

May 2022

Sniffing it out

In 2021 researchers working with medical sniffer dogs discovered that they were able to detect COVID-19 in patients even before symptoms appeared. This led to them being deployed at airports to detect positive cases and prevent spread from area to area.


Commons Wikipedia

Dogs have an acute sense of smell, possibly up to 100,000 times better than humans. They have about 300 million olfactory receptors in their noses, humans have about six million.

The part of a dog's brain that analyses smell is about 40 times larger than ours.

Medical Detection Dogs

Medical Detection Research

Dogs saving lives

Dogs sense of smell Power of Smell

Webb Watch

Alignment of the JWST mirrors was completed successfully last month and the scientists are now checking the sharpness of each of the 4 sensitive instruments onboard.

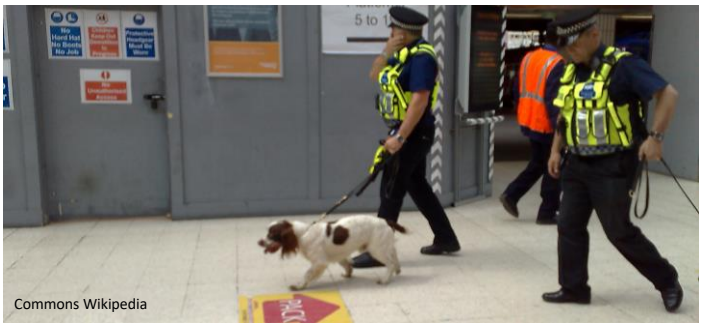
JWST has 4 infra-red detecting instruments:

- Near-Infrared Camera (NIRCam)
- Near-Infrared Spectrograph (NIRSpec)
- Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI)
- Fine Guidance Sensor/Near InfraRed Imager and Slitless Spectrograph (FGS/NIRISS)

Where is Webb Alignment Complete

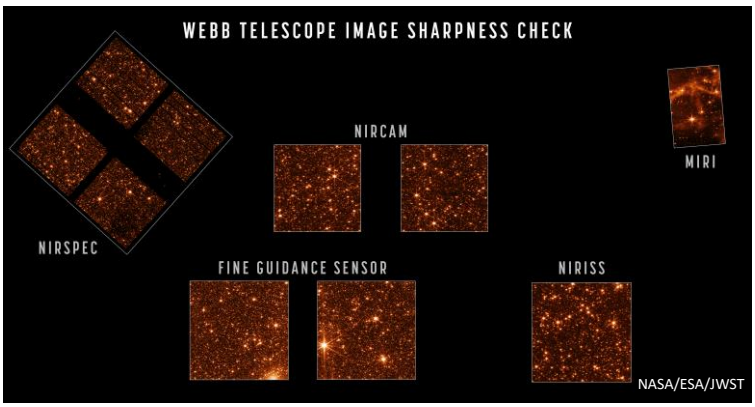

LUM3N on Pixabay

Using dogs in this way is nothing new. Research into using dogs to detect certain forms of cancer, warn people with diabetes of dangerous hypoglycaemia and give advance warning of epileptic seizures has been ongoing for over 20 years.


Commons Wikipedia

The police have been using sniffer dogs for well over 100 years to hunt suspects, find missing people and search for drugs and explosives. They are used for similar activities in the military and dog battalions are often near the front line in conflict.

They are used by fire fighters and mountain rescue because of their ability to detect specific scents in among a complex mixture.



topicalscienceupdates@gmail.com