the cause. Allergic reactions may be treated with antihistamines.
Ulcerative Lesions	Open sores that are visible when the skin is viewed from a distance. They are not raised or depressed.	Anywhere on the body	Common causes include infections, autoimmune diseases, and trauma.	Diagnosis is usually made by visual inspection.	Treatment depends on the cause. Infections may be treated with antibiotics.



2. Physiologische Prozesse

Körperliche Organe	Merkmale des Organs	Merkmale des Organs	Merkmale des Organs	Körperliche Organe
Merkmale des Organs – Funktion: ... – Struktur: ... – Entwicklung: ... – ...	Merkmale des Organs – Funktion: ... – Struktur: ... – Entwicklung: ... – ...	Merkmale des Organs – Funktion: ... – Struktur: ... – Entwicklung: ... – ...	Merkmale des Organs – Funktion: ... – Struktur: ... – Entwicklung: ... – ...	Körperliche Organe – Funktion: ... – Struktur: ... – Entwicklung: ... – ...
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	Stomach: empty after 12 hours Small intestine: empty after 2-3 hours Large intestine: empty after 1-2 days Rectum: empty after 1-2 days			
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3 - physiological processes in the gut

Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Analysis	Evaluation
Knowledge: The digestive system is responsible for the breakdown of food into small molecules that can be absorbed by the body. Understanding: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Application: The digestive system is responsible for the absorption of nutrients and the elimination of waste. Analysis: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Evaluation: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.	Knowledge: The digestive system is responsible for the breakdown of food into small molecules that can be absorbed by the body. Understanding: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Application: The digestive system is responsible for the absorption of nutrients and the elimination of waste. Analysis: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Evaluation: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.	Knowledge: The digestive system is responsible for the breakdown of food into small molecules that can be absorbed by the body. Understanding: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Application: The digestive system is responsible for the absorption of nutrients and the elimination of waste. Analysis: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Evaluation: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.	Knowledge: The digestive system is responsible for the breakdown of food into small molecules that can be absorbed by the body. Understanding: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Application: The digestive system is responsible for the absorption of nutrients and the elimination of waste. Analysis: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Evaluation: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.	Knowledge: The digestive system is responsible for the breakdown of food into small molecules that can be absorbed by the body. Understanding: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Application: The digestive system is responsible for the absorption of nutrients and the elimination of waste. Analysis: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food. Evaluation: The digestive system is a complex system involving the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.

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Item type	Abstract	Context	Content	Form
Instructional objectives	Instructors' knowledge of content, often specific, and technical, and the ability to transfer this knowledge to students, and the ability to design instruction			

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Classification - plant origin 1. Animal - Invertebrates: the organisms that do not have a backbone (vertebrae) are invertebrates. Examples: insects, mollusks, earthworms, jellyfish, etc. 2. Vertebrate - Animals with a backbone (vertebrae) are vertebrates. Examples: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, etc.		2. Fungi - Fungi are eukaryotic organisms that can be unicellular or multicellular. They are not plants, animals, or fungi. Examples: mushrooms, yeasts, molds, etc.		3. Protists - Protists are eukaryotic organisms that are not plants, animals, or fungi. They are mostly unicellular. Examples: amoebas, paramecia, etc.		4. Plants - Plants are eukaryotic organisms that have a cell wall made of cellulose. They are autotrophic. Examples: trees, flowers, grasses, etc.	
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For more information, contact the National Health Service at 1-800-368-6969.

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