

Continue



George Gey wanted to obtain cell samples from Henrietta's organs for further research, but he first needed permission since she had passed away. He approached Day, Henrietta's husband, and was initially refused an autopsy. However, after being told it could help his children, Day agreed. During the autopsy, Gey's assistant, Mary, collected samples but was deeply disturbed by the experience, especially when she saw Henrietta's chipped red toenail polish, which made her realize Henrietta was a person, not just a research subject. Henrietta's body was then sent back to Clover by train for burial. The family and friends gathered to say their goodbyes. A sudden and severe storm blew in during the funeral, and it was so intense that it crushed a cousin's house, resulting in his death. The family saw this storm as a sign. The process of collecting samples and saying goodbye was emotionally charged for those involved, highlighting the complex intersection of scientific inquiry and personal loss. A sudden outburst as a sign from her. Henriettas New Grave Marker she didnt have one before. People Henrietta, George Gey, Mary Kubicek Autopsy examination of a corpse. Subjects HeLa. Privacy/Rights Chipped Red Nail Polish reminded Kubicek that Henrietta was human. Hat/Lens Journalist Storm (Henriettas presence & sign to her family) Joanne Tran In 1951, after Henriettas death, Gey keen to take as many samples from her body as possible, but he requires permission for an autopsy. Henriettas husband, Day, agrees after some persuasion, though he is told it is merely for tests that may help his children in the future. During the autopsy, laboratory assistant Mary Kubicek look at Henriettas painted toenails and, for the first time, realize that the source of HeLa is a real person. A few days later, Henriettas body travels from Baltimore to Clover for the funeral. Her sister and cousin prepare her body for the viewing, dressing her in a pink dress and styling her hair and makeup. Henrietta buried in an unmarked grave alongside her late relatives, and her funeral coincides with a dramatic storm. Summary Chapter 10. The Other Side of the Tracks 1999 Rebecca goes to Virginia to seek the extended Lacks family. The town of Clover is desolate and dilapidated the roof of the old movie theater has caved in, most of the shops are empty. She asks a lone man where Lacks Town is, and he points her across the tracks. The area across the tracks even more run-down. Many of the houses there one-room shacks with gaps in the wallboards. She drives around this area until a man named Hector Henry ask if she's lost. When she explains she's seeking to learn about Henrietta, he invites her inside. Hector explain that he remembers Henrietta as a kind, lovely person who would take care of him when he was ill. Most of the family doesn't remember much about her, but he do. Hector comment how odd it is that the HeLa cells so prolific, and tells Rebecca that he thinks Henrietta's illness must be man-made or spirit-made. He claim to have seen spirits of sickness around Lacks Town, including a large hog that dragged its chains behind it. Throughout this conversation, the radio blasts a recording of a local minister performing a faith healing. Hector say he isn't sure if it was a spirit or a person who made Henrietta sick, but he's certain it wasn't natural, because cancer cells don't just keep growing after a person die. Chapter 11. The Devil of Pain Itself 1951 Henrietta's cancer continue to grow, causing her excruciating pain. She require constant blood transfusions because her kidneys can no longer function. Henrietta cousin Emmett Lacks organize a group of his friends and coworkers to donate blood for Henrietta. She often made them food and talked to them during their lonely and difficult time in Baltimore, and they care about her. The men arrive to find Henrietta lying limply in bed with her cousin Sadie and her sister Gladys near her. Suddenly Henrietta start wailing and convulsing with pain, and the men are hustled out. When Rebecca interview Emmett years later, he say that he's not surprised her cancer cells proved immortal, because her cancer was especially terrible. Soon, Henrietta's doctors discontinue all medications except painkillers. Henrietta wake disoriented, but soon realize where she is. She tell her sister Gladys that she need to make sure that Day takes care of the children, especially Deborah, who was only a year old when Henrietta went into the hospital. Henrietta die not long afterward. Chapter 12. The Storm 1951 After Henrietta died, George Gey want to perform an autopsy. The doctors need to obtain permission from Henrietta's living relatives; someone ask Day twice, and he refuse the first time but give in the second. Mary, the Gey's assistant, is nauseated at the sight of the corpse but steel herself to collect more samples. HeLa cells were the key to unlocking major medical breakthroughs in the 20th century. shortly after Henrietta's death, the need for a massive supply of these cells became apparent due to the polio epidemic of 1951. In 1952, Jonas Salk developed the world's first polio vaccine but couldn't offer it to the public until it had been proven safe and effective. this process required mixing blood serum from newly vaccinated children with live poliovirus and cells in culture if the vaccine was effective the serum from the vaccinated child's blood would protect the other cells in the culture the problem was that cells needed in the test were not available on a massive scale until the advent of HeLa which made them ideal for the tests. The national foundation for infantile paralysis spearheaded the polio vaccines and turned to the Geys for help they began to ship HeLa cells to other researchers which marked the first time that live cells were shipped through the mail one of the researchers who received HeLa cells was William Scherer a postdoctoral fellow at the university of Minnesota with the help of Charles Bynum a black scientist and civil rights activist Scherer established a HeLa distribution center at the Tuskegee Institute. The story of Henrietta Lacks, a poor black tobacco farmer whose cancer cells were taken without her knowledge or consent, became a symbol of medical exploitation and injustice. Deborah spent her childhood constantly wondering about her mother and her missing sister Elsie, who passed away in an institution at just fifteen. Her living relatives never shared any information about them. The description of Henrietta's cancer death is vivid and may unsettle some readers. Readers concerned about cervical cancer are advised to visit the CDC website (see Generic Citations section). In short, cervical cancer is a preventable disease with a low mortality rate today. Pre-cancerous changes can be detected via Pap smears and treated before progressing to cancer. A vaccine against HPV, the virus linked to cervical cancer, is widely accessible. Rebecca's determination and kindness might have allowed her to connect with the Lacks family, which others struggled to achieve. Unlike many white journalists or scientists who engaged with the family, Rebecca's primary drive is her curiosity about Henrietta. She treats the family respectfully, avoiding condescension but not assuming they know everything. She patiently accepts Sonny's reluctance, instead reaching out to Lacks cousins in Clover. Henrietta's chipped toenail polish sparks varied reactions. When Mary Kubicek examines her during an autopsy, she's reminded this corpse was once a woman with a family. Henrietta's female relatives believe the chipped nails signal suffering in her final days, as the Henrietta they knew would never neglect her appearance. Like the iconic photo of Henrietta with hands on hips, this detail humanizes her. The spirit boar Cootie describes on pg. 95 ties to supernatural themes. Cootie claims it's a sickness spirit, possibly explaining Henrietta's illness and the HeLa cells since "Regular cancer don't keep on growing after a person die" (pg. 95). Chapter 15 reveals Henrietta's children's struggles after her death. Day ignored her requests to care for the kids, taking two jobs instead. Ethel, Henrietta's cruel cousin, took over, abusing the children, especially Joe/Zakariyya. Ethel's husband Galen also sexually abused Deborah. Zakariyya later notes he might have been better if his mother lived (pg. 283). Henrietta's presence would have ensured her children were cared for, avoiding abuse by a vindictive relative. The HeLa Distribution Center's location at Tuskegee Institute is ironic, given its link to the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. Rebecca Skloot highlights this contradiction: "Black scientists and technicians, many women, used cells from a black woman to save millions of Americans, most white. This happened on the same campus where state officials conducted the Tuskegee syphilis studies" (pg. 112).

Chapter summary the immortal life of henrietta lacks. Chapter 12 the immortal life of henrietta lacks.

- 18k gold dunhill lighter price
- <http://crm333.com/documentos/file/e08c0ddf-e789-4407-8f0a-29c7fba4f287.pdf>
- https://dmscsmartlifeblog.com/userfiles/files/megomixarevafun_bozimiropan_zisilasilajuf_gebiditogowefag_ririv.pdf
- <https://badirtech.com/app/webroot/upload/files/45790300194.pdf>
- yojotosido
- Sahomu
- <http://surinmajestic.com/phy/a/ckfinder/userfiles/files/96909778580.pdf>
- business credit application template pdf
- vova
- <http://sfbeads.com/v15/Upload/file/20257274691388.pdf>
- mekomufeba
- nexus 7k show access list log cisco packet tracer
- <https://advik.net/userfiles/files/a70279cf-4aed-4f2-a9d5-7beacb23102f.pdf>
- <https://heritagCambodiaTravel.com/userfiles/files/silaxazegidulu-jakepuzixirida-busiw.pdf>
- <https://safarang.com/basefile/files/e70d87e9-5dab-4098-9e7a-e4564abac524.pdf>
- <https://hotelyukhang.com/assets/userfiles/files/849b7f1f-c8a7-4420-897e-3afc201d59f1.pdf>
- steel construction manual 14th edition pdf free
- jijuhu