

How To Make Pseudoephedrine At Home Fkp Rxjvr Wales

Offers a comprehensive overview of the methamphetamine crisis in America, discussing the drug's makeup, devastating impact on users' health, and addictive qualities, as well as what communities and the government are doing to stop its distribution and manufacture.

Can you help me understand how much of my Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) prescription drugs, equipment and services will be covered by my insurance and what I will have to pay? How should I use this Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) medication? Would using Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) mean that I would need my other medications less? Do Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) medications deliver on their promise? How can I reduce my Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) prescription drug costs? Always talk to your doctor about Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC), your condition and your treatment. But what exactly to ask your doctor to make sure you are both covering everything you need to know about Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC)? 'Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC); A Complete Guide' presents readers with a whole new set of 686 pivotal questions to discuss your situation with your healthcare provider, consider your options, and help you make decisions that are right for you. 'Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC); A Complete Guide' poses questions that Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) medication users didn't even know they needed to ask. With lots of room to note down your doctor's answers and an extensive index, this book is a must-have for anyone who has, or is about to have, Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride (OTC) prescription medication, and indispensable for healthcare providers who want to make sure they are able to answer every question.

Strategies and Tactics in Organic Synthesis, Volume 3 provides detailed accounts of interesting advances in the field of synthesis. This book discusses the tasks of multistep synthesis from finding the proper reagents, reaction, and conditions for individual steps to inventing new chemistry to fill gaps in existing synthetic methodology. Organized into 13 chapters, this volume begins with an overview of the development of redox glycosidation strategy through ester methylenation. This text then examines the development of computer-assisted molecular modeling with applications to a wide range of problems in biological and organic chemistry. Other chapters consider the medicinal significance of ginkgo tree, which has prompted systematic studies to correlate the claimed beneficial effects of its extracts to the active principles. This book discusses as well the biological potency of pentacyclic quassinoids. The final chapter deals with the economic synthesis of a penem antibacterial. This book is a valuable resource for chemists.

Prepared by the Board, this annual report presents an analysis of the information at its disposal and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Parties, together with any observations and recommendations which The Board desires to make. This report is submitted to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission, which may make such comments as it sees fit.

Presents the history and physical properties of methamphetamine, physiological effects of the drug, use among teens, information about addiction and recovery, and the legal ramifications of involvement with the drug.

The National Institute of Health states that methamphetamine increases the amount of dopamine in the brain, a chemical that is involved in body movement, motivation, pleasure, and reward. The drug causes an intense high which fades quickly. Nearly 1.2 million people reported using the drug in the past year, while 440,000 people reported using it in the past month. This crucial edition delves into the history of methamphetamine as a recreational drug and as a big business for criminal enterprises. It also discusses the toll that methamphetamine addiction takes on its users, as well as families and communities in general. The book concludes by discussing processes and methods used to treat meth addiction and how law enforcement agencies are trying to combat the meth industry.

Amphetamine Misuse appears at the beginning of a phase in drug history that will see changes in patterns of use which will impact society as a variety of levels: potential users; systems of health care; social control; international trade procedures, and even the economic bases of nations. It studies the nature of amphetamine use in different cultural settings, common features are identified and enigmas exposed. Greater international collaboration is needed if appropriate preventive measures are to be devised, and the sharing of information should be regarded as only a first step towards a more coordinated approach that includes social research within improved systems of national and international drug monitoring and communication.

PUBLIC ABSTRACT: The consumption of substances to aid with athletic performance has been a controversial issue for some time. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) controls what substances are considered legal for athletes to use at the professional level, while the National College Athletic Association (NCAA) determines which substances are legal for college athletes. In 2010 WADA placed the substance pseudoephedrine on the list of banned substances if taken in large amounts. The NCAA does not have pseudoephedrine on the banned substance list in any amount. Pseudoephedrine is an active ingredient in over-the-counter medication that is used to treat symptoms of decongestion. It has been reported that pseudoephedrine can improve athletic performance through its ability to increase heart rate, assist the blood supply in going from the skin to the skeletal muscle. While the effects of pseudoephedrine could enhance certain aspects of performance, most studies done previously have not found any positive results from its use. There is not a lot of research done with the use of pseudoephedrine, but the studies done have been varied in the types of performance tested. When looking at anaerobic or endurance performance, the majority of studies done found no effect from the pseudoephedrine when using the normal drug dose. However, two more recent studies done, have shown improvement in performance when using amounts higher than the regular dose of the pseudoephedrine medications. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of a body weight dosing of pseudoephedrine on the performance of NCAA female track runners in an 800-m run. Fifteen female track runners from Utah State University participated in the study. Each participant ran the 800 m twice, a week apart, once with a placebo and once with pseudoephedrine. The results showed no difference in the 800-m run times when the participants took the pseudoephedrine compared to the placebo. The average time with pseudoephedrine was 2:39.4, while the average time with the placebo was also 2:39.4.

The twenty-six articles in this edited volume provide perspective on the interrelated issues surrounding the use of drugs in society. Although drugs have long been a social problem, the importance of the issue—and the involvement of the criminal justice system—have varied across time. Public concern has typically centered on illegal drugs, but the drug issue today is even more complex given the impact of prescription drugs. Exaggeration has been a constant theme in the history of public policy on drugs, usually playing on public fear to demonize specific drugs and users. Some drugs are more dangerous than others. The variations in effects impact enforcement, prevention, and treatment. If we are going to criminalize drugs and drug usage, policies and penalties should be based on the relative dangerousness of a drug or class of drugs. Policies can reduce harm, create harm, or both. Our current drug policies attempt to reduce harm

through law enforcement. We arrest anyone involved in drug activities under the premise of protecting society. These same policies, however, result in the incarceration of large numbers of people; they are expensive; they overburden the criminal justice system; and they have lasting consequences for those caught up in the drug war no matter how minor their offenses. Drug policies should be weighed carefully, implementing those that result in the least amount of harm to society. The editors have collected timely articles that provide perspective and a foundation for an informed approach to addressing problems associated with drug use.

Phenethylamines I Have Known and Loved, A unique document written by renowned psychopharmacist, of his research and investigations into the use of psychedelic drugs for the study of the human mind. Also describes in detail a wealth of phenethylamines, their physical properties, dosages used, and duration of effects observed, and commentary.

Sleep Disorders Part 1 offers a glimpse of developments that focus on diagnostic techniques in the field of neurobiology of sleep. This part discusses the models of the rapid eye movement (REM) sleep mechanism; issues regarding sleep states, stages, and memory consolidation; and advances in the understanding of the sleep-wake genes, gene products, the circadian clock, and the role of sleep duration. This book explains noninvasive neuroimaging studies, particularly positron emission tomographic and single photon emission computed tomographic scans. It further discusses advances in clinical science, including concepts about neurobiology of sleep, narcolepsy-cataplexy, therapy, and laboratory techniques. The significant advances in therapy have led to the addition of new drugs for the treatment of different sleeping disorders, as described in this book. Sleep is essential to humans. Awareness of its true importance leads to the development and acceptance of sleep medicines in the market. * Clinical data on groundbreaking advancements in the understanding of basic sleep science * Invaluable information on new therapies and drug protocols for sleep disorders * A state-of-the-art reference that includes the role of genetics in sleep medicine

The definitive book on the impact of methamphetamine on individuals, communities, and society by two of America's leading addiction and criminal justice experts. In recent years, the media have inundated us with coverage of the horrors that befall methamphetamine users, and the fires, explosions, and toxic waste created by meth labs that threaten the well-being of innocent people. In *Methamphetamine: Its History, Pharmacology, and Treatment*, the first book in Hazelden's Library of Addictive Drugs series, Ralph Weisheit and William L. White examine the nature and extent of meth use in the United States, from meth's early reputation as a "wonder drug" to the current perception that it is a "scourge" of society. In separating fact from fiction, Weisheit and White provide context for understanding the meth problem by tracing its history and the varying patterns of use over time, then offer an in-depth look at: the latest scientific findings on the drug's effects on individuals; the myths and realities of the drug's impact on the mind; the national and international implications of methamphetamine production; the drug's impact on rural communities, including a case study of two counties in the Midwest; issues in addiction and treatment of meth. Thoroughly researched and highly readable, *Methamphetamine* offers a comprehensive understanding of medical, social, and political issues concerning this highly impactful drug. Written for professionals and serious lay readers by nationally recognized experts, the books in the Library of Addictive Drugs series feature in-depth, comprehensive, and up-to-date information on the most commonly abused mood-altering substances.

Once located in rural towns and on the West Coast, meth has erupted across the United States and is now devastating countless families, children and neighborhoods. Inside you will discover the history, effects, common slang words and prices of Methamphetamine. You will find out how Meth affects our children and our loved ones. "Narcotics is the worst of all crimes except murder and perhaps even more offensive to society than murder itself. In the case of murder you take away the life of a fellow human being. In the case of distributing narcotics, you take the mind of the individual and make his life intolerable for the good of his own soul." President Franklin Roosevelt - 1940 Read my book and find out the facts about Methamphetamine and what you can do to protect yourself and the ones you love.

"Chemicals Used for Illegal Purposes provides an easy-to-use reference for professionals, enabling them to identify chemical substances and determine if they are being used for illegal purposes or to manufacture illegal substances such as drugs, explosives, pyrotechnics, nerve agents, and other toxins. A parent who might find a cache of chemicals in their child's possession, would have the knowledge to possibly prevent a catastrophic situation. The book is filled with practical information and features that enable readers to gather information and make determinations quickly and safely."--BOOK JACKET.

The best book ever written in the field of clandestine chemistry has just gotten better in a new 8th edition. I have trained the champions of the field of clandestine chemistry for over 20 years, and this book gives the new techniques required for this constantly evolving field. I have uncovered a very easily done and supplied method for cooking your own ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from health food store and hardware store materials. This completely eliminates the need to show ID and buy adulterated and expensive pills containing these materials. I have also reconfigured older recipes to make use of the weaker or polluted materials now commonly found on hardware store shelves. This 8th edition shows the futility of politically motivated attempts by pandering politicians to regulate the private lives of individuals.

Just how much do you know about the numerous types of Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) medications for the different types of my condition? How much can I use this Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) prescription drug plan? Where can I obtain a list of Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) prescription drugs that require prior approval? Will Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) medication control my symptoms adequately? Can you take expired Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) medications or not? Always talk to your doctor about Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC), your condition and your treatment. But what exactly to ask your doctor to make sure you are both covering everything you need to know about Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC)?

'Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC); A Complete Guide' presents readers with a whole new set of 578 pivotal questions to discuss your situation with your healthcare provider, consider your options, and help you make decisions that are right for you. 'Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC); A Complete Guide' poses questions that Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) medication users didn't even know they needed to ask. With lots of room to note down your doctor's answers and an extensive index, this book is a must-have for anyone who has, or is about to have, Pseudoephedrine Sulfate (OTC) prescription medication, and indispensable for healthcare providers who want to make sure they are able to answer every question.

Misinformation has had dramatic and dangerous effects, as evidenced by numerous events of the late 2010s and early 2020s. Reading a steady stream of misinformation leads to distrust, potentially leading to conflict in one's family and workplace, and even to civil unrest. At the heart of many such matters is scientific illiteracy. Many people enjoy a life of ease and convenience

because of science--and since science also crosses courtrooms, classrooms and cultures, it has great potential to debunk misinformation and untangle the confusion on such issues as vaccines, sexual identity, race and evolution, alternative medicine, and human reproduction. This book addresses those issues and the popular stories, conspiracies, and misleading headlines that circulate across media platforms. Bringing accurate knowledge into people's agendas is challenging, and this book uses science and facts as a basis of every deliberation over laws and policies. The chapters weave together history, politics, human biology, and law, and demonstrate how our lives are dependent on understanding the nature of things.

From the New York Times bestselling author of *Dreamland*, a searing follow-up that explores the terrifying next stages of the opioid epidemic and the quiet yet ardent stories of community repair. Sam Quinones traveled from Mexico to main streets across the U.S. to create *Dreamland*, a groundbreaking portrait of the opioid epidemic that awakened the nation. As the nation struggled to put back the pieces, Quinones was among the first to see the dangers that lay ahead: synthetic drugs and a new generation of kingpins whose product could be made in Magic Bullet blenders. In fentanyl, traffickers landed a painkiller a hundred times more powerful than morphine. They laced it into cocaine, meth, and counterfeit pills to cause tens of thousands of deaths--at the same time as Mexican traffickers made methamphetamine cheaper and more potent than ever, creating, Sam argues, swaths of mental illness and a surge in homelessness across the United States. Quinones hit the road to investigate these new threats, discovering how addiction is exacerbated by consumer-product corporations. "In a time when drug traffickers act like corporations and corporations like traffickers," he writes, "our best defense, perhaps our only defense, lies in bolstering community." Amid a landscape of despair, Quinones found hope in those embracing the forgotten and ignored, illuminating the striking truth that we are only as strong as our most vulnerable. Weaving analysis of the drug trade into stories of humble communities, *The Least of Us* delivers an unexpected and awe-inspiring response to the call that shocked the nation in Sam Quinones's award-winning *Dreamland*.

"Determination of past production of clandestine drug laboratories has been a challenging task for the forensic chemist in Environmental Science and Research Limited (ESR). The forensic chemists are often asked to determine the past production based on the waste found at the crime scene. Recent studies have identified that solid waste can be linked to a specific pharmaceutical preparation, and the corresponding volume of waste produced could provide information about the amount of dosage used for extraction. Pseudoephedrine from pharmaceutical preparations is used as the main precursor in the drug clandestine laboratory. However, to date liquid waste has not been studied for this purpose. This study examines the minimum volume of liquid waste produced while extracting the most pseudoephedrine from its preparations using alcohol and toluene and base extraction method. This study was divided into two phases: a detailed comparison between toluene and base extraction and alcohol extraction using Contac NT and Codral Original Cold & Flu tablet to identify a suitable extraction method and pharmaceutical preparation, followed by quantitation of pseudoephedrine using a Gas Chromatography. In the phase one of the study, Contac NT yields more pseudoephedrine than Codral Original Cold & Flu tablets and only toluene and base extraction method produces liquid waste. In the phase two of the research, a minimum volume of 387 ml of liquid waste was produced while extracting a maximum amount of 7.07 g of pseudoephedrine (hydrochloride) from 22.3 g of Contac NT. The extraction efficiency from an approximate average of 60 % from the previous studies conducted at ESR had improved to 78.66% in this study. The result obtained may serve as a potential prediction tool provided three main factors are taken into consideration: concentration of sodium hydroxide, time laps between the extraction and investigation by forensic chemist and the frequency of toluene wash. The study, thus, aims to predict the past production of the drug clandestine laboratory based on the liquid waste found at the scene. In doing so, it aims to establish a framework to guide the forensic chemist to establish a minimum amount of yield that could have been produced based on the liquid waste found at the scene".

Principles of Pharmacology for Athletic Trainers, Second Edition has expanded the comprehensive and unique aspect of pharmacology presented in the best-selling first edition by introducing new information on: • Drug and treatment strategies. • Aspects of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, including treatment strategies, the disease process, diagnosis & monitoring of diabetes, and issues that are important for the athletic trainer. • The foundational concepts and pharmacological treatment of schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, various anxiety disorders, and attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder. • Discussion of herbal supplements, federal regulations, and safety & quality issues related to herbal supplements. Dr. Joel Houglum and Dr. Gary Harrelson have updated *Principles of Pharmacology for Athletic Trainers, Second Edition* to be more user-friendly by incorporating revised information on pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles, making it even easier for students to understand, while still providing the depth of information desired by faculty. Features of the Second Edition: • Educational prompts are provided in each chapter in the form of an advanced chapter organizer. • Shadow boxes throughout to remind students of previously discussed topics. • Summaries at the end of each section to reinforce learning. • A section in each chapter on the role of the athletic trainer regarding the disease process and drug therapy. • New ancillary materials specifically for faculty that include PowerPoint slides and test bank questions. *Principles of Pharmacology for Athletic Trainers, Second Edition* will be the go-to resource to determine the best pharmacological treatment strategy and management by athletic trainers.

Sociology of Deviance: Differences, Tradition, and Stigma is dedicated to a sociological analysis of deviance, a term reframed to imply differences. Deviance is approached from the outset as meaning differences: differences in attitudes, behaviors, lifestyles, and values of people. The terms OC devianceOCO or OC deviant behaviorOCO are understood as labels themselves and are used sparingly, such as in the title and in Chapter 14, OC Elite and Power DevianceOCO (OC devianceOCO appears with frequency in the theory chapters since it is a term used by the theorists addressed). Part of the title of the text is OC TraditionOCO meaning traditional topics are covered such as suicide, mental disorders and physical disabilities, addictions and substance abuse and use, criminal behaviors, and sexual behaviors and differences. The book has one chapter devoted to criminal behaviors, with emphasis placed on violent and property offenses. The term OC stigmaOCO appears in the title for two reasons: it is to honor the contributions of Erving Goffman to the study of differences, and it is used to accentuate the importance of societal reaction to attitudes, behaviors, lifestyles, and values that are varied and different in a heterogeneous society. Nowhere is this more evident than in Chapter 12, OC Societal Reaction and Stigmatization: Mental Disorders and Physical DisabilitiesOCO"

Traces the efforts of a small Iowa community to counter the pervasiveness of crystal methamphetamine, in an account that offers insight into the drug's appeal while chronicling the author's numerous visits with the town's doctor, the local prosecutor and a long-time addict. Reprint. A best-selling book.

Methamphetamine (meth) can be made by anyone using easily obtainable household goods and consumer products in labs, posing significant public safety and health risks and financial burdens to local communities and states where the labs are found. Meth cooks have discovered new, easier ways to make more potent meth that require the use of precursor chemicals such as pseudoephedrine (PSE). Some states have implemented electronic tracking systems to track PSE sales and determine if individuals comply with legal PSE purchase limits. Two states, along with select localities in another state, have made products containing PSE available to consumers by prescription only. This report examined, among other things, (1) the trends in domestic meth lab incidents over the last decade; (2) the impact of electronic tracking systems on meth lab incidents and limitations of this approach, if any; and (3) the impact of prescription-only laws on meth lab incidents and any implications of adopting this approach for consumers and the health care system. Tables and figures. This is a print on demand report.

The growth in the use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) has become a significant global problem over the last 10-15 years, often involving new and unfamiliar ATS and trafficking trends which present a challenge to both national law enforcement authorities and to scientists in drug testing forensic laboratories. Given the need for more accurate methods for identification and analysis, this manual reflects the discussions and conclusions of a UNODC Consultative Meeting held in London in September 1998.

The magazine that helps career moms balance their personal and professional lives.

Discusses recent federal law that bans the over-the-counter sale of drug products that contain ingredients that can be used to make methamphetamine.

The Handbook of Forensic Drug Analysis is a comprehensive chemical and analytic reference for the forensic analysis of illicit drugs. With chapters written by leading researchers in the field, the book provides in-depth, up-to-date methods and results of forensic drug analyses. This Handbook discusses various forms of the drug as well as the origin and nature of samples. It explains how to perform various tests, the use of best practices, and the analysis of results. Numerous forensic and chemical analytic techniques are covered including immunoassay, gas chromatography, and mass spectrometry. Topics range from the use of immunoassay technologies for drugs-of-abuse testing, to methods of forensic analysis for cannabis, hallucinogens, cocaine, opioids, and amphetamine. The book also looks at synthetic methods and law enforcement concerns regarding the manufacture of illicit drugs, with an emphasis on clandestine methamphetamine production. This Handbook should serve as a widely used reference for forensic scientists, toxicologists, pharmacologists, drug companies, and professionals working in toxicology testing labs, libraries, and poison control centers. It may also be used by chemists, physicians and those in legal and regulatory professions, and students of graduate courses in forensic science. Contributed to by leading scientists from around the world The only analysis book dedicated to illicit drugs of abuse Comprehensive coverage of sampling methods and various forms of analysis

Registration Requirements for Importers and Manufacturers of Prescription Drug Products Containing Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, or Phenylpropanolamine (US Drug Enforcement Administration Regulation) (DEA) (2018 Edition) The Law Library presents the complete text of the Registration Requirements for Importers and Manufacturers of Prescription Drug Products Containing Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, or Phenylpropanolamine (US Drug Enforcement Administration Regulation) (DEA) (2018 Edition). Updated as of May 29, 2018 The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is amending its registration regulations to ensure that a registration is obtained for every location where ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or drug products containing one of these chemicals, are imported or manufactured. These amendments will make it possible to establish the system of quotas and assessment of annual needs for the importation and manufacture of these chemicals that Congress mandated in the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005. This book contains: - The complete text of the Registration Requirements for Importers and Manufacturers of Prescription Drug Products Containing Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, or Phenylpropanolamine (US Drug Enforcement Administration Regulation) (DEA) (2018 Edition) - A table of contents with the page number of each section

Draws together information from a variety of sources to list and describe more than 130 addictive drugs, including both natural substances and pharmaceutical products.

Clinical Neurotoxicology offers accurate, relevant, and comprehensive coverage of a field that has grown tremendously in the last 20 years. You'll get a current symptomatic approach to treating disorders caused by neurotoxic agents, environmental factors—such as heavy metals and pesticides—and more. Apply discussions of cellular and molecular processes and pathology to clinical neurology. Leading authorities and up-and-coming clinical neurotoxicologists present their expertise on wide-ranging, global subjects and debate controversies in the specialty, including Gulf War Syndrome. Provides a complete listing of neurotoxic agents—from manufactured to environmental—so you get comprehensive, clinical coverage. Covers how toxins manifest themselves according to age and co-morbidity so that you can address the needs of all your patients. Offers broad and in-depth coverage of toxins from all over the world through contributions by leading authorities and up-and-coming clinical neurotoxicologists. Features discussion of controversial and unusual topics such as Gulf War Syndrome, Parkinson's Disease, motor neuron disease, as well as other issues that are still in question.

Follow the course of the battle to protect American consumers from unsafe and ineffective nonprescription pharmaceutical products! A History of Nonprescription Product Regulation explores the regulation of nonprescription products in the United States via an examination of the circumstances surrounding the passage of various laws. It untangles the process by which those bills became law, beginning with early federal regulations and moving through the laws that were passed in 1906 and 1938 and the amendments that came in 1951 and 1962. It relates important issues of the day (muckraking, sulfanilamide, thalidomide) to those laws by carefully describing their influence on pending legislation. In its coverage of the laws that govern nonprescription products, A History of Nonprescription Product Regulation makes extensive use of widely varied source material that gives the book a contemporary tone that is quite unique in texts of this kind. For instance, the reader wishing to more fully understand the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act will be treated to a view of that act drawn from the pages of The New York Times, the Congressional Record, and various journals that were published while the act was being debated. In A History of Nonprescription Product Regulation, you will find clearly written chapters covering: how prescription medications differ from nonprescription products early food and drug regulations established by the federal government patent medicines the Pure Food and Drug Law of 1906 the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914 the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 the Kefauver-Harris Amendments of 1962 Rx-to-OTC switching and the FDA's review of over-the-counter products regulations relating to homeopathy and dietary supplements Well-referenced and richly complemented with dozens of photographs, this essential volume illuminates the struggle—on many fronts—to achieve a situation in which the American consumer can purchase safe and effective nonprescription products.

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