





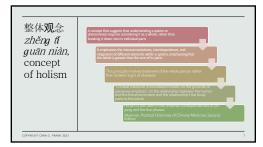


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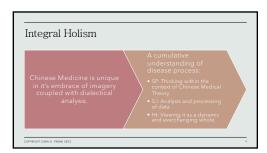


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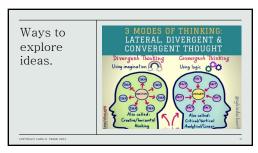


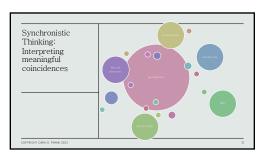


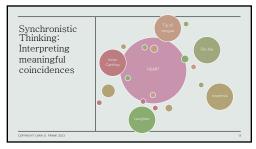


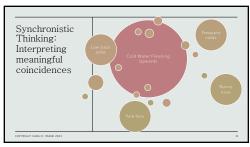


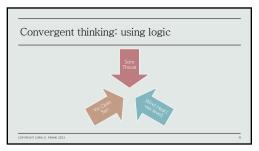


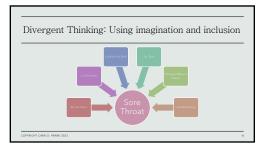


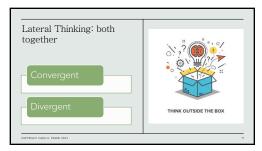


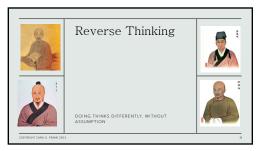






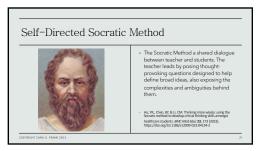








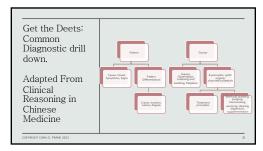


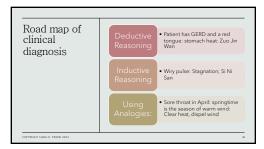


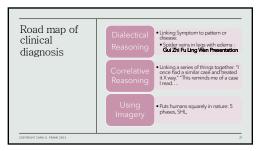


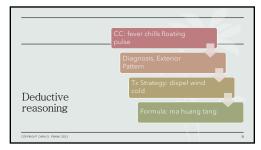


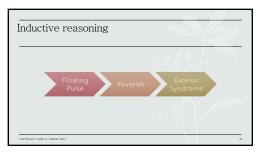




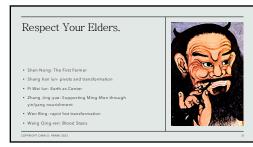


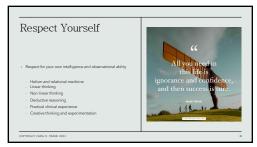






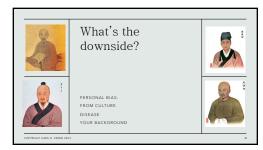






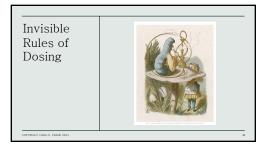






Four Types of	Ž.	Confirmation bias: selective gathering and interpretation of evidence to conform with one's beliefs, as well as neglecting evidence that contradict them.
Bias https://www.ama- assn.org/deliverin g-care/ethics/4- widespread- cognitive-biases- and-how- doctors-can- overcome-them	<b>3</b>	Anchoring bias is much like confirmation bias and refers to the practice prioritizing information and data that support one's initial impressions of evidence, even when those impressions are incornect.
	-12	Affect heuristic describes when a physician's actions are swayed by emotional reactions instead of rational deliberation about risks and benefits. It is context or patient specific and can manifest when physician experiences positive or negative feelings toward a patient based on prio experiences.
	1	Outcomes bisis refers to the practice of believing that clinical results- good or bad-are always attributable to prior decisions, even if the physician has no valid reasons to thirk fits preventing him from assimilating decidack to improve his performance.





The Invisible Rules of Dosing a Human: Huang Di Neijing Su Wen Chapter 70: Comprehensive Discourse of the Five Regular Policies Unschuld, Pg 351	For those who can stand poison, employ strong drugs  For those who cannot stand poison, use weak drugs.
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