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Peer Response

Peer Response 1

I must start by commending you on thoroughly detailing the reverse transcriptase enzyme and using a peer-reviewed source in your discussion about enzymes. The reverse transcriptase enzyme is significant since certain viruses, including HIV and Hepatitis B that replicate their DNA inside the host. In addition to your argument, the catalyzed copy is the opposite of the typical cell transformation of the genetic material; therefore, the term reverse transcriptase. In this regard, where a person is infected, these viruses will duplicate to infect other healthy cells in the host's body. As per your discussion, all is not lost. For instance, HIV can be managed using reverse transcriptase inhibitors that stops the virus from replicating itself in the human body. I must also add that you are correct in using simple language that any person can read and understand, bearing in mind the terms associated with understanding the enzyme in question. I also agree with you when you suggest that there is no cure for viruses like HIV. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors are vital because they offer controlling viruses like HIV not to become a full-blown case of AIDS.

Peer Response 2

I am glad you have expounded on Reverse transcriptase, also christened RNA-focused DNA polymerase, an agitator encrypted from the genetic composition of viruses that increases the conversion of virus RNA into DNA. I agree with you when you argue that reverse transcriptase inhibitors are necessary for treating diseases leading to infections like HIV and AIDS. I must also commend you for highlighting the adoption of reverse transcriptase in the research and diagnosis of cancer. In addition to that, you have also highlighted some of the effects of the reverse transcriptase enzyme, including the stoppage of DNA synthesis, the

creation of genetic diversity, and their involvement in the aging course of eukaryotic cells entering the DNA to create more viruses. Also, your example using the one-way street, where ordinary traffic moves in a similar direction, but there is always a car driving in the opposite direction, is commendable. This example makes ordinary people understand what the discussion is about, devoid of the biological terms that are sometimes difficult to comprehend.

Peer Response 3

I am impressed with your articulate definition of murder, which is the death of another person without a valid reason or any justification. However, you should cite where the definition was sourced. I agree with your observation that there must be accountability where murder has occurred. However, a death sentence is not proper because we lack the moral mandate to take another person's life. Through the discussion, I must also commend you for reminding us that we owe our lives to God the Almighty, the giver and taker of life. However, I'm afraid I have to disagree with you when you say that first-degree murder deserves the death penalty. You cannot quote the biblical teachings saying God is the giver and taker of life and suggest that we execute murder criminals in the same discussion. Though it remains one of the most severe forms of homicide, it is better to adopt life imprisonment as a punishment compared to taking another person's life. Whereas there must and should be accountability where murder happens, murdering one person because he killed another as a punishment is not different.

Peer response 4

Regarding your discussion about first-degree murder, I agree when you say that it is a type of crime that is pre-meditated and planned. I agree with your argument that first-degree murder should not carry a death sentence penalty, especially where all the legal and other mechanisms have not been exhausted. Based on your example, there have been numerous cases

where people serve jail terms and are later declared innocent. What if we execute the death sentence, then later realize that the suspect in a first-degree murder was innocent? To expound on your argument, it is better to let suspects serve jail terms because you cannot take another human's life. If, for example, we are to execute people for committing murder-related offenses, how are we different from them because they committed murder, and by executing them, we are also engaging in the same act of killing? My argument is simple, and I agree with you. The justice system is flawed because many of the incarcerated individuals are always innocent; hence we should not execute people in the name of justice.

Peer response 5

I must commend you for a well-detailed highlight of how the burden of proof lies with the prosecutor. Many jurisdictions require the prosecution teams to prove beyond reasonable doubt that a murder suspect willfully and deliberately planned the offense before they are convicted of first-degree murder. What this argument entails is that proving that the criminal act was planned before the murder was executed and not accidental. You have also used a peer-reviewed article to help drive home your argument, which is commendable. In addition to that, I must commend you for being honest enough to divulge that you have not taken any position regarding the proper punishment for offenses related to first-degree murder. Whereas any criminal act calls for some level of accountability from the suspect, I also think that there are many variables in such a case, making it difficult to favor the death penalty. Some of the variables include the suspect's mental health condition, so it is sometimes difficult to support the death sentence.

Peer Response 6

I have read many discussions about first-degree murder and the arguments for and against the death penalty. Still, your discussion has highlighted one crucial point. Where a suspect is found guilty, the sentencing varies from state to state. We must ask ourselves why people from different jurisdictions commit the same offense but are punished differently? In my opinion, the entire justice system is flawed because if I commit an offense of stealing a car in California, someone in Texas who commits the same offense should get the same jail term just like me.

Furthermore, you have highlighted the variables and checks and balances in a first-degree murder case which is commendable. Still, your position is outright, and I agree that murder suspects should spend the rest of their lives in solitary confinement until they meet their maker. Furthermore, another variable is that there are errors in murder cases; key among them is highlighted in the Death Penalty Information Center, where seven in ten death sentences require retrials. However, once a suspect is executed, there is no retrial, and no one is accountable for wrongful convictions. In this regard, I concur that the entire justice system, from arrest, prosecution, court proceedings to conviction, should be relooked.

Response 7

I am fully contented with your highlighting of the seven different types of dementia. Despite the seven types of dementia, research suggests that Alzheimer's is the most dominant type among 60-80% of patients. It is good that you have discussed this point. I must also commend you for pointing the common symptoms of the disease, like poor speech and writing, mood swings, and confusion, which is essential for readers to understand. In addition to that, you have delved into deep research to highlight the various cause of the different types of dementia. For instance, I have also researched, and I agree that vascular dementia results from stroke.

However, I must point out that an ordinary person would find it problematic to understand some terms like frontal and temporal lobe found in the brain. You have pointed out the vulnerable age groups, which are 45-60 years. I must also point out that the word dementia is associated with stigma, according to research. The word and not the disease has been a subject of debate due to its origin. The word "de" is linked with degeneration, one of the crucial elements in dementia, hence offensive in some medical environments, but that should not stop people from seeking help.

Response 8

The way you elaborate about the Tissue Plasminogen Activator is impressive. From your discussion, which is precise and straightforward, readers can understand that the Tissue Plasminogen Activator is used to remove blood clots. You have also highlighted crucial factors involving the dual usage of the drug in the treatment of blood clots, stroke, pulmonary embolism, arterial thrombosis, and central venous catheter occlusions. I must admit that blood obstruction is fatal if not addressed promptly; hence, the Tissue Plasminogen Activator should be administered early as the symptoms have been detected to avoid fatality. I enjoyed reading your piece because it is elaborate, talks about the properties of the activator, and its importance in medical interventions, especially where the life of a patient is at risk. I'm afraid I disagree with you more when you say that the Tissue Plasminogen Activator is used in urgent cases where there is a likelihood of death. Your work is organized, well arranged, and easy to grasp your point; the activator uses the activator as a catalyst that breaks down clot formation and should be used in emergencies, compared to typical medical situations.

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