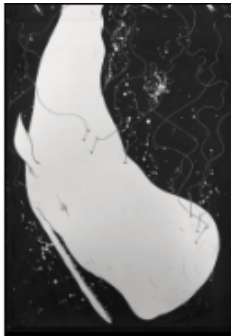


Providence Alliance of Clinical Educators presents:

Moby Dick: Moby's Bad Decision



I was born a giant white whale. Big deal.



Moby smells like Krill.

But--I feel I don't fit in because I don't look like the other whales.

That Moby is such a dork

24 hours ago via Facebook for Blackberry · Comment · Like

8 people like this



Beluga i think i saw him have extra bubbles hahahah
20 hours ago · Like



HumpbackWhale omg and the blubber!!!
19 hours ago · Like



NarwhalWhale MOBY IS A WHITE WHALE. YUCK.
17 hours ago · Like



AHAB Moby is not cool. I dare him to come closer to my boat muhahaha
16 hours ago · Like

I get made fun of in the ocean...

and above the ocean.

Moby felt he could not swim away from his troubles...

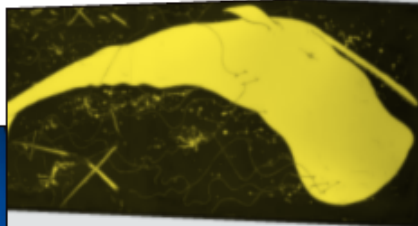
..So Moby took too much Tylenol...



A Tylenol (acetaminophen) overdose lowers your blood sugar, decreases blood pH (acidosis), and fries your liver.

A sign of liver damage can be jaundice, or yellowed skin and eye conjunctiva. Jaundice comes from having too much of a pigment called bilirubin. Bilirubin is a waste product that the body makes as it recycles the iron from the hemoglobin in a red blood cell.

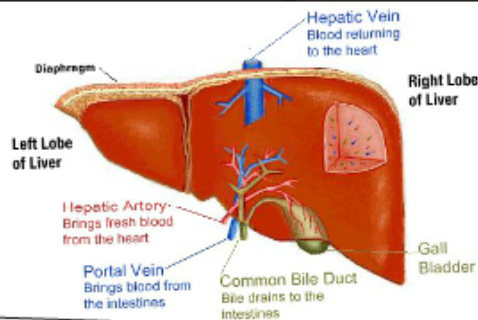
Red blood cells must be re-made every 120 days. The liver normally filters the body's wastes, like bilirubin.



Bilirubin is the pigment that makes bruises look yellow, urine look yellow, and feces look brown.

When the liver isn't working right, bilirubin does not get eliminated, resulting in jaundice.

The liver is very important- you can't live without a working liver. It breaks down old red blood cells, makes hormones, detoxifies drugs, and stores glycogen (sugars).



The cells of the liver are called hepatocytes. When these cells are destroyed, they leak out their insides, just like when you step on a candy with a gooey center.



Two intracellular proteins that squish out from the hepatocytes are AST and ALT. Higher levels of AST and ALT generally mean a more damaged liver.



Tylenol fries the liver because it forms a toxic intermediate (NAPQI) as it is metabolized by the body. NAPQI depletes glutathione (an antioxidant most common in the liver) and is also directly toxic to liver cells.

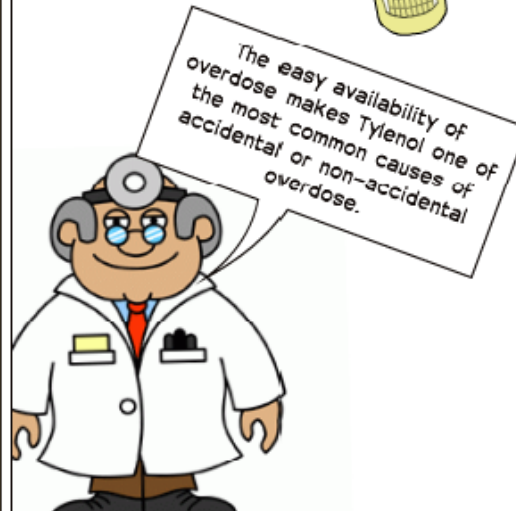
When Tylenol is taken in recommended doses, your body can quickly remove this toxic by-product in the urine.

However, when the liver needs to suddenly metabolize overdose levels of Tylenol, too much of the toxic NAPQI is made and it starts to kill the hepatocytes.

Other drugs, such as Nyquil D and Vicodin, also contain Tylenol. Misuse of these drugs can lead to accidental Tylenol overdose.

The dose makes the poison. Tylenol is safe drug if taken as directed. The most Tylenol you can take per day is 4 grams, or 8 pills (each pill is 0.5 gram).

More than 6 grams (12 pills) leads to liver damage.



The liver is the only organ that can regenerate. In Tylenol overdose, almost all of the liver cells may be killed within 3 - 4 days.

With proper and prompt treatment, the liver will not have permanent damage or scarring. Without treatment, you can't live too long without a liver.

However, with constant and long-term injury, like heavily alcohol drinking, regeneration cannot occur and non-functional scar tissue forms in the liver (cirrhosis). That's bad news.

In sufficient doses, Tylenol (acetaminophen) is toxic to the liver, and potentially deadly. When liver cells are destroyed, they release the proteins AST and ALT, which can be used to detect liver damage.

Moby felt that there was no escape from Ahab and the whale bullies. Tell a teacher if you are being verbally hurt, or see someone being hurt verbally or physically.