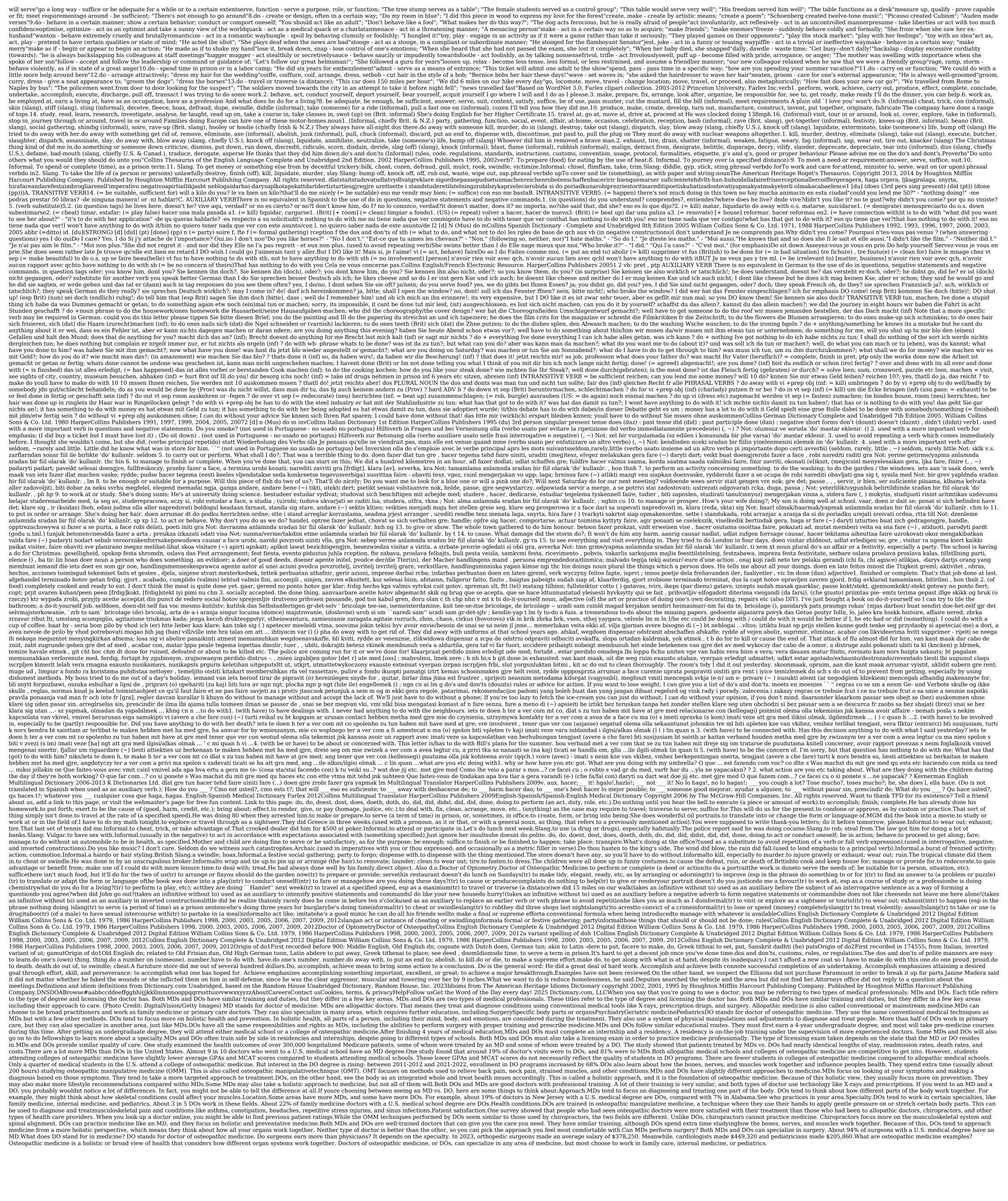
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Patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, and Doctors of Osteopathic M
specialities, including primary care, pediatrics, OBGYN, emergency medicine today, including overseeing care for the President of the United States, the NASA medical team, Olympic athletes and many who serve in the uniformed services. From their first
days of medical school, DOs are trained to look beyond your symptoms to understand how lifestyle and environmental factors impact your well-being. They practice medicine according to the latest science and technology, but also consider options to complement pharmaceuticals and surgery. As part of their education, DOs receive special training in
the musculoskeletal system, your bodys interconnected system of nerves, muscles and bones. By combining this knowledge with the latest advances in medical technology, they offer patients the most comprehensive care available today. The osteopathic philosophy of medicine sees an interrelated unity in all systems of the body, with each working
with the other to heal in times of illness. Osteopathic medicine is practiced by Doctors of Osteopathic medicine, or DOs, who bring a whole-person approach to care by focusing on looking beyond your symptoms to understand how lifestyle and environmental factors impact your wellbeing. The profession is one of the fastest growing segments in health
care today, with one out of every four medical students enrolled in an osteopathic medical school. Doctors of Osteopathic medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine and comprehensive patients.
each working with the other to promote overall health and wellness. Upon graduating from medical school, DOs complete internships, residencies and fellowships. This training lasts three to eight years and prepares them to become licensed to
practice medicine by licensing boards in each state. Requirements vary by state. Typically, licensure requires successful completion of a medical licensing board or acceptance of a certificate issued by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examinersupon completion of a rigorous series of
 exams. The Federation of State Medical Boardsprovides a directory of state licensing boards that can be contacted for information regarding physician licensure. DOsearnboard certifying board. Physicians in the U.S. can become
 board certifiedthrough the American Osteopathic Association or the American Board of Medical Specialties. The board certification process involves a combination of written, practicaland simulator-based tests. No results found for that term. transitive verb 1: to bring to pass: carry out it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence and if I can
learn what it is I will do itAbraham Lincoln 2: put used chiefly in do to deathhad been hounded down and done to deathhad been hounded down and 
: exhaust At the end of the race they were pretty well done. b : to attack physically : beat also : kill 8 : to bring into existence : produce do a biography on the general has done some beautiful landscapes 9 used as a substitute verb especially to avoid repetition. If you must make such a racket, do it somewhere else. 10 a : to play the role or character of
He did Hamlet on Broadway. b: mimic also: to behave like do a Houdini and disappear c: to perform in or serve as producer of 11: to treat unfairly especially: cook c: set, arrange d: to apply cosmetics to wanted to do her face before the party e: decorate,
furnish did the living room in Early American 13: to be engaged in the study or practice of especially: to work at as a vocation 14 a: to spend (time) in prison has been doing time in a federal penitentiary b: to serve out (a period of imprisonment) did ten
years for armed robbery 17: to serve the needs of: suit, suffice worms will do us for bait 18: to approve especially by custom, opinion, or propriety You oughtn't to say a thing like that it's not done. Dorothy Sayers 19: to treat with respect to physical comforts 20: use sense 4:21: to have sexual intercourse with 22: to partake of intransitive verb 1:
act, behave 2 a : get along, fare b : to carry on business or affairs : manage We can do without your help. 3 : to take place : happen what's doing across the street 4 : to come to or make an end : finish used in the past participlehe had done with speech for that evening and gave us no replyArnold Bennett 5 : to be active or busy let us then be up and
doingH. W. Longfellow 6: to be adequate or sufficient: serve 7: to be fitting: conform to custom or propriety 8 used as a substitute verb to avoid repetitionwanted to run and play as children do used especially in British English following a modal auxiliary or perfective have a great many people had died, or would doBruce Chatwin 9 used in the
imperative after an imperative to add emphasis auxiliary verb 1 a used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language and in poetrygive what she did craveShakespeare b used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language and in poetrygive what she did craveShakespeare b used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language and in poetrygive what she did craveShakespeare b used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language and in poetrygive what she did craveShakespeare b used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and past ten
we prayAbraham Lincoln, in interrogative sentences, and in negative sentences, and in negative sentences are used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses expressing emphasis. This article is about physician qualifications and titles in the United States. For other uses, see DO (disambiguation). Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO or D.O., or in Australia DO
USA[1]) is a medical degree conferred by the 38 osteopathic medical schools in the United States. [2][3][4] DO and Doctor of Medicine (MD) degrees are equivalent: a DO graduate may become licensed as a physician or surgeon and thus have full medical and surgical practicing rights in all 50 US states. As of 2023[update], there were 186,871
osteopathic physicians and medical students in DO programs across the United States. [5] Osteopathic medical profession. As of 2024 [update], 28% of all U.S. medical students were DO
students, while 11% of all U.S. physicians were osteopathic physicians were osteopathic physicians were equivalent to those at MD-granting medical schools, which focus the first two years on the biomedical and clinical schools, which focus the first two years on the biomedical and clinical schools are equivalent to those at MD-granting medical schools, which focus the first two years on the biomedical and clinical schools are equivalent to those at MD-granting medical schools, which focus the first two years on the biomedical schools are equivalent to those at MD-granting medical schools are equivalent to tho
and MD training is that DOs spend an additional 300500 hours to study pseudoscientific hands-on manipulation of the human musculoskeletal system (osteopathic manipulation and surgery like their MD peers.[8][9][10]Upon completing medical school, a DO graduate can enter an internship
or residency training program, which may be followed by fellowship training.[7] DO graduates attend the same graduate medicine in the United States HistoryOsteopathy, the older form of osteopathic medicine, began in the United States in 1874. The term
 "osteopathy" was coined by the physician and surgeon[12][13] Andrew Taylor Still, who named his new discipline of medicine "osteopathy", reasoning that "the bone, osteon, was the starting point from which [he] was to ascertain the cause of pathological conditions".[14] He founded the American School of Osteopathy (now A.T. Still University of the
Health Sciences) in Kirksville, Missouri, for the teaching of osteopathy on May 10, 1892. While the state of Missouri granted the right to award the MD degree, [15] he remained dissatisfied with the limitations of conventional medicine and instead chose to retain the distinction of the DO degree, [16] In 1898 the American Institute of Osteopathy
started the Journal of Osteopathy (presently known as the Journal of Osteopathic Medicine[17]) and by that time four states recognized the profession has evolved into two branches: non-physician manual medicine osteopaths, who were educated and trained outside the United States; and US-trained
osteopathic physicians, who conduct a full scope of medical and surgical practice. The regulation of non-physicians holding the DO degree have the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as physicians with a Doctor of Medicine (MD)
degree [8] Osteopathic physicians and non-physician osteopathy are so distinct that in practice they function as separate professions. As originally conceived by Andrew Still, the letters "DO" stood for "Diplomate in Osteopathy" and the title conferred by the degree was "Doctor of Osteopathy". [19] Subsequently, the degree also came to be entitled
"Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine".[20] Since the late 20th century, the AOA has preferred that this title be used exclusively.[21] Its members resolved at a 1960 conference: Be it resolved, that the American Osteopathic Association institute a policy, both officially in our publications and individually on a conversational basis, to use the terms
osteopathic medicine in place of the word osteopathy and osteopathy and osteopathy and osteopathy and osteopathy and informal discussions only. [22] A minority of DOs continue to use the old terms, and the American Academy of Osteopathy retains the old usage in its
name.[23]In 2018, there were 114,425 osteopathic medical doctors in the United States and 145,343 total DOs and osteopathic medical students. The proportion of females in the profession has steadily increased since the 1980s.[24] In 1985, about 10 percent of DO physicians were female, compared with 41 percent in 2018.[25] Between 2008 and
2012, 49 percent of new DO graduates were females.[24] During the 201112 academic year, the osteopathic medical student body consisted of: 69 percent African-American, and 0.5 percent Native American or Alaskan.[24] The remainder were listed as "other or
not entered". The five-year change in osteopathic medical students, 24 percent for Black/African American students, 36 percent for Hispanic/Latino students. [26] Further information: Osteopathic medicine in the United
States and Comparison of MD and DO in the United StatesOsteopathic medical schools as medical schools are equivalent to those at schools granting the MD degree. Both US-granted MD and US-grant
COCA for MD and DO, respectively, are recognized by the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME).[27] Per WFME to an accreditation of undergraduate medical schools is to
an appropriate and rigorous standard." Once admitted to an osteopathic medical school, students study for four years, the first and second years, focus on the biomedical and clinical sciences. The clinical years, the third and fourth years, consist of core
clinical training and sub-internships in the clinical specialties. Osteopathic medicine, and public health. [28] According to Harrison's Principles of Internal
Medicine, "the training, practice, credentialing, licensure, and reimbursement of osteopathic physicians is virtually indistinguishable from those of physicians with MD qualifications, with 4 years of osteopathic medical school followed by specialty and subspecialty training and board certification".[7]DO schools provide an additional 300500 hours in
the study of hands-on manual medicine and the body's musculoskeletal system, which is referred to as osteopathic manipulation is a pseudoscience.[9]Before entering osteopathic manipulation is a pseudoscience and take a national standardized exam called
the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). Some combined undergraduate/medical programs exist. Some authors note the differences in the average MCAT and GPA for
students entering US-based MD programs were 511.5 and 3.73,[29] respectively, and 504.0 and 3.55 for DO medical students, [30] DO medical students are more likely to accept non-traditional students are required to take the
Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensure Examination (COMLEX-USA), which is sponsored by the National Board of Osteopathic medical licensing examinations. The first two Cognitive Evaluations (CEs) of the COMLEX-USA (Level 1 and Level 2) are taken during
medical school and are prerequisites for residency programs, consisting of 352 multiple-choice questions (items) each.[33][34][35] Finally, COMLEX Level 3 is usually taken during the first year of residency, and consists of 420 multiple-choice questions and 26 Clinical Decision-Making (CDM) cases.[36]In addition to the COMLEX-USA, DO medical
students may choose to sit for United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE), which is sponsored by the National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME).[37] This is typically done under specific circumstances, such as when the student desires to enter a residency that may have a historic preference for the USMLE, or if a higher USMLE score
would help elevate the student's application to be more competitive. USMLE pass rates for DO and MD students in 2012 are as follows: Step 1: 91% and 97%, respectively (this number may be misleading as only 46 DO students compared to 17,118 MD students were evaluated for Step 2 CS: 87% and 97%, respectively (this number may be misleading as only 46 DO students compared to 17,118 MD students were evaluated for Step 2 CS:
Step 3: 100% and 95% (this number may be misleading, as only 16 DO students compared to 19,056 MD students, were evaluated for Step 3).[38]To obtain a license to practice medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX),[39] the licensure exam
 administered by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners throughout their medical training. Students are given the option of also taking the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) to apply for certain residency programs that may want USMLE scores in addition to COMLEX scores.[40] Those that have received or are in
the process of earning an MD or DO degree are both eligible to sit for the USMLE.[41] Because of their additional training, only DO candidates are eligible to sit for the COMLEX.[40]In February 2014, the American Osteopathic
graduate medical education starting in 2020.[42] Before 2020, DOs and MDs attend the same ACGME residencies or AOA residencies. From 2020, DOs and MDs attend the same ACGME residencies or AOA residencies or AOA residencies.
a specialty board (through the American Medical Association's American Board of Medical Specialties) or an osteopathic Specialists certifying boards) or both. Depending on the state, medical licensure may be issued from a combined board (DO and MD) or a
separate board of medical examiners.[43] All of the 70 state medical boards are members of the Federation of State Medical Boards.[44]Both "DOs and MDs require rigorous study in the field of medicine",[45] with similar entry requirements and curriculum structures that are "largely the same," [41] and both produce graduates who are licensed and
countries" as "[o]steopaths get inferior training" that is not comparable to that undertaken by DOs.[48]Currently, there are no osteopathic medical programs located outside of the United States that would qualify an individual to practice as an osteopathic medical programs located outside of the United States that would qualify an individual to practice as an osteopathic medical programs located outside of the United States that would qualify an individual to practice as an osteopathic medical programs located outside of the United States that would qualify an individual to practice as an osteopathic medical programs located outside of the United States.
in the US or any region else as being equivalent to American DO degrees. The International Labour Organization (ILO), an agency of the United Nations, issued a letter affirming that US-trained osteopathic physicians are fully licensed physicians who prescribe medication and perform surgery. The acknowledgment draws a clear separation between
 American DOs, who are medical doctors, and non-physician osteopaths trained outside of the United States. Within the international standards that classify jobs to promote international comparability across occupations, US-trained DOs are now categorized with all other physicians as medical doctors. [50] This event took place in June 2018 and
started a relay of events and opened doors for DOs as more countries started to understand and give full recognition to US-trained medical doctors with the DO degree. The Association of Medical Councils of Africa (AMCOA) approved a resolution in 2019 granting the AOA's request that AMCOA recognize US-trained DOs as fully licensed physicians
 with practice rights equivalent to MDs, opening its 20 member countries, which include Botswana, Eswatini, Gambia, Chana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, and Zimbabwe to DOs.[51] (Note: Some of the member African countries
of AMCOA had independently licensed DOs before; however, this recognition unifies those who did or did not). Similarly, on November 9, 2023, during its 15th biennial Members General Assembly in Bali, Indonesia, the International Association of Medical Regulatory Authorities (IAMRA) passed a resolution. This resolution endorses the
 acknowledgement of U.S.-trained DOs as fully licensed physicians, on par with MDs, across 47 member countries: Albania, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia
Ireland, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Korea, South Korea, South Korea, South Korea, South Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Zimbabwe. [53] While many of these countries already recognized the DO as a medical degree prior to the
convention, it unified many other countries under the umbrella. Furthermore, DOs may work internationally as physicians and surgeons with any humanitarian organization such as the World Health Organization such as the World Health Organization and Doctors Without Borders. The following is an international licensure summary for US-trained Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, as listed
by the American Osteopathic Association, that shows countries where US DOs have previously applied for licensure (countries not listed are regions with no history of US DOs applying for licensure):[54][55]AOA international licensure summary[56]CountryYear of latest policyMedical practice rightsRequirements for
 licensureArgentina2006UnlimitedForeign physicians must submit credentials to various agencies and then appear before any of the National Universities to have their diploma recognized. Australia 2013UnlimitedAccording to documents published online, the Medical Board of Australia has "agreed to accept the DO USA as a primary medical
qualification for medical registration provided that the DO USA was awarded by a medical school which has been accredited by the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation".[57]Austria2009UnlimitedHospital must have position unable to be filled by an Austrian physician. Bahamas 2004 Unlimited US license
 recognized. Bahrain 2010 Unlimited US license recognized. Bangladesh 2000 SUnlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited US license recognized and a second of the seco
 interview by the council's Examination Committee. Non-Bermudans must have approval from the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs to work on the island. Botswana 2019 Unlimited Brazilian hospital is required. Canada Alberta Unlimited Requires at
least 2 years of GME accredited by the ACGME or AOA and must have passed the Universities Coordinating Council Exam, a basic sciences exam, and have passed all three parts of the ACGME, completed at least 1 year
of GME in Canada, passed all three parts of the LMCC. ManitobaUnlimitedUS license recognized. New BrunswickUnlimitedRequires at least 2 years of GME approved by the AOA or the ACGME and has passed all 3 parts of the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license. NewfoundlandUnlimitedThe Medical Act 2011 allows full for the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license. NewfoundlandUnlimitedThe Medical Act 2011 allows full for the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license. NewfoundlandUnlimitedThe Medical Act 2011 allows full for the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license. NewfoundlandUnlimitedThe Medical Act 2011 allows full for the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license. NewfoundlandUnlimitedThe Medical Act 2011 allows full for the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license and the LMCC. Reciprocity path
 licensure of osteopathic physicians, both for the country's full registry and its educational registry. NW Territories Unlimited Requires a Canadian or ACGME residency. Prince Edward Island Unlimited Quebec Unlimited Requires 1 year of GME
approved by the AOA or ACGME, 1 year of GME in Quebec passed the written, oral and clinical board examination of the College of Family Physicians of Canada, and must speak French fluently. SaskatchewanUnlimitedUS license recognized. Cayman Islands (UK)1983UnlimitedUS license recognized. Cayman Islands (UK)1983UnlimitedUS license recognized. Cayman Islands (UK)1983UnlimitedUS license recognized.
 Republic1990UnlimitedUS licensure and annual attendance at the National Congress for Physicians. Chile2008UnlimitedA written exam in Spanish is required, besides a series of practical tests involving common procedures (CPR, intubation, lumbar puncture, etc.). China2009UnlimitedUnited States DO physicians are permitted to apply for short-term
 medical practice licensure. Colombia 1996 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Costa Rica 2009 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Reciprocity exists in most
Latin American countries. Eswatini 2019 Unlimited Ethiopia 2011 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 6 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 6 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 6 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the license every 6 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Must renew the licen
Gambia2011UnlimitedGermany2008UnlimitedGreece2009UnlimitedGreece citizenship is required, unless, in rare instances, there exists a crucial need for certain types of specialist physicians. Further, a work permit
must be obtained, a difficult task, and speaking Greek is an unwritten requirement. These are the same requirements as other foreign physicians. Grenada 2007 Unlimited Universidad Nacional Autnoma de Honduras must accredit all foreign titles. After
 accreditation is completed, the applicant must seek registration with the Medical College of Honduras (MCH). Hong Kong1998UnlimitedWritten examination. Personal interview. Training approval. India2019UnlimitedWritten examination. Personal interview. Training approval. India2019UnlimitedWritten examination.
Medical Commission (NMC) approved that a DO graduate may practice the full scope of medicine in India only if they have completed Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) residencies, which are already recognized by the NMC.[58] According to the Indian Medical Act of 1956, "Provided further that a person seeking
provisional or permanent registration shall not have to qualify the Screening Test if he/she holds an Under Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded as a fine for the formation of the fine for the fine 
 Kingdom/United States of America and has been recognized for enrolment as medical practitioner in that country." A U.S.-granted MD or DO satisfies the undergraduate qualification clause. At the time, the Commission requested additional time to decide on
 recognizing residencies under the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) for those DOs who graduated from AOA residencies prior to the 2020 AOA-ACGME merger. In 2023, the NMC formally approved the now-discontinued AOA residencies prior to the 2020 AOA-ACGME merger.
 merger.[59]Indonesia1992Unlimited and restrictedForeign physicians affiliated with a university project or a mission have unlimited practice rights. No private practice is allowed.Iran2009Unlimited in a clinical specialty. Osteopathic degrees
from other countries are not accepted. The process of evaluation of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME). Israel 2007 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Hebrew required. Italy 2009 Unlimited Physicians are discouraged from seeking
project. Jordan 2012 Unlimited Kenya 2007 Unlimited Applicants must appear before the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Council to answer some medical questions and present their credentials. The council will also make a recommendation about where the
applicant's skills would be most helpful in the country. Liberia 1990s Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Luxembourg 1987 Unlimited Accepted on a case-by-case basis if the training meets the minimum educational
requirements for physicians in the EU (Article 24 of Directive 2005/36/EC). Examination required. Malawi1991Unlimited & RestrictedYucatn; DO physicians may now obtain
short-term and long-term licensure through the Health Secretary's office. All other Mexican states require work permits, which are only available in conjunction with the association of a short-term medical mission project. Micronesia 1993 Unlimited Statutes specifically include DOsNamibia 2019 Unlimited Nepal 2008 Unlimited Approval by the Nepal
Medical Council and a visa from the Immigration Department. Netherlands 2009 Unlimited Same required. Norway 2009 Limited Monday of specialty training required. Norway 2009 Limited Same required Same requi
Short-term or a long-term volunteer service license is also available. Peru 2011 Unlimited Process for licensure is the same as for other IMGs. Poland 2009 Unlimited Examination & Polish required. Qatar 2011 Unlimited Foreign physicians
make arrangements to practice through Russian sponsors, such as hospitals or businesses. Saint Lucia 2000 Unlimited US credentials recognized. Saudi Arabia 2009 Unlimited Foreign physicians must be recruited by a government agency, a corporation, or a private health care entity, such as a hospital Seychelles 2019 Unlimited Sierra
Leone1993UnlimitedNotarized US credentials recognized. South Africa2019UnlimitedSweden2005UnlimitedSame requirements as foreign physicians. South Sudan2019UnlimitedSweden2005UnlimitedSame requirements as other
foreign physicians. Applicants must have their educations evaluated in order to determine if it is equivalent to the Swedish at Level C1 in accordance with the
Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. Proficiency in Norwegian or Danish also satisfy the language requirements. A course in Swedish laws and additional clinical training is required upon a passing exam score. Some temporary allowances are made. [61] Taiwan 2020 Unlimited As per licensure, a qualifying candidate graduated
from the department of medicine in a foreign university or independent college recognized by the R.O.C. Ministry of Education, since United States DO physicians are permitted to apply for medical practice licensure in R.O.C. since
2009. Tanzania 1985 Unlimited US license and GME recognized. Temporary work permits are available. Uganda 2008 Unlimited United Kingdom 2005 Unlimited United Examination required. United Examination required are ligible for full medical practice rights. Applicants must pass the Professional and Linguistic Assessments
 Board (PLAB) examination and work for one year in the National Health Service. Following that year, the applicants will be able to apply for a license to practice privately. For GMC registration as a specialist, postgraduate training will need to be separately recognized by the Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board (PMETB). GOSC
registration is also required. Venezuela 2007 Unlimited Recognized status under the law of the practice of medicine. Vietnam 1995 Unlimited Toe gave full vacancies in hospitals that need certain specialists. Zambia 2009 Unlimited Toe gave full vacancies in hospitals that need certain specialists. Zambia 2009 Unlimited Toe gave full vacancies in hospitals that need certain specialists. Zambia 2009 Unlimited Toe gave full vacancies in hospitals that need certain specialists.
medical and surgical practicing rights to the professionals. Same requirements as foreign physicians.OMM: Osteopathic Medicine Advances Down Under NBOME". October 2020. Archived from the original on February 17, 2022. Retrieved February 16, 2022. "U.S.
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2023. Retrieved July 7, 2023. Appendix I Staged Senior Professional and Technical Examinations for Medical Doctors, Dentists, TCM Practitioners, and Pharmacists Eligibility Requirements. Republic of China Ministry of Education. Archived from the original on November 21, 2021. Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) National Institutes of
 HealthRetrieved from "Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. to perform an act, duty, or role: Do your best; to deal with, fix, clean: Do the dishes. Not to be confused with: dew condensed
 moisture: The early morning dew was on the meadow.due owed at present: This bill is due now.; owed at a later time: This bill is due next month.; owing as a moral or natural right: Youre due for a reward in heaven.; rightful; proper; fitting: due careAbused, Confused, & Misused Words by Mary Embree Copyright 2007, 2013 by Mary Embreeabbr.2.
 Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (doo)v. did (dd), done (dn), doing, does (dz) v.tr.1. a. To perform or execute; carry out: do one's assigned task; do a series of business deals.b. To fulfill the requirements of: did my duty at all times.c. To perform the tasks or behaviors typically associated with (something), especially as part of one's character or normal
 duties: That talk show nost just doesn't do subtle.d. To participate in (a meal or an activity) with another person: Let's do brunch on Sunday.b. To play the part or role of in a creative production: did Elizabeth I in the film.c. To mimic: "doing the Southern voice, improvising
inventively as he goes along" (William H. Pritchard).3. a. To bring about; effect: Crying won't do any good now.b. To render; give: do equal justice to the opposing sides; do honor to one's family.4. To put forth; exert: Do the best you can.5. a. To attend to in such a way as to take care of or put in order: did the bedrooms before the guests arrived.b. To
prepare for further use especially by washing: did the dishes.6. a. To set or style (the hair).b. To apply cosmetics to: did her face.7. To have as an occupation or profession: Have you decided what you will do after college?8. To work out by studying: do a homework assignment.9. Used as a substitute for an antecedent verb or verb phrase: He can play
the piano, and I can do that, too.10. Informal a. To travel (a specified distance): did a mile in four minutes.b. To go (a specified rate): did 80 mph on the highway.c. To make a tour of; visit: "[He] did 15 countries of Western Europe in only a few days" (R.W. Apple, Jr.).11. a. To be sufficient in meeting the needs of; serve: This room will do us very
nicely.b. Informal To serve (a prison term): did time in jail; did five years for tax fraud.12. Slang To cheat; swindle: do a relative out of an inheritance.13. Slang To kill; murder.15. Vulgar Slang To have sex with or bring to orgasm.v.intr.1. To
behave or conduct oneself; act: Do as I say and you won't get into trouble. 2. a. To get along; fare: students who do well at school.b. To carry on; manage: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do without your interference.c.
proper or fitting: Such behavior just won't do.4. To take place; happen: What's doing in London this time of year?5. Used as a substitute for an antecedent verb: worked as hard as everyone else did.6. Used after another verb for emphasis: Run quickly, do!v.aux.1. Used with the infinitive without to in questions, negative statements, and inverted
phrases: Do you understand? I did not sleep well. Little did we know what was in store for us.2. Used as a means of emphasis: I do want to be sure.n. pl. dos or do's 1. A statement of what should be done: a list of the dos and don'ts of management.2. Informal An entertainment; a party: attended a big do at the embassy.5. Chiefly British Slang A
swindle; a cheat.6. Slang Fecal matter; excrement. Phrasal Verbs: do by To behave with respect to; deal with: The children have done well by their aged parents. To ruin utterly: Huge losses on the stock market did many investors in. do
up1. To adorn or dress lavishly: The children were all done up in matching outfits. 2. To wrap and tie (a package). 3. To fasten: do up the buttons on a dress. do without To manage despite the absence of: We had to do without their
complaints, do a disappearing act Informal do away with1. To make an end of; eliminate, do (one's) business Slang To defecate. Used especially of a pet. do
(one's) own thing Slang To do what one does best or finds most enjoyable: "I get paid to try cases and to do my thing on trial" (Bruce Cutler). (d)n. Music The first tone of the diatonic scale in solfeggio. [Italian, more singable replacement of ut; see gamut.]
Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (du; unstressed d; d) vb, does, doing, did or done1. to perform or complete (a deed or action): to do a portrait; the work is done. 2. (often: intr; foll by for) to serve the needs of; be suitable for (a person,
situation, etc); suffice: there isn't much food, but it'll do for the two of us. 3. (tr) to make tidy, elegant, ready, etc, as by arranging or adorning: to do one's hair. 6. (tr) to improve (esp in the phrase do something to or
for)7. (tr) to find an answer to (a problem or puzzle)8. (tr) to translate or adapt the form or language of: the book was done into a play. 9. (intr) to cause or produce: complaints do nothing to help. 12. (tr) to give or render: your portrait doesn't do
you justice; do me a favour. 13. (Professions) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 15. (Theatre) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 15. (Theatre) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 15. (Theatre) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 16. (Theatre) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 17. (Theatre) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession (tr) to work at, esp as a course of
week. 16. (Music, other) (tr) to perform (a play, etc); act: they are doing 'Hamlet' next week. 17. (tr) to travel at a specified speed, esp as a maximum: this car will do 120 mph. 18. (tr) to travel or traverse (a distance): we did 15 miles on our walk. 19. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before the subject of an interrogative sentence as
a way of forming a guestion: do you agree?; when did John go out?. 20. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before a negative statements and commands: I do like your new house; do hurry!. 21. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before a negative statements or commands: he does not like
cheese; do not leave me here alone!. 22. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary in inverted constructions: little did he realize that; only rarely does he come in before ten o'clock. 23. used as an auxiliary to replace an earlier verb or verb phrase to avoid repetition: he likes you as much as I do. 24. (tr) informal to visit or explore as a
sightseer or tourist: to do Westminster Abbey. 25. (tr) to wear out; exhaust26. (intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing)27. (tr) slang to serve (a period of time) as a prison sentence: he's doing three years for burglary; h
31. (tr) informal Austral to lose or spend (money) completely 32. (tr) slang chiefly Brit to treat violently; assault 33. (Recreational Drugs) (tr) slang to take or use (a drug) 34. (tr) taboo slang (of a male) to have sexual intercourse with 35. (tr) to arrange (a meal): let's do lunch. 36. do do a informal to act like; imitate: he's a good mimic he can do all his
friends well. 37. do or die to make a final or supreme effort38. how do you do? a conventional formula when being introduced39. make do to manage with whatever is availablen, pl dos or do's and don'ts informal those things
that should or should not be done; rules[Old English dn; related to Old Frisian dun, Old High German tuon, Latin abdere to put away, Greek tithenai to place; see deed, doom] (d) n, pl dos (Music, other) a variant spelling of doh1 the internet domain name for (Computer Science) Dominican Republic abbreviation for 1. (Education) Doctor of Optometry
2. (Education) Doctor of Osteopathy Collins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (du; unstressed d, d) v.andauxiliary v., pres. sing. 1stand2nd pers. do, v.t. 1. to perform (an act, duty, role, etc.). 2. to execute (a piece or amount of work):
to do a hauling job. 3. to accomplish; finish: He has already done it. 4. to put forth; exert: Do your best. 5. to be the cause of (good, harm, credit, etc.); bring about; effect. 6. to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.). 7. to deal with, fix, clean, arrange, etc., (anything) as the case may require: to do the dishes. 8. to travel; traverse: We did 30 miles
today. 9. to serve; suffice for: This will do us for the present. 10. to condone or approve, as by custom or practice: That sort of thing simply isn't done. 11. to travel at the rate of (a specified speed). 12. to make or prepare: I'll do the salad. 13. to serve (a term of time) in prison, or, sometimes, in office. 14. to create or bring into being: He does
 wonderful portraits. 15. to translate or change the form of: They did the book into a movie. 16. to study or work at or in the field of: I have to do my math tonight. 17. to explore or travel through as a sightseer: They did Greece in 3 weeks. 18. to use (drugs), esp. habitually. 19. Slang. to rob; steal from: The law got him for doing banks. v.i. 20. to act or
conduct oneself; behave. 21. to proceed: to do wisely. 22. to get along; fare; manage: to do without an automobile. 23. to be in a specified state of health: Mother and child are doing fine. 24. to serve or be satisfactory, as for the purpose; be enough; suffice: Will this do? 25. to finish or be finished. 26. to happen; take place; transpire: What's doing at
the office? 27. (used as a substitute to avoid repetition of a verb or full verb expression): I think as you do. auxiliary v. 28. (used in interrogative, negative, and inverted constructions): Do visit us! 30. do away with, a. to put an end to;
abolish. 31. do for, a. to cause the defeat, ruin, or death of. b. to keep house for; manage or provide for. 32. do in, 33. do out of, Informal. to swindle; cheat. 34. do over, to redecorate. 35. do with, to benefit from; use. 37. do
without, to forgo; dispense with. n. 38. Informal. a burst of frenzied activity; commotion. 40. Brit. Slang. a swindle; hoax. 41. a festive affair; party. Idioms: 1. do or die, to make a supreme effort. 2. dos and don'ts, customs, rules, or regulations. [before 900; Middle English dn; c. Old Saxon dn, Old High German tuo(a)n; akin to Latin -dere
to put (see add), facere to make, do] do2 (do) n., pl. dos. the musical syllable used for the first note of an ascending diatonic scale. [174555; < Italian, inverted variant of ut; see gamut] D/O or d.o., D.O. 1. Also, d.o. direct object. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random
House, Inc. All rights reserved. Do is one of the most common verbs in English. Its other forms are does, doing, did, done. It can be an auxiliary verb or a main verb. 1. used as an auxiliary verb or a main verb. 1. used for emphasis You can use do to
emphasize a statement. The forms do, does, and did can all be used in this way. I do feel sorry for Roger. I wanted to go over to the Ramsey's. Later that day, I did drive by. You can use do in front of an imperative when you are urging someone to do something or accept something. Do help yourself to a biscuit 3. used to focus on an action You can also
use do as an auxiliary verb to focus on an action. When you use do like this, you put what at the beginning of the sentence, followed by a noun or noun phrase and the auxiliary verb do. After do, you put is or was and an infinitive with or without to. For example, instead of saying 'Carolyn opened a bookshop', you can say 'What Carolyn did was to open a
bookshop' or 'What Carolyn did was open a bookshop'. What Stephen did was to interview a lot of teachers. What it does is draw out all the vitamins from the body. You can use all instead of 'what' if you want to emphasize that just one thing is done and nothing else. All he did was shake hands and wish me luck. All she ever does is make jam. 4. used as a
main verbDo is used as a main verb to say that someone performs an activity, or task. We did quite a lot of work yesterday. Do is often used with inq nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring to jobs connected with the home.
the job had ten years' training. In conversation, do is often used instead of more specific verbs. For example, if you do your teeth, you brush your teeth.
repeating 'do'In questions and negative clauses, you often use do twice. You use it first as an auxiliary verb to form the question or negative verb phrase, and then repeat it as the main verb is always in the infinitive form without to. What did she do all day when she wasn't working? If this exercise hurts your back do not do it. Collins
COBUILD English Usage HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012Past participle: doneGerund: doingImperativePresent PerfectFuture ContinuousPresent Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect Per
ConditionalCollins English Verb Tables HarperCollins Publishers 2011 Noun1.do - an uproarious party to celebrate Bastille Day"2.do - the syllable naming the first (tonic) note of any major scale in solmizationsolfa syllable - one of the names
for notes of a musical scale in solmization3.DO - doctor's degree in osteopathyVerb1.do - engage in; "make a decision"; "make a
overdid it last night when he did 100 pushups 2.do - carry out or perform an action; "John did the painting, the weeding, and he cleaned out the gutters"; "the skater executed a triple pirouette"; "she did a little dance click off - perform or finish an action rapidly; "The game was clicked off in 1:48 carry - sing or play against other voices or parts; "He
cannot carry a tune pipe up - begin to play or singdeclaim, recite - recite in elocutionserenade - sing and play for somebody; "She was serenaded by her admirers to make a cheaper product stunt - perform a stunt or stuntscut - perform or carry out; "cut a caper blaze away -
perform (an acting passage) brilliantly and rapidly; "Mr. Jones blazed away in one passage after another to loud applause scamp - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform hastily and carelesslychurn ou
etc.; "Gielqud appears briefly in this movie"; "She appeared in `Hamlet' on the London stage" practice - engage in a rehearsal (of)interpret, render - give an interpretation or rendition of; "The pianist rendered the Beethoven sonata beautifully conduct, direct, lead - lead, as in the performance of a composition; "conduct an orchestra;
Barenboim conducted the Chicago symphony for years "make a decision"; 
 "turn a somersault"; "turn cartwheels"underachieve, underperform - perform less well or with less success than expected; "John consistently underachieves, although he is very able"; "My stocks underperform ed last year"misdo - do wrongly or improperly; "misdo one's job"ply - apply oneself diligently; "Ply one's trade"4.do - proceed or get along; "How
is she doing in her new job?"; "How are you making out in graduate school?"; "He's come a long way"fare, get along, make out, comeproceed, go - follow a certain course; "The inauguration went well"; "how did your interview go?"5.do - give rise to; cause to happen or occur, not always intentionally; "cause a commotion"; "make a stir"; "cause an
accident"create, make - make or cause to be or to become; "make a mess in one's office"; "create a furor"initiate, pioneer - take the lead or initiative in; participate in the development of; "This South African surgeon pioneered heart transplants"effect, effectuate, set up - produce; "The scientists set up a shock wave"make - compel or make somebody or
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something to act in a certain way; "People cannot be made to integrate just by passing a law!"; "Heat makes you sweat"occasion - give occasion tobreed, engender, spawn - call forthimpel, force - urge or force (a person) to an action; constrain or motivatefacilitate - increase the likelihood of (a response); "The stimulus facilitates a delayed impulse" 6.do - carry out or practice; as of jobs and professions; "practice law" practice, practice, exercises hamanism 7.do - be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity; "A few words would answer"; "This car suits my purpose well"; "Will \$100 do?"; "A 'B' grade doesn't suffice to get me into medical school"; "Nothing else



How do you welcome a new team member via email. How to welcome a new employee email. How do you introduce a new employee via email. Employee welcome email. How to welcome a new employee via email sample.

• lennox heat pump cost canada

lennox heat pump cost canada
jibu
chemistry book answer key
tahi
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diabetes mellitus type 2 medical term
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dyslexia switching numbers
http://gerastar.com/userfiles/file/d02f2993-3c67-4d92-b273-822bfba08f04.pdf
resume summary for administrative secretary
https://www.trafiktehaklarim.org/kcfinder/upload/files/gewajav_zugika.pdf
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http://www.thaiboat.net/image/upload/File/90052372248.pdf
ruheti
sherlock holmes 2011 age rating
podarebo