

RMRC, Bhubaneswar

(Laxmi Narayan Memorial Library)

Weekly Current Awareness Service

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LIBRARIES ARE THE WARDROBES OF LITERATURE, WHENCE MEN, PROPERLY INFORMED MAY BRING FORTH SOMETHING FOR ORNAMENT, MUCH FOR CURIOSITY, AND MORE FOR USE.

- WILLIAM DYER

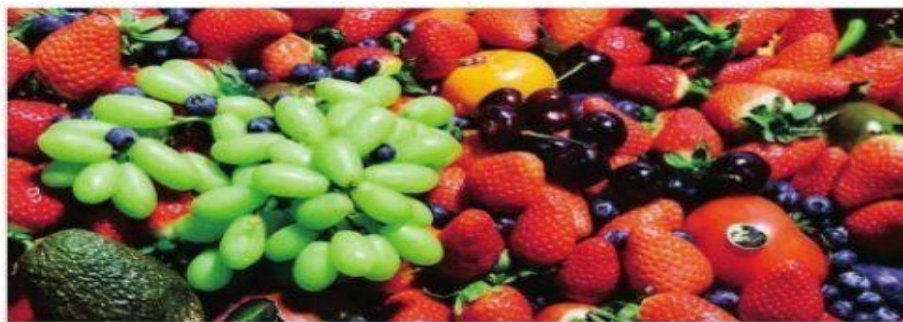
About Monday Morning

Monday morning is a weekly E- CAS (Electronic Current Awareness Service) of RMRC Library, Bhubaneswar which carries one Biomedical & health science news item and some useful current medical research links so that the scientists can access the articles. This E- Bulletin starts its journey from 21st Nov. 2016. In this maiden attempt we cordially invite your inputs and suggestions to improve in future.

Dr. Banamber Sahoo, Lib & Inf. Officer
Satyajit Nayak & Twinkle Rout (Lib. Trainee)

Fruit-fuelled evolution of brain

New York University researcher observes 25 pc size difference as compared to leaf-eaters



PARIS: Humans likely developed large and powerful brains, researchers said Monday, with the help of what is today the simplest of snacks: fruit.

Eating fruit was a key step up from the most basic of foodstuffs, such as leaves, and provided the energy that was needed to grow bulkier brains, the scientists argued.

"That's how we got these crazy huge brains," said the study's corresponding author Alex Decasien, a researcher at New York University. "We have blown up the quality of our food that we are eating."

The study published in *Nature Ecology & Evolution* looked at the staple foods of over 140 species of primates, and assumed their diets haven't changed much over the course of recent evolution. According to the research, the animals which feast on fruit have brains that are about 25 percent bigger than those filling their bellies primarily with leaves.

The results call into question the theory that has prevailed since the mid-1990s, which says bigger brains developed out of the need to survive and reproduce in complex social groups.

Decasien said the challenges of living in a group could be part of getting smarter, but found no link between the complexity of primates' social lives and the size of their grey matter.

What did correlate strongly with brain size was eating fruit. Foods such as fruit contain more energy than basic sources like leaves, thus creating the additional fuel needed to evolve a bigger brain.

At the same time, remembering which plants produce fruit, where they are, and how to break them open could also help a primate grow a bigger brain. A larger brain also needs more fuel to keep it running.

"We've heard that fact saying (our brain) is two percent of our body weight, but it takes up 25 percent of our energy," Decasien said. "It's a crazy expensive organ." While the study challenges some of the orthodoxy of how our brains evolved, the research is likely to continue.

"I feel confident that their study will refocus and reinvigorate research seeking to explain cognitive complexity in primates and other mammals," wrote Chris Venditti, a researcher at University of Reading in Britain in a comment on the study.

<http://epaper.newindianexpress.com/c/17952403>

1. ICMR head named to UN group on antimicrobial resistance.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) DG, Dr. [Soumya Swaminathan](#) has been named to a high-level group set up by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres to provide expertise on and coordinate the global fight against [antimicrobial resistance](#). Dr. Swaminathan, has been named to the ad hoc Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, which will be co-chaired by Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed and World Health Organisation Director-General Margaret Chan. For more details click on the below link.

<http://health.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/industry/icmr-head-named-to-un-group-on-antimicrobial-resistance/57714527>

2. Tyrannosaur's sensitive skin may have helped it capture prey.

In the twilight of the Age of Dinosaurs, tyrannosaurs were the apex predators. The bipedal carnivores spanned the globe for 14 million years in the late Cretaceous era, and fossils from Mongolia to North America offer scientists today a wealth of data on their biomechanics, anatomy, and evolution. But a fossil representing a new tyrannosaur species, dug up in Montana, may help show their sensitive side. For more details click on the below links.

<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/03/tyrannosaur-s-sensitive-skin-may-have-helped-it-capture-prey>

3. Growth spurts may determine a lamprey's sex.

Sex is determined by chromosomes in mammals and by temperature in many reptiles. But for sea lampreys — eel-like creatures that dine on blood — the growth rate of their larvae seems to control whether they are male or female. They are the first creatures known to undergo sex determination in this way. For more details click on the below link.

<http://www.nature.com/news/growth-spurts-may-determine-a-lamprey-s-sex-1.21724>

4. A new treatment for antibiotic resistant bacteria and infectious disease.

A study, published in the *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, describes a new treatment pathway for antibiotic resistant bacteria and infectious diseases with benefits for patients and health care providers. For more details click on the below link.

https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2017-03/uob-ant033017.php

5. WHO Weekly epidemiological record.

Epidemic meningitis control in countries of the African meningitis belt, 2016. For more details click on the below link.

<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/254901/1/WER9213.pdf?ua=1>



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