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Neuro-Scans on Decision Interregnums

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ABSTRACT

Interaction between biological and vision science is rough with misinterpretation on either side. Attention theatres pervasive part of sensitivity and rationality. Most biological decisions close up being through emotion than unemotional cogent biological scheming, though we trust else. Connectedness, with preference making, is critical for crafting and executing stratagems. Neurobiological carters take delivery of signals, perform recognition and transduction in stochastic milieus. Cerebral Science (Cerebral Management) has brought unprecedented insights into the human brain and biological decision-making. The objective of the research is to monitor the dynamics of neurobiological drivers in understanding biological leader (s) behavior and preference making. Such propositions are now scanned under the lens of cellular and chromosomal prisms. The focus is to replicate the philosophy of 'Biological decision Interregnums' biology in biological decision research. The attempt is to explore the nature of causality, identify methods to test causal relations, employ empirical cognitive and neural approach (es) to causal rationality and establish a relationship. Paper empirically runs a hematological investigation based on primary data. Attempting a neural path in biological leader (s) preference, the purpose is to assess that hematological investigation has stimulus on the biological leader (s) preference making. This purports at addressing biological decision making those landscapes stimulate and fresh queries, vigorous theoretical and conjectural practicalities, demanding approaches, challenging results, and audacious insinuations. The aim is towards canopy theoretic contexts and empirical methods of philosophy of hematological - biology to appreciate stimulus of hematological - investigations have on biological actor's choice. Results demonstrate indications for extemporaneous counterfactual replication to appreciate the stimulus of hematological - investigations have on biological actors' choice. The major finding is that biological leader attempts prospective preference using the hematological medium. Paper clinches distinctive standpoints propositions generated from theoretical 'mosaic' and presents directions for future research. Paper discusses findings to answer issues and understand neuro-hematological design in biological leader (s) preference dynamics. The Paper concludes with distinctive propositions and presents directions for future research. Paper attempts rethinking foundations of biological leader (s) preference dynamics by providing alternative taxonomy for rational preference problems. This research opens new vistas for future replicative studies.

1. Introduction

What counts as causal evidence in biological leader (s) preference? What role is played by information in biological leader (s) sciences of mind and brain? Interaction between the biological leader (s)biological and vision science is not smooth with

[2] *The human being makes decisions in a context of limited rationality, subject to biases and noises that lead him to behave sub-optimally, from the point of view of what Neoclassical Biologicals prescribes. Behavioral Biologicals has been showing this phenomenon for decades, with the nominees Simon, Kahneman, and Thaler as main banners. However, in recent years, the disruptive confluence of Cognitive Neuroscience, Psychology, and*

misinterpretation in expectations on either side. Attention theatres pervasive part of sensitivity and rationality. Preference making is critical for crafting and executing stratagems. Connectedness plays a central role in the sciences of mind and brain. Neurobiological drivers receive signals, perform recognition and transduction to grow and die in stochastic milieus. The impression that biological leader (s) preferences are taken through rational or logical thought process have been exposed to questioning by experiments. Reference is drawn to multiple signals of origin, conditions that support or negate findings that aid understanding of how neuro - configurations influence preference making. Biological leaders assume that the preferences they take are rational, optimal, and based on the best accessible data. They postulate that they are in total appreciation of preference behaviors. Such propositions are now scanned under the lens of neurobiological prisms. Issues like how preference processes transgress in brain pathways, how the brain considers sources of data, and what intrinsic processes embody conflicting values have been explored to design 'rational' preferences. This paper addresses research to explore data-driven biological leader (s) preference making.

Making cogent psychosomatic biological decisions, in a state of 'alarming', is a management action. Cerebral Science (Cerebral Management) has made advances bringing unprecedented insights into the human brain and biological decision-making. Inquiry is witnessing multilevel research in organizational studies that integrate delineated research domains and offers a novel lens for understanding biological practice. Human organizations are at crossroads with cerebral and biological laying a conduit that seems an abnormal approximation with infinite 'Scrolling', Chaos, Complexity and 'Interpolations'. The impression that biological decisions are taken through rational or logical thought process has been exposed to questioning by experiments that analyses estimation during biological decision making. Reference is drawn to bio-processes that impact biological decisions, activate to differentiate based on multiple signals of origin, conditions that support or negate findings that aid understanding of how neuro - configurations influence biological decision making. Documentation of molecular and genetic markers precisely forecast rational physiognomies for understanding neural mechanisms of 'Chaos' in biological leader (s)biological decision making.

This review paper intends to explore interregnums in a biological leader (s)biological decisions linked to 'busitagion' ('biological' and 'contagion') scenario. The objective is to transport inventive reflection upon 'busitagion' that countenance 'disruptive mental' approximations'. An attempt is to address the interregnums problem based on empirical study (hematological investigation) that provides a synthesis of psychological mechanisms and strategies. Authors have examined recurring phenomena i.e. disruption, plagued with 'orthodox biological leader (s) replicas' and 'disruptors' that have submerged the environment. Biological leaders are voyaging through 'busitagion', with interregnums shifting and sprouting uninterruptedly. Hybrid 'disruptive mental' approximations' are emerging as an alternative to model complex systems under uncertainty. Authors find that biological leaders are at crossroads with neuroscience and biological laying a linkage that seemed an abnormal approximation. Biological leaders are endorsing an ever-increasing amount of multilevel research that integrates delineated research domains and offers new lenses for understanding biological leader (s) practice. This research is confronted with the limitation of having based the study on the hematological investigation. Future research should focus on finding larger samples and neuro-based approaches to instruments to explore interregnums linked to 'busitagion' scenario. This research attempts to answer issues like; do biological leaders have the information they need? Are biological leaders using the right models? Is there a new analysis that could make biological leaders effective? With a focal point on 'busitagion'; how do biological leaders choose among alternatives on what decision to take? What characteristics of alternatives would generate 'mental' approximations'? How 'variables' figured in the brain would help biological leaders develop judgment? The study is the first to use hematological investigation-based analysis towards biological leader (s) theoretic rationality and advances dialogues by providing perceptive specifics concerning how biological leaders operate and behave towards a biological decision.

The biggest question in the latter part of the 20th Century and during the last two decades of the 21st Century has been; Are we, from the field of management science, arriving in a World of Neuro subtleties? Is neuro management, consecrated by neuroscience thrusting the spectrum of management into a vortex tube of neuro calculations and viewing it from a pair of neurobiology (biological mechanisms and functional circuits that process information and mediate behavior) lenses? The voyagers fail to factor in the fact that right from the evolution of this Universe, mankind has been in a constant dialogue with nature, environment, natural factors and spreading outdo embrace the essence of evolution, genetics, heredity, and molecular operative milieus. This formed the foundation of Darwin's Model of 'Survivability' of the 'Fittest'. This has a fine thread connection with the world of biological administration, biological management, and biological dynamics that revolve around the dynamics of 'judgment modeling' in the protoplasm of neurooncology. This calls for a peep into the archetype of cognitive construction of mental simulation in judgment construction.

Biologicals, has built a hybrid field called Neurobiologicals, which with methods different from the traditional is building, at an accelerated pace, a unified theory on human decision-making.

….. Sebastian Laza in Neurobiologicals: The Disruptive Path (2018)

The cerebrum receives indications, accentuating recognition and transduction to grow and die in stochastic milieus. The impression that judgments are taken through rational or logical thought processes has been exposed to questioning by experiments that analyze estimation during judgment making. Rationality is unclear with stochastic complexity. Are biological 'agent's being threatened by 'judgment alarm'? Is there a problem with judgment-making? Reference is drawn to cerebrums that impact judgments, genes they activate to differentiate based on multiple signals of origin, conditions that support or negate findings that aid understanding of how chromosomal configurations influence judgment making. Cerebrum-based judgment making can infer from noisy signals and the anticipated state of the biological setting. Third, cells decide in presence of potentially competitive makers.

Judgments envelop biological prospects. Research in judgment and judgment making has examined behavioral violations of rational judgment theory. Each biological organization is unique organically and landscape stimulates fresh queries, vigorous theoretical and conjectural practicalities, demanding approaches, challenging results, and audacious insinuations. Biological organizations are at intersections with hematological science and biological laying a conduit that seems an abnormal approximation with infinite 'scrolling' and 'interpolations' in 'disruptive hematological' guesstimates. Judgment 'impertinence' toward problem-solving is used to portray biological 'agent' as facing a set of alternative courses of action from which a judgment must be made. 'Assertiveness' assumes it is easy to come up with substitutions, but stimulating to choose among them is difficult to design a good alternative. Is biological 'agent's being threatened by 'judgment alarm'? Biological leaders assume that the judgments they take are rational, optimal, and based on the best accessible data. They postulate that they are in total appreciation of judgemental behaviors. Such propositions are now scanned under the lens of cellular and chromosomal prisms. Issues like how judgemental processes transgress in cerebrum pathways, how the cerebrum considers sources of data, and what intrinsic processes embody conflicting values have been explored to design 'rational' judgments. Inquiry is witnessing an ever-increasing amount of multilevel research in organizational studies that integrate delineated research domains and offer a novel lens for understanding biological practice. A recurring phenomenon i.e. disruption, the global biological arena is plagued with 'non - orthodox biological replicas' and 'disruptors'.

1.1 Objective

Technopreneurs make biological decisions based on patterns unorthodox from traditional rationality and data dispensation models. Biological decisions need to approve 'real time' of changes probable to ensue for a 'gap' between past considerations and imminent transformation. Neuroscientific results suggest that biological decisions surface on preference ordering; what action to take, what characteristics of alternatives make the biological decision difficult, how inconsistencies create prospects and challenges in behavioral biological decision-making etc. Cells receive signals, perform recognition and transduction to grow and die in randomly determined process corridors. On an embryonic plane, neuro procedures include apparatuses connected to Electroencephalograph (EEG), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Magnetoencephalography (MEG), Computerized Tomography (CT), and Positron Emission Tomography (PET). These propose; neuroimaging of the brain, neurophysiological techniques, examination of individual nerve cells, neuropsychological techniques via. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), Eye Tracking, and Electroencephalography. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) quantity plasma stream and Single Neuron Measurement (SNM) quantity reactions of solitary neurons. Each has dissimilar paybacks and approximate outlays associated. Magneto Encephalography (MEG) records magnetic instincts shaped by electrical fluxes in the brain using magnetometers. Electrocardiography (ECG) records the electrical activity of the heart by means of electrodes. Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS) habits continual, low current conveyed to the area of interest via electrodes. Electroencephalography (EEG) records the electrical activity of the brain. Positron Emission Tomography (PET) yields a three-D carbon copy of functional progressions. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) arouses minor regions of the brain. Eye-tracking measures the point of gaze (where the subject is looking) or motion of an eye relative to the head. Electrodermal Activity (EDA) or, skin conductance, galvanic skin response (GSR), electrodermal response (EDR), psych galvanic reflex (PGR), skin conductance response (SCR), skin conductance level (SCL), reasons continuous variation in electrical characteristics of the skin. Brain Mapping centered on the charting of (biological) quantities or spatial images occasioning in maps, Blood - Oxygen - Level Dependent Contrast Imaging (BOLD) spots zones of brain originates to be active at any given time. Fresh neuro-based hematological (especially *complete blood count)* investigations promise assistance to understand entrepreneurial biological decision-making at behavioral and neural echelons.

The objective of this review paper is to monitor the philosophy of biology in behavioral models towards understanding neurobiological 'drivers' that underlie behavior and judgment making by means of fundamental tools from biologicals, psychology, neuroscience, mathematics, and statistics. Review paper attempts propositions generated from theoretic 'mosaic' and presents directions advocated in 'Satpathy - Gankar' Haematological Calculation Model' via hematological (blood) analysis pathway. Considerations are based on critical analysis of relevant literature and hematological results obtained in an initial empirical study. These contribute in the direction of modeling cognitive construction of mental simulation.

1.2 Purpose

The management of money, and our satisfaction or emerging displeasure, would have much more to do with the unconscious than with the conscious, that is, much more with what is hidden in the iceberg, than with the part that emerges from view, it that would imply a different treatment from the one we have been bringing in the last two centuries.

…… Marisela Cuevas and SebastiánLaza in Economy of Emotions

Neurobiological drivers receive signals, perform recognition and transduction to grow and die in stochastic milieus. Is there a problem with biological decision-making? The impression that biological decisions are taken through rational or logical thought processes has been exposed to questioning by experiments that analyze estimation during biological decision-making. Reference is drawn to cells that impact biological decisions, genes they activate to differentiate based on multiple signals of origin, conditions that support or negate findings that aid understanding of how chromosomal configurations influence biological decision making. Neurobiological driver-based biological decision-making can infer from noisy signals and the anticipated state of the biological setting. They weigh the costs and benefits of each potential response. Third, cells decide in presence of potentially competitive makers. These biological decisions are separate. Rationality is unclear with stochastic complexity. Are biological actors being threatened by 'biological decision alarm'? Biological leaders assume that the biological decisions they take are rational, optimal, and based on the best accessible data. They postulate that they are in total appreciation of biological decisional behaviors. Such propositions are now scanned under the lens of neurobiological driver prisms. Issues like how biological decisional processes transgress in brain pathways, how the brain considers sources of data, and what intrinsic processes embody conflicting values have been explored to design 'rational' biological decisions. This review paper attempts to address molecular research to explore data-driven leadership biological decision-making.

The investigation is countersigning an ever-increasing quantity of multilevel examination in judgment studies that assimilates delineated research provinces and offers an innovative lens for an appreciative judgemental run-through. There is a 'noise' for a tactic to make 'Hematision' ('hematological or blood predilection' and 'judgment') a reality via avant-garde strategy. Review paper attempts plans made from theoretical 'mosaic' and presents directions in 'Satpathy - Gankar' Calculation Model'. The purpose is to assess that hematological (blood) investigation has motivation on biological 'agent's judgment. The focus is to replicate the philosophy of neurobiology in research. Results demonstrate signs for unrehearsed counterfactual imitation.

2. Literature Framework

The brain is a bioelectric organ. Social and neural sciences share a common interest. Interaction between biological and science is not smooth with misunderstanding or differences in expectations on either side. Attention theatres pervasive part of sensitivity and rationality. Biological decision making, with cognition and assumptions that underpin, is critical for any manager when crafting and executing strategies. Causality plays a central role in managerial biological decision sciences. What typifies the notion of causation in the sciences of mind and brain? Are dissimilar notions a prerequisite for different experimental approaches? Are there variances in notions that are explicitly and implicitly presumed? What counts as causal evidence in managerial biological decision sciences? What role is played by information and physical mechanisms in identifying causal claims of managerial sciences of mind and brain? Documentation of neural markers precisely forecasts rational physiognomies for understanding cognitive and neural mechanisms of biological decision-making.

Emotions precede feelings, being like their raw material, and between the two they will be the guides that will allow us to make the decision, such as fleeing from that person who scares us, or not buying the product that we disliked because of its excessively high price, or its packaging, or, on the contrary, consuming in excess certain goods and services for the enormous pleasure that it generates us.

…… Marisela Cuevas and SebastiánLaza in Economy of Emotions

Neuro - Calibrations in biological judgments have been a major incursion by biological researchers in the 21t Century. Satpathy and Gankar, et.al. (2021; forthcoming) in a study on the Anthological Commentary on Haematological Guesstimates have coupled up a few replicative studies towards preparing a mosaic of the mental calculations that go on in the brains at the time of perfecting a judgment. Satpathy and Gankar, et.al. (2021; forthcoming) in a study on the Hematological Signatures in Technopreneurial Judgement Corridors have outlined the complete blood count factors in a neuro-biochemistry treatment. Satpathy and Gankar, et.al. (2021; forthcoming) in a study on the Neuro - Graduations in Biological Judgments have calibrated the judgment matrices while being calculated by the abiological actor. Satpathy, J. (2020) has charted out the Neuro - Milieus in Technopreneurial Judgements by generating a protoplasmic setting in a judgment environment. Exploring the Noetic Alleyways: Choosing to Choose or Deciding to Decide, Satpathy, et. al. (2020) has portrayed the neural pathways undertaken by a manager in the journey of judgment making. In a surgical interpretation on Neuro-Couplings in Managerial Judgement Judgement, Satpathy and Gankar, et.al. (2020) have analyzed the dynamics of neurotransmitters at synapses. A study on Neuro-Cursors in Biologicalleader

(s)'Judgement Mosaic' was undertaken by Satpathy and Gankar, et.al. (2020) wherein the authors have analyzed the neuro cursors like fMRI, TMT, EEG, ECG, etc. as determinants of judgment making. Satpathy (2020), with Prof Hejmadi, A. (2000) carried out an empirical study on Neurobiologicalleader (s) 'Judgement' as a precursor of judgment making. They also conducted a parallel study on Neuro - Smidgeons In Choosing To Decide and Skin Conductance in 'Smart' Managerial Judgement with Prof Gankar, S. (2020). Satpathy, J., Hejmadi, A., and Gankar, S. (2020) conducted a replicative study on Hematological Catalysts in Managerial Judgement to reveal that eyes are conductors of judgment making. This preceded a study on Visual Monikers in Biologicalleader (s) Judgements by Satpathy, J., Pati, P., Hejmadi, A., Gankar, S., and Malhotra, S. (2019). Do biological judgments take a curve on the judgemental path (a graph summarizing his risk-taking attitude)? How do these integrate this risk-taking approach in judgment making? A review paper was published by Satpathy, J., et. al. (2020) and Neena (2020) titled Neuro - Trajectories in Managerial Judgements. On this issue a parallel review paper titled Random Reflections on Neurojudgements Dynamics (Satpathy, J. and Gera, S.; 2020) was submitted at the NeuroPsychoBiologicals Conference Amsterdam, the Netherlands with and Neuro - Smidgeons in Deciding to Decide Satpathy, J., Hejmadi, A. and Laza, S. (2020). A mathematical exposition under the title'Computational 'Neuro - Trajectories' in Judgement Making' by Satpathy, J., and Mallik, B. (2020), lends credence to the issue at hand. A study on 'Genetic Underpinnings in Managerial Judgement' by Satpathy, J., Hejmadi, A., Singh, A., and Laza, S. (2020) explores the genetic traits associated with Neuro - Evidence-Based Managerial Judgements.

Very few studies have been undertaken in the arena of judgment making and blood chemistry. In a meta-analysis of blood glucose effects on human judgment making, Literature claims that short-term changes in blood glucose influence predilections and may shake judgments. Orquin (2015) conducted a psychometric meta-analysis on the effect of blood glucose on judgment making. The analysis determines that blood glucose has domain-specific effects, swaying judgment making inversely. This study reflects the significance of having an unswerving blood indices level. In a parallel study on a hematological judgment in biological leader (s) judgment, Satpathy and Mallik (2018) report the role of 'hematological undercurrents' in a biological leader (s) judgment-making apparatus. Review paper adds to different results, insights, and knowledge by contrasting biological leader (s) judgment with hematology. The review paper intends to comfort biological leaders in advance judgment in judgment skills.

The above literature reviews reflect the cognitive construction of mental stimulation through eye movement, sweat conductance, and blood moniker dynamics. Very few studies have been undertaken in the arena of judgment making and blood chemistry except for Jacob LOrqun, Robert Kurzban, Jacob D Christensen, Carl Johan Lagerkvist, Satpathy, Mallik, and Sayalee Gankar, to list a few as available in web engine search.

3. Methodology

The methodology presents hematological (blood) investigations in judgment neuroscience. The complete blood count (CBC) methodology has been adopted. An attempt is to explore the nature of causality, identify methods to test causal relations, employ empirical cognitive and neural approach (es) to causal rationality and establish a relation between molecular and genetic causation and causality using hematological data to reveal neural paths in managerial biological decision making. Review paper empirically tests a behavioral experiment design via psychophysical approaches besides functional systems. Experimentation is advocated as the best approach to deduce causal knowledge. The review paper presents hematological and hematological investigations based on primary data in biological decision neuroscience. This includes a hybrid modeling attempt with an empirical part related to hematological investigations. For clinical tests, a single - subject was chosen.

3.1 Population

The paper presents the results of an experiment in exploring biological decision-making behavior via hematological perceptions. Administering a situation reaction test, in the empirical facet, a series of clinical explanations were administered to 150 subjects (n = 150; n = 80 Male subjects and n = 70 Female subjects). The behavior of each subject (primary data) was spotted constantly over the development of interposition ('Continuous Assessment'). Behavioral propensities, if any, were chronicled ('Baseline Assessment'). Since comportment was assessed recurrently, the subject assortment was endorsed to estimate vicissitudes in conduct over phase through mechanisms of dynamic apparatuses. Such an assortment was favored as it was seemingly mutable and could mark inconsistencies in reaction to intervention paraphernalia.

3.2 Equipment Used

Complete Blood Count Analyzer equipment was used. This gadget helped sort out marks of complete blood count (CBC) tests and cognize what various statistics reported with CBC mean. This was primarily to discern where the subject is observing, ascertain indicator, responsiveness, and attentiveness of the subject. This permitted distinctive acumens into managerial comportment and what data to comprehend effects on behavior and biological decision making.

4. Findings and Results

Wikipedia states 'Blood is a body fluid in humans and other animals that delivers necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products away from those same cells. Blood performs many important functions within the body, including, supply of oxygen to tissues (bound to hemoglobin, which is carried in red cells), supply of nutrients such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids (dissolved in the blood or bound to plasma proteins (e.g., blood lipids)), removal of waste such as carbon dioxide, urea, and lactic acid, immunological functions, including circulation of white blood cells, and detection of foreign material by antibodies, coagulation, the response to a broken blood vessel, the conversion of blood from a liquid to a semisolid gel to stop bleeding, messenger functions, including the transport of hormones and the signaling of tissue damage, regulation of core body temperature and hydraulic functions (Wikipedia).

The first set of data as offered in Table - 1relates to 43 (out of 80) male subjects. It is pragmatic that in a state of ordinariness, hematological indices are normal within the normal assortment. However, in a traumatic circumstance, there is a severe drop in indices like Blood Sugar Fasting, Blood Sugar Post – Prandial, Blood Sugar Random, Urea, Creatine, Sodium, Potassium, Lipid T - Cholesterol, Lipid Tri – Glyceride, Low-Density Lipo Protein, Very Low-Density Lipo Protein, S Bilirubin Total, S Bilirubin Direct, S Bilirubin Indirect, Aspartate Trans Amines (AST), Alanine Trans Amines (ALT), Creatine Phosphate K, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. However, minor drips have been pragmatic in parameters like Creatine, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. The question is whether the young male entrepreneurs have lack 'perfect' resilience to absorb shocks in biological. In such a case, entrepreneurs feel a state of tiredness, weariness, exhaustion, overtiredness, lethargy, sluggishness, lassitude, debility, enervation, listlessness, prostration, lack of energy, lack of vitality, tired, wear out, drain, make weary, weary, washout, tax, overtax, overtire, jade, make sleepy. Maybe, the race against time to achieve targets leads to stress symptoms that affect the body, thoughts, feelings, and behavior. This is inferred in the broad-spectrum scrutiny.

Table 1

MALE SUBJECTS (Aged: 25 - 40 Years) (ROUNDED - OFF AVERAGE RECORDINGS) N=43, Total Male=80, Total Subjects=150				
INDEX	RESULT		NORMAL VALUE	OBSN DURING STRESS
	NO STRESS	STRESSED		
Blood Sugar Fasting	70 mg /dl	61 mg /dl	60 - 100	Severe Drip
Blood Sugar Post - Prandial	110 mg / dl	90 mg / dl	< 140	Severe Drip
Blood Sugar Random	179 mg / dl	159 mg / dl	< 200	Severe Drip
Urea	27 mg /dl	21 mg /dl	15 – 40	Severe Drip
Creatine	0.6 mg / dl	0.4 mg / dl	0.5 – 1.0	Severe Drip
Sodium	141 mEq / L	129 mEq / L	130 - 145	Severe Drip
Potassium	3.9 mEq / L	3.2 mEq / L	3.5 – 5.0	Severe Drip
Lipid T - Cholesterol	138 mg / dl	108 mg / dl	< 200	Severe Drip
Lipid Tri - Glyceride	78 mg / dl	58 mg / dl	60 - 150	Severe Drip
Low-Density Lipo Protein	79 mg / dl	59 mg / dl	60 - 130	Severe Drip
Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	31 mg / dl	17 mg / dl	00 - 36	Severe Drip
High-Density Lipo Protein	56 mg / dl	36 mg / dl	40 - 60	Severe Drip
S Bilirubin Total	0.9 mg / dl	0.4 mg / dl	0.1 - 1.2	Severe Drip
S Bilirubin Direct	0.12 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	< 0.3	Severe Drip
S Bilirubin Indirect	0.4 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	0.1 – 1.0	Severe Drip
Aspartate Trans Amines	24 IU / L	16 IU / L	15 - 40	Severe Drip
Alanine Trans Amines	23 IU / L	16 IU / L	15 - 40	Severe Drip
Creatine Phosphate K	21	4	M: 6 - 37	Severe Drip

CPK - Muscular / Brain	14	12	F: 5 - 27	Minor Drip
T - Protein	6.3 g / dl	5.3 g / dl	6 - 8	Minor Drip
Albumin	3.9 g / dl	3.4 g / dl	3.5 - 5.5	Minor Drip
Globulin	1.9 g / dl	1.8 g / dl	1.7 - 3.2	Minor Drip

The second set of data (Table 2), offered below, relates to 18 (out of 80) male subjects. It is pragmatic that in a state of normality, hematological indices are normal within a normal assortment. However, in atraumatic circumstances, there is a severe drip, as well as minor drip, in indices like Blood Sugar Fasting, Blood Sugar Post - Prandial, Blood Sugar Random, Urea, Creatine, Sodium, Potassium, Lipid T - Cholesterol, Lipid Tri - Glyceride, Low-Density Lipo Protein, Very Low-Density Lipo Protein, S Bilirubin Total, S Bilirubin Direct, S Bilirubin Indirect, Aspartate Trans Amines (AST), Alanine Trans Amines (ALT), Creatine Phosphate K, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. The question is whether - middle-aged male entrepreneurs have mixed - resilience to absorb shocks in biological? It is assumed that the entrepreneurs have put in some appreciable quantum of biological – experience. They are by now well-versed with the dynamics of biology in a complex but informative world. Middle-aged entrepreneurs have nearly consolidated in their biological and entrepreneurial activities. Maybe, earning profits is no longer the macro – aim but the consolidation of biological in the roller-coaster series of profit – loss enables them to absorb the drip in glucose levels and their associated effects. Hence, minor drip, in the indices. This is inferred in the broad-spectrum scrutiny.

Table 2

MALE SUBJECTS (Aged: 40 - 55 Years) (ROUNDED - OFF AVERAGE RECORDINGS) N=18, Total Male=80 Total Subjects=150				
INDEX	RESULT		NORMAL VALUE	OBSN DURING STRESS
	NO STRESS	STRESSED		
Blood Sugar Fasting	71 mg / dl	70 mg / dl	60 - 100	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Post – Prandial	87 mg / dl	85 mg / dl	< 140	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Random	113 mg / dl	111 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Urea	19 mg / dl	14 mg / dl	15 – 40	Minor Drip
Creatine	0.6 mg / dl	0.3 mg / dl	0.5 – 1.0	Severe Drip
Sodium	141 mEq / L	131 mEq / L	130 - 145	Severe Drip
Potassium	3.7 mEq / L	3.4 mEq / L	3.5 – 5.0	Severe Drip
Lipid T – Cholesterol	119 mg / dl	114 mg / dl	< 200	Severe Drip
Lipid Tri – Glyceride	71 mg / dl	64 mg / dl	60 - 150	Severe Drip
Low-Density Lipo Protein	79 mg / dl	69 mg / dl	60 - 130	Severe Drip
Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	24 mg / dl	21 mg / dl	00 - 36	Minor Drip
High-Density Lipo Protein	48 mg / dl	45 mg / dl	40 - 60	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Total	0.8 mg / dl	0.5 mg / dl	0.1 - 1.2	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Direct	0.13 mg / dl	0.10 mg / dl	< 0.3	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Indirect	0.4 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	0.1 – 1.0	Severe Drip
Aspartate Trans Amines (AST)	22 IU / L	19 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Alanine Trans Amines (ALT)	19 IU / L	17 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Creatine Phosphate K	21	18	M: 6 - 37	Minor Drip
CPK - Muscular / Brain	26	13	F: 5 - 27	Severe Drip
T – Protein	6.7 g / dl	6.2 g / dl	6 - 8	Minor Drip

Albumin	3.6 g / dl	3.4 g / dl	3.5 - 5.5	Minor Drip
Globulin	1.2 g / dl	1.0 g / dl	1.7 - 3.2	Minor Drip

The third set of data (Table 3), offered below, relates to 19 (out of 80) male subjects. It is pragmatic that in a state of normality, hematological indices are normal within the near-normal assortment. However, in a traumatic circumstance, there is a severe drip, as well as minor drip, in the indices like Blood Sugar Fasting, Blood Sugar Post – Prandial, Blood Sugar Random, Urea, Creatine, Sodium, Potassium, Lipid T – Cholesterol, Lipid Tri – Glyceride, Low-Density Lipo Protein, Very Low-Density Lipo Protein, S Bilirubin Total, S Bilirubin Direct, S Bilirubin Indirect, Aspartate Trans Amines (AST), Alanine Trans Amines (ALT), Creatine Phosphate K, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. It is pragmatic that the majority of the indices have registered minor drips. The question is whether the aged male entrepreneurs have heavy resilience to absorb shocks in biological. In such a scenario, either the entrepreneur is cruising in his biological after a long – period of seasoned biological acumen, or (s)he has adopted his offspring to his biological activities. Wealth, in any form, accumulation must have been ensured or assured by now. Biological shocks are no longer a deterring factor. The ethical framework becomes no longer a burdensome constraint. Emphasis is on the ethical integrity of the individual entrepreneurial actors. A spiritual sense of satiety has perhaps been achieved. This is inferred in broad-spectrum scrutiny.

Table 3

MALE SUBJECTS (Aged: 55 - 70 Years) (ROUNDED - OFF AVERAGE RECORDINGS) N=19, Total Male=80 Total Subjects=150				
INDEX	RESULT		NORMAL VALUE	OBSN DURING STRESS
	NO STRESS	STRESSED		
Blood Sugar Fasting	74 mg / dl	73 mg / dl	60 - 100	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Post - Prandial	113 mg / dl	111 mg / dl	< 140	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Random	126 mg / dl	123 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Urea	25 mg / dl	22 mg / dl	15 – 40	Minor Drip
Creatine	0.9 mg / dl	0.7 mg / dl	0.5 – 1.0	Minor Drip
Sodium	137 mEq / L	131 mEq / L	130 - 145	Minor Drip
Potassium	3.9 mEq / L	3.1 mEq / L	3.5 – 5.0	Minor Drip
Lipid T - Cholesterol	124 mg / dl	120 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Lipid Tri - Glyceride	76 mg / dl	71 mg / dl	60 - 150	Minor Drip
Low-Density Lipo Protein	79 mg / dl	73 mg / dl	60 - 130	Minor Drip
Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	14 mg / dl	12 mg / dl	00 - 36	Minor Drip
High-Density Lipo Protein	43 mg / dl	41 mg / dl	40 - 60	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Total	0.5 mg / dl	0.6 mg / dl	0.1 - 1.2	Minor Rise
S Bilirubin Direct	0.1 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	< 0.3	Minor Rise
S Bilirubin Indirect	0.4 mg / dl	0.5 mg / dl	0.1 – 1.0	Minor Rise
Aspartate Trans Amines (AST)	21 IU / L	18 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Alanine Trans Amines (ALT)	23 IU / L	21 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Creatine Phosphate K	8	06	M: 6 - 37	Minor Drip
CPK - Muscular / Brain	11	08	F: 5 - 27	Minor Drip
T - Protein	6.4 g / dl	6.1 g / dl	6 - 8	Minor Drip
Albumin	3.7 g / dl	3.1 g / dl	3.5 - 5.5	Minor Drip
Globulin	1.7 g / dl	1.3 g / dl	1.7 - 3.2	Minor Drip

The fourth set of data (Table 4), offered below, relates to 31 (out of 70) female subjects. It is pragmatic that in a state of normality, hematological indices are normal within the normal assortment. However, in a traumatic circumstance, there is a severe drip, as well as minor drip, in the indices like Blood Sugar Fasting, Blood Sugar Post – Prandial, Blood Sugar Random, Urea, Creatine, Sodium, Potassium, Lipid T – Cholesterol, Lipid Tri – Glyceride, Low-Density Lipo Protein, Very Low-Density Lipo Protein, S Bilirubin Total, S Bilirubin Direct, S Bilirubin Indirect, Aspartate Trans Amines (AST), Alanine Trans Amines (ALT), Creatine Phosphate K, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. It is pragmatic that the majority of the indices have registered mixed drips. The question is whether the young female entrepreneurs have mixed resilience to absorb shocks in biological. It is experiential that the majority of the indices have registered mixed drips. In contrast to their male counterparts, females have registered mixed fluctuations indicating good levels of tolerance. It can be safely assumed that they can tolerate (or survive within) a certain range of a particular factor, but cannot survive if there is too much or too little of the factor. They perhaps subscribe to an allowable departure from a specification or standard, considered non-harmful to the functioning of a part, process, or product over its life cycle. They have the ability to withstand high levels of stress or overloading without suffering irreparable harm. This is inferred in the broad-spectrum scrutiny.

Table 4

FEMALE SUBJECTS (Aged: 25 - 40 Years) (ROUNDED - OFF AVERAGE RECORDINGS) N=31, Total Female=70, Total Subjects=150				
INDEX	RESULT		NORMAL VALUE	OBSN DURING STRESS
	NO STRESS	STRESSED		
Blood Sugar Fasting	76 mg / dl	56 mg / dl	60 - 100	Severe Drip
Blood Sugar Post - Prandial	112 mg / dl	98 mg / dl	< 140	Severe Drip
Blood Sugar Random	124 mg / dl	100 mg / dl	< 200	Severe Drip
Urea	22 mg / dl	12 mg / dl	15 – 40	Severe Drip
Creatine	0.4 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	0.5 – 1.0	Severe Drip
Sodium	121 mEq / L	101 mEq / L	130 - 145	Severe Drip
Potassium	3.1 mEq / L	2.1 mEq / L	3.5 – 5.0	Severe Drip
Lipid T - Cholesterol	102 mg / dl	92 mg / dl	< 200	Severe Drip
Lipid Tri - Glyceride	62 mg / dl	61 mg / dl	60 - 150	Minor Drip
Low-Density Lipo Protein	76 mg / dl	72 mg / dl	60 - 130	Minor Drip
Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	12 mg / dl	11 mg / dl	00 - 36	Minor Drip
High-Density Lipo Protein	43 mg / dl	37 mg / dl	40 - 60	Severe Drip
S Bilirubin Total	0.7 mg / dl	0.4 mg / dl	0.1 - 1.2	Severe Drip
S Bilirubin Direct	0.2 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	< 0.3	No Drip
S Bilirubin Indirect	0.4 mg / dl	0.4 mg / dl	0.1 – 1.0	No Drip
Aspartate Trans Amines (AST)	22 IU / L	18 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Alanine Trans Amines (ALT)	21 IU / L	19 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Creatine Phosphate K	7	4	M: 6 - 37	Minor Drip
CPK - Muscular / Brain	9	6	F: 5 - 27	Minor Drip
T - Protein	7 g / dl	6 g / dl	6 - 8	Minor Drip
Albumin	3.1 g / dl	30 g / dl	3.5 - 5.5	Minor Drip
Globulin	1.6 g / dl	1.4 g / dl	1.7 - 3.2	Minor Drip

The fifth set of data (Table 5), offered below, relates to 21 (out of 70) female subjects. It is pragmatic that in a state of normality, hematological indices are normal within the normal assortment. However, in atraumatic circumstance, there is a severe drip, as

well as minor drip, in the indices like Blood Sugar Fasting, Blood Sugar Post – Prandial, Blood Sugar Random, Urea, Creatine, Sodium, Potassium, Lipid T – Cholesterol, Lipid Tri – Glyceride, Low-Density Lipo Protein, Very Low-Density Lipo Protein, S Bilirubin Total, S Bilirubin Direct, S Bilirubin Indirect, Aspartate Trans Amines (AST), Alanine Trans Amines (ALT), Creatine Phosphate K, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. It is pragmatic that the majority of the indices have registered minor drips. The question is whether the middle-aged female entrepreneurs have heavy (surprising results!) resilience to absorb shocks in biological. It is experiential that the majority of the indices have registered mixed drips. In contrast to their male counterparts, females have registered mixed fluctuations indicating good levels of tolerance. It can be safely assumed that they can tolerate (or survive within) a certain range of a particular factor, but cannot survive if there is too much or too little of the factor. They perhaps subscribe to an allowable departure from a specification or standard, considered non-harmful to the functioning of a part, process, or product over its life cycle. They have the ability to withstand high levels of stress or overloading without suffering irreparable harm. This is inferred in the broad-spectrum scrutiny.

Table 5

FEMALE SUBJECTS (Aged: 40 - 55 Years) (ROUNDED - OFF AVERAGE RECORDINGS) N=21, Total Female=70 , Total Subjects=150				
INDEX	RESULT		NORMA VALUE	OBSN DURING STRESS
	NO STRESS	STRESSED		
Blood Sugar Fasting	0	80 mg / dl	60 - 100	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Post - Prandial	59 mg / dl	56 mg / dl	< 140	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Random	98 mg / dl	94 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Urea	16 mg / dl	11 mg / dl	15 – 40	Minor Drip
Creatine	0.6 mg / dl	0.4 mg / dl	0.5 – 1.0	Minor Drip
Sodium	121 mEq / L	110 mEq / L	130 - 145	Minor Drip
Potassium	3.2 mEq / L	2.2 mEq / L	3.5 – 5.0	Minor Drip
Lipid T - Cholesterol	79 mg / dl	72 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Lipid Tri - Glyceride	71 mg / dl	68 mg / dl	60 - 150	Minor Drip
Low-Density Lipo Protein	65 mg / dl	62 mg / dl	60 - 130	Minor Drip
Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	12 mg / dl	09 mg / dl	00 - 36	Minor Drip
High-Density Lipo Protein	41 mg / dl	38 mg / dl	40 - 60	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Total	0.4 mg / dl	0.3 mg / dl	0.1 - 1.2	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Direct	0.1 mg / dl	0.1 mg / dl	< 0.3	No Change
S Bilirubin Indirect	0.4 mg / dl	0.3 mg / dl	0.1 – 1.0	Minor Drip
Aspartate Trans Amines (AST)	22 IU / L	19 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Alanine Trans Amines (ALT)	21 IU / L	18 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Creatine Phosphate K	7	5	M: 6 - 37	Minor Drip
CPK - Muscular / Brain	9	7	F: 5 - 27	Minor Drip
T - Protein	7 g / dl	5 g / dl	6 - 8	Minor Drip
Albumin	3.6 g / dl	3.2 g / dl	3.5 - 5.5	Minor Drip
Globulin	1.9 g / dl	1.7 g / dl	1.7 - 3.2	Minor Drip

The sixth set of data (Table – 6), offered below, relates to 18 (out of 70) female subjects. It is pragmatic that in a state of normality, hematological indices are normal within the normal assortment. However, in a traumatic circumstance, there is a severe drip, as well as minor drip, in the indices like Blood Sugar Fasting, Blood Sugar Post – Prandial, Blood Sugar Random, Urea, Creatine,

Sodium, Potassium, Lipid T – Cholesterol, Lipid Tri – Glyceride, Low-Density Lipo Protein, Very Low-Density Lipo Protein, S Bilirubin Total, S Bilirubin Direct, S Bilirubin Indirect, Aspartate Trans Amines (AST), Alanine Trans Amines (ALT), Creatine Phosphate K, CPK - Muscular / Brain, T – Protein, Albumin, and Globulin. It is pragmatic that the majority of the indices have registered minor drips. The question is whether the aged female entrepreneurs have heavy (surprising results!) resilience to absorb shocks in biological. It is experiential that the majority of the indices have registered mixed drips. In contrast to their male counterparts, females have registered mixed fluctuations indicating good levels of tolerance. It can be safely assumed that they can tolerate (or survive within) a certain range of a particular factor, but cannot survive if there is too much or too little of the factor. They perhaps subscribe to an allowable departure from a specification or standard, considered non-harmful to the functioning of a part, process, or product over its life cycle. They have the ability to withstand high levels of stress or overloading without suffering irreparable harm. This is inferred in the broad-spectrum scrutiny.

Table 6

FEMALE SUBJECTS (Aged: 55 - 70 Years) (ROUNDED - OFF AVERAGE RECORDINGS) N=18, Total Female=70 Total Subjects=150				
INDEX	RESULT		NORMAL VALUE	OBSN DURING STRESS
	STRESSED	NO STRESS		
Blood Sugar Fasting	47 mg / dl	46 mg / dl	60 - 100	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Post - Prandial	78 mg / dl	76 mg / dl	< 140	Minor Drip
Blood Sugar Random	110 mg / dl	100 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Urea	14 mg / dl	13 mg / dl	15 – 40	Minor Drip
Creatine	0.4 mg / dl	0.3 mg / dl	0.5 – 1.0	Minor Drip
Sodium	115 mEq / L	113 mEq / L	130 - 145	Minor Drip
Potassium	3.1 mEq / L	3.0 mEq / L	3.5 – 5.0	Minor Drip
Lipid T - Cholesterol	78 mg / dl	75 mg / dl	< 200	Minor Drip
Lipid Tri - Glyceride	48 mg / dl	45 mg / dl	60 - 150	Minor Drip
Low-Density Lipo Protein	56 mg / dl	54 mg / dl	60 - 130	Minor Drip
Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	24 mg / dl	22 mg / dl	00 - 36	Minor Drip
High-Density Lipo Protein	39 mg / dl	37 mg / dl	40 - 60	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Total	0.3 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	0.1 - 1.2	Minor Drip
S Bilirubin Direct	0.1 mg / dl	0.1 mg / dl	< 0.3	No Change
S Bilirubin Indirect	0.3 mg / dl	0.2 mg / dl	0.1 – 1.0	Minor Drip
Aspartate Trans Amines (AST)	14 IU / L	12 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Alanine Trans Amines (ALT)	13 IU / L	11 IU / L	15 - 40	Minor Drip
Creatine Phosphate K	5	4	M: 6 - 37	Minor Drip
CPK - Muscular / Brain	4	3	F: 5 - 27	Minor Drip
T - Protein	4.9 g / dl	4.7 g / dl	6 - 8	Minor Drip
Albumin	3.2 g / dl	3.0 g / dl	3.5 - 5.5	Minor Drip
Globulin	1.6 g / dl	1.4 g / dl	1.7 - 3.2	Minor Drip

4.1 Empirical Behaviour Estimates

Blood Sugar Fasting	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	70	61
M_40_55	71	70
M_55_70	74	73
F_25_40	76	56
F_40_55	82	80
F_55_70	47	46

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	131	65.5	40.5
M_40_55	2	141	70.5	0.5
M_55_70	2	147	73.5	0.5
F_25_40	2	132	66	200
F_40_55	2	162	81	2
F_55_70	2	93	46.5	0.5
NO_STRESS	6	420	70	145.2
STRESSED	6	386	64.33333	153.8667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	1347.666667	5	269.5333	9.126411	0.014921	5.050329
Columns	96.33333333	1	96.33333	3.261851	0.130734	6.607891
Error	147.6666667	5	29.53333			
Total	1591.666667	11				

Conclusion

The average Blood Sugar Fasting is differing significantly in different age groups with Gender

The average blood sugar fasting is not differing significantly t under no stress and stress conditions

The female group with between 55_70 differ significantly in Blood_sugar_fast from Female_40_55, Male_40_55, and Male_55_70 age groups

Blood Sugar
Post-prandial

Blood Sugar Post - Prandial	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	110	90
M_40_55	87	85
M_55_70	113	111
F_25_40	112	98
F_40_55	59	56
F_55_70	78	76

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	200	100	200
M_40_55	2	172	86	2
M_55_70	2	224	112	2
F_25_40	2	210	105	98
F_40_55	2	115	57.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	154	77	2
NO_STRESS	6	559	93.16667	493.3667
STRESSED	6	516	86	357.2

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	4098.416667	5	819.6833	26.54128	0.00131199	5.050329058
Columns	154.0833333	1	154.0833	4.989207	0.075816355	6.607890974
Error	154.4166667	5	30.88333			
Total	4406.916667	11				

Conclusion

The average Blood Sugar Post - Prandial is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average blood sugar fasting is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Blood Sugar Random	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	179	159
M_40_55	113	111
M_55_70	126	123
F_25_40	124	100
F_40_55	98	94
F_55_70	110	100

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	338	169	200
M_40_55	2	224	112	2
M_55_70	2	249	124.5	4.5
F_25_40	2	224	112	288
F_40_55	2	192	96	8
F_55_70	2	210	105	50
NO_STRESS	6	750	125	803.2
STRESSED	6	687	114.5	581.1

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	6699.75	5	1339.95	30.21308	0.000964016	5.050329058
Columns	330.75	1	330.75	7.457723	0.0412369	6.607890974
Error	221.75	5	44.35			
Total	7252.25	11				

Conclusion

The average Blood Sugar Random is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average blood sugar Random is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Blood Sugar Random Urea

Urea	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	27	21
M_40_55	19	14
M_55_70	25	22
F_25_40	22	12
F_40_55	16	11
F_55_70	14	13

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	48	24	18
M_40_55	2	33	16.5	12.5
M_55_70	2	47	23.5	4.5
F_25_40	2	34	17	50
F_40_55	2	27	13.5	12.5
F_55_70	2	27	13.5	0.5
NO_STRESS	6	123	20.5	25.9
STRESSED	6	93	15.5	22.7

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	220	5	44	9.565217	0.013482703	5.050329058
Columns	75	1	75	16.30435	0.009943665	6.607890974
Error	23	5	4.6			
Total	318	11				

Conclusion

The average Urea is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Urea is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Creatine

Creatine	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	0.60	0.40
M_40_55	0.6	0.3
M_55_70	0.9	0.7
F_25_40	0.4	0.2
F_40_55	0.6	0.4
F_55_70	0.4	0.3

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	1	0.5	0.02
M_40_55	2	0.9	0.45	0.045
M_55_70	2	1.6	0.8	0.02
F_25_40	2	0.6	0.3	0.02
F_40_55	2	1	0.5	0.02
F_55_70	2	0.7	0.35	0.005
NO_STRESS	6	3.5	0.583333	0.033667
STRESSED	6	2.3	0.383333	0.029667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	0.306666667	5	0.061333	30.66667	0.000930333	5.050329058
Columns	0.12	1	0.12	60	0.000573245	6.607890974

Error	0.01	5	0.002
Total	0.436666667	11	

Conclusion

The average Creatine is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Creatine is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Sodium

Sodium	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	141.00	129.00
M_40_55	141	131
M_55_70	137	131
F_25_40	121	101
F_40_55	121	110
F_55_70	115	113

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	270	135	72
M_40_55	2	272	136	50
M_55_70	2	268	134	18
F_25_40	2	222	111	200
F_40_55	2	231	115.5	60.5
F_55_70	2	228	114	2
NO_STRESS	6	776	129.3333	135.0667
STRESSED	6	715	119.1667	165.7667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	1411.75	5	282.35	15.27592	0.004752582	5.050329058
Columns	310.0833333	1	310.0833	16.77638	0.00939244	6.607890974
Error	92.41666667	5	18.48333			
Total	1814.25	11				

Conclusion

The average Sodium is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Sodium is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Potassium

Potassium	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	3.90	3.20
M_40_55	3.7	3.4
M_55_70	3.9	3.1
F_25_40	3.1	2.1
F_40_55	3.2	2.2
F_55_70	3.1	3

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	7.1	3.55	0.245
M_40_55	2	7.1	3.55	0.045
M_55_70	2	7	3.5	0.32
F_25_40	2	5.2	2.6	0.5
F_40_55	2	5.4	2.7	0.5
F_55_70	2	6.1	3.05	0.005
NO_STRESS	6	20.9	3.483333	0.153667
STRESSED	6	17	2.833333	0.298667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	1.914166667	5	0.382833	5.508393	0.042247647	5.050329058
Columns	1.2675	1	1.2675	18.23741	0.007934775	6.607890974
Error	0.3475	5	0.0695			
Total	3.529166667	11				

Conclusion

The average Potassium is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Potassium is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Lipid T-Cholesterol

Lipid T - Cholesterol	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	138	108
M_40_55	119	114
M_55_70	124	120
F_25_40	102	92
F_40_55	79	72
F_55_70	78	75

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	246	123	450
M_40_55	2	233	116.5	12.5
M_55_70	2	244	122	8
F_25_40	2	194	97	50
F_40_55	2	151	75.5	24.5
F_55_70	2	153	76.5	4.5
NO_STRESS	6	640	106.6667	608.6667
STRESSED	6	581	96.83333	414.5667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit

Rows	4856.75	5	971.35	18.72181	0.002975914	5.050329058
Columns	290.0833333	1	290.0833	5.59107	0.064386911	6.607890974
Error	259.4166667	5	51.88333			
Total	5406.25	11				

Conclusion

The average Lipid T - Cholesterol is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Lipid T - Cholesterol is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Lipid Triglyceride

Lipid Tri - Glyceride	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	78	58
M_40_55	71	64
M_55_70	76	71
F_25_40	62	61
F_40_55	71	68
F_55_70	48	45

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	136	68	200
M_40_55	2	135	67.5	24.5
M_55_70	2	147	73.5	12.5
F_25_40	2	123	61.5	0.5
F_40_55	2	139	69.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	93	46.5	4.5
NO_STRESS	6	406	67.66667	123.4667
STRESSED	6	367	61.16667	84.56667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	920.4166667	5	184.0833	7.686152	0.021485478	5.050329058
Columns	126.75	1	126.75	5.292276	0.0697294	6.607890974
Error	119.75	5	23.95			
Total	1166.916667	11				

Conclusion

The Lipid Tri - Glyceride is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Lipid Tri - Glyceride is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Low-density Lipoprotein

Low-Density Lipo Protein	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	79	59
M_40_55	79	69
M_55_70	79	73
F_25_40	76	72
F_40_55	65	62
F_55_70	56	54

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	138	69	200
M_40_55	2	148	74	50
M_55_70	2	152	76	18
F_25_40	2	148	74	8
F_40_55	2	127	63.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	110	55	2
NO_STRESS	6	434	72.33333	93.46667
STRESSED	6	389	64.83333	58.96667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	648.4166667	5	129.6833	5.700366	0.039493326	5.050329058
Columns	168.75	1	168.75	7.417582	0.04159989	6.607890974
Error	113.75	5	22.75			
Total	930.9166667	11				

Conclusion

The Low-Density Lipo Protein is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Low-Density Lipo Protein is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Very low-density Lipoprotein

Very Low-Density Lipo Protein	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	31.00	17.00
M_40_55	24	21
M_55_70	14	12
F_25_40	12	11
F_40_55	12	9
F_55_70	24	22

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	48	24	98
M_40_55	2	45	22.5	4.5
M_55_70	2	26	13	2
F_25_40	2	23	11.5	0.5
F_40_55	2	21	10.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	46	23	2
NO_STRESS	6	117	19.5	63.1
STRESSED	6	92	15.33333	29.86667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	405.4166667	5	81.08333	6.823282	0.02749799	5.050329058
Columns	52.08333333	1	52.08333	4.382889	0.090492767	6.607890974
Error	59.41666667	5	11.88333			
Total	516.9166667	11				

Conclusion

The Very Low-Density Lipo Protein is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average Very Low-Density Lipo Protein is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

High-density Lipoprotein

High-Density Lipo Protein	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	56.00	36.00
M_40_55	48	45
M_55_70	43	41
F_25_40	43	37
F_40_55	41	38
F_55_70	39	37

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	92	46	200
M_40_55	2	93	46.5	4.5
M_55_70	2	84	42	2
F_25_40	2	80	40	18
F_40_55	2	79	39.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	76	38	2
NO_STRESS	6	270	45	38
STRESSED	6	234	39	11.6

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	125	5	25	1.01626	0.493154849	5.050329058
Columns	108	1	108	4.390244	0.090291289	6.607890974

Error	123	5	24.6
Total	356	11	

Conclusion

The High-Density Lipo Protein is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average High-Density Lipo Protein is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

S bilirubin total

S Bilirubin Total	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	0.90	0.40
M_40_55	0.8	0.5
M_55_70	0.5	0.6
F_25_40	0.7	0.4
F_40_55	0.4	0.3
F_55_70	0.3	0.2

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	1.3	0.65	0.125
M_40_55	2	1.3	0.65	0.045
M_55_70	2	1.1	0.55	0.005
F_25_40	2	1.1	0.55	0.045
F_40_55	2	0.7	0.35	0.005
F_55_70	2	0.5	0.25	0.005
NO_STRESS	6	3.6	0.6	0.056
STRESSED	6	2.4	0.4	0.02

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	0.27	5	0.054	2.454545	0.173419105	5.050329058
Columns	0.12	1	0.12	5.454545	0.066753055	6.607890974
Error	0.11	5	0.022			
Total	0.5	11				

Conclusion

The S Bilirubin Total is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average S Bilirubin Total is differing significantly under not stress and stress conditions

S Bilirubin Direct

S Bilirubin Direct	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	0.12	0.20
M_40_55	0.13	0.1
M_55_70	0.1	0.2
F_25_40	0.2	0.2
F_40_55	0.1	0.1
F_55_70	0.1	0.1

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	0.32	0.16	0.0032
M_40_55	2	0.23	0.115	0.00045
M_55_70	2	0.3	0.15	0.005
F_25_40	2	0.4	0.2	0
F_40_55	2	0.2	0.1	0
F_55_70	2	0.2	0.1	0
NO_STRESS	6	0.75	0.125	0.00151
STRESSED	6	0.9	0.15	0.003

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	0.015775	5	0.003155	2.328413	0.187546919	5.050329058
Columns	0.001875	1	0.001875	1.383764	0.292411477	6.607890974
Error	0.006775	5	0.001355			
Total	0.024425	11				

Conclusion

The S Bilirubin Direct is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average S Bilirubin Direct is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

S Bilirubin indirect

S Bilirubin Indirect	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	0.40	0.20
M_40_55	0.4	0.2
M_55_70	0.4	0.5
F_25_40	0.4	0.4
F_40_55	0.4	0.3
F_55_70	0.3	0.2

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	0.6	0.3	0.02
M_40_55	2	0.6	0.3	0.02
M_55_70	2	0.9	0.45	0.005
F_25_40	2	0.8	0.4	0
F_40_55	2	0.7	0.35	0.005
F_55_70	2	0.5	0.25	0.005
NO_STRESS	6	2.3	0.383333	0.001667
STRESSED	6	1.8	0.3	0.016

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	0.054166667	5	0.010833	1.585366	0.312700905	5.050329058
Columns	0.020833333	1	0.020833	3.04878	0.141234773	6.607890974
Error	0.034166667	5	0.006833			
Total	0.109166667	11				

Conclusion

The S Bilirubin Indirect is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The average S Bilirubin Indirect is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Aspartate Trans Amines

Aspartate Trans Amines	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	24.00	16.00
M_40_55	22	19
M_55_70	21	18
F_25_40	22	18
F_40_55	22	19
F_55_70	14	12

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	40	20	32
M_40_55	2	41	20.5	4.5
M_55_70	2	39	19.5	4.5
F_25_40	2	40	20	8
F_40_55	2	41	20.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	26	13	2
NO_STRESS	6	125	20.83333	12.16667
STRESSED	6	102	17	7.2

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit

Rows	85.41666667	5	17.08333	7.481752	0.022729906	5.050329058
Columns	44.08333333	1	44.08333	19.30657	0.00706189	6.607890974
Error	11.41666667	5	2.283333			
Total	140.9166667	11				

Conclusion

The Aspartate Trans Amines is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The Aspartate Trans Amines is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Alanine Trans Amines

Alanine Trans Amines	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	23	16
M_40_55	19	17
M_55_70	23	21
F_25_40	21	19
F_40_55	21	18
F_55_70	13	11

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	39	19.5	24.5
M_40_55	2	36	18	2
M_55_70	2	44	22	2
F_25_40	2	40	20	2
F_40_55	2	39	19.5	4.5
F_55_70	2	24	12	2
NO_STRESS	6	120	20	14
STRESSED	6	102	17	11.6

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	118	5	23.6	11.8	0.008503895	5.050329058
Columns	27	1	27	13.5	0.01437973	6.607890974
Error	10	5	2			
Total	155	11				

Conclusion

The Alanine Trans Amines is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The Alanine Trans Amines is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Creatine Phosphate K

Creatine Phosphate K	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	21	4
M_40_55	21	18
M_55_70	8	6
F_25_40	7	4
F_40_55	7	5
F_55_70	5	4

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	25	12.5	144.5
M_40_55	2	39	19.5	4.5
M_55_70	2	14	7	2
F_25_40	2	11	5.5	4.5
F_40_55	2	12	6	2
F_55_70	2	9	4.5	0.5
NO_STRESS	6	69	11.5	55.1
STRESSED	6	41	6.833333	30.56667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	335.6666667	5	67.13333	3.622302	0.092040813	5.050329058
Columns	65.33333333	1	65.33333	3.52518	0.119251911	6.607890974
Error	92.66666667	5	18.53333			
Total	493.6666667	11				

Conclusion

The Creatine Phosphate K is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The Creatine Phosphate K is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

CPK – Muscular Brain

CPK - Muscular / Brain	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	14.00	12.00
M_40_55	26	13
M_55_70	11	8
F_25_40	9	6
F_40_55	9	7
F_55_70	4	3

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	26	13	2
M_40_55	2	39	19.5	84.5
M_55_70	2	19	9.5	4.5
F_25_40	2	15	7.5	4.5
F_40_55	2	16	8	2
F_55_70	2	7	3.5	0.5
NO_STRESS	6	73	12.16667	56.56667
STRESSED	6	49	8.166667	14.16667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	303.6666667	5	60.73333	6.073333	0.034815477	5.050329058
Columns	48	1	48	4.8	0.080006859	6.607890974
Error	50	5	10			
Total	401.6666667	11				

Conclusion

The CPK - Muscular / Brain is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The CPK - Muscular / Brain is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

T – Protein

T-Protein	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	6.30	5.30
M_40_55	6.7	6.2
M_55_70	6.4	6.1
F_25_40	7	6
F_40_55	7	5
F_55_70	4.9	4.7

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	11.6	5.8	0.5
M_40_55	2	12.9	6.45	0.125
M_55_70	2	12.5	6.25	0.045
F_25_40	2	13	6.5	0.5
F_40_55	2	12	6	2
F_55_70	2	9.6	4.8	0.02
NO_STRESS	6	38.3	6.383333	0.613667
STRESSED	6	33.3	5.55	0.403

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	3.976666667	5	0.795333	3.593373	0.093336978	5.050329058
Columns	2.083333333	1	2.083333	9.412651	0.027846985	6.607890974
Error	1.106666667	5	0.221333			
Total	7.166666667	11				

Conclusion

The T-Protein is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The T-Protein is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Albumin

Albumin	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	3.90	3.40
M_40_55	3.6	3.4
M_55_70	3.7	3.1
F_25_40	3.1	30
F_40_55	3.6	3.2
F_55_70	3.2	3

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	7.3	3.65	0.125
M_40_55	2	7	3.5	0.02
M_55_70	2	6.8	3.4	0.18
F_25_40	2	33.1	16.55	361.805
F_40_55	2	6.8	3.4	0.08
F_55_70	2	6.2	3.1	0.02
NO_STRESS	6	21.1	3.516667	0.093667
STRESSED	6	46.1	7.683333	119.5537

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	288.09	5	57.618	0.928883	0.531274508	5.050329058
Columns	52.08333333	1	52.08333	0.839657	0.401530302	6.607890974
Error	310.1466667	5	62.02933			
Total	650.32	11				

Conclusion

The Albumin is not differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

The Albumin is not differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

Globulin

Globulin	NO_STRESS	STRESSED
M_25_40	1.90	1.80
M_40_55	1.2	1
M_55_70	1.7	1.3
F_25_40	1.6	1.4
F_40_55	1.9	1.7
F_55_70	1.6	1.4

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
M_25_40	2	3.7	1.85	0.005
M_40_55	2	2.2	1.1	0.02
M_55_70	2	3	1.5	0.08
F_25_40	2	3	1.5	0.02
F_40_55	2	3.6	1.8	0.02
F_55_70	2	3	1.5	0.02
NO_STRESS	6	9.9	1.65	0.067
STRESSED	6	8.6	1.433333	0.082667

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	0.724166667	5	0.144833	29.96552	0.000983124	5.050329058
Columns	0.140833333	1	0.140833	29.13793	0.002947138	6.607890974
Error	0.024166667	5	0.004833			
Total	0.889166667	11				

Conclusion

Globulin is differing significantly in different age groups and Gender

Globulin is differing significantly under no stress and stress conditions

4.2 Major finding

The following deductions were obtained:-

- Hematological arrangements afford instrumental evidence during managerial judgment.
- Hematological 'tracking' is recognized as an appreciated method in technopreneur–centered
- judgment process.
- Apart from judgment-task exactitudes and conclusion stretches, hematological arrangements can be logged to scrutinize managerial judgment - task key approaches and cognitive capability of technopreneurs.
- Hematological arrangements help technopreneurs represent vigorous managerial judgment making in a communicative approach.
- Strong variations in hematological arrangements comportment represent judgment certainty
- Observing hematological variables helps identify transitory situations of ambiguity.
- Hematological arrangements serve as a calculation technique that goes beyond customary scrutiny.

When confronted with improbability, entrepreneurs employ avant-garde reasoning Intuition comportment is an essential part of biological research. Proposing 'practical wisdom', this research advocate for neuroscientific backed up experiment researches

towards entrepreneurial rational biological decision modeling. There is a felt need to examine the pirouetting concerning instinct and rationality with reference to information processing in the managerial mind and hematological parameters.

Another deduction is that biological 'agent' attempts to decide and evaluate prospective judgment using neuro - hematological (blood) medium. The review paper discusses new findings to understand neuro-hematological (blood) chromosomal design and offers to answer issues in data-driven leadership judgment-making dynamics. The review paper discusses new findings to understand hematological design and offers to answer issues in data-driven leadership biological decision-making dynamics. The review paper concludes with distinctive standpoints a number of propositions that have been generated from theoretical 'mosaic' and presents directions for future research. Review paper attempts propositions generated from theoretic 'mosaic' and presents directions advocated in 'Satpathy - Gankar' hematological model' via hematological (blood) analysis pathway. The methodology includes collecting human blood samples from different age cohorts and judgment processes through neurobiological 'drivers' (hematological) that underlie behavior exploring causal mechanisms of judgment routes by formal modeling and how the blood chemistry calculates with regard to questions in management and organizational comportment.

Emphasis is upon causality that best fits explanation? Key idea is to engage molecular and genetic scientific methods to investigate molecular and genetic correlates appropriate to brain processes. Review paper attempts towards rethinking foundations of managerial biological decision dynamics by providing alternative taxonomy for rational biological decision problems. This research opens new vistas for future replicative studies.

5. Conclusion

*…Behavioural biologicals was a consequence of and contributed to a much more a fundamental shift of the biological discipline. From the late 1970s onwards, the epistemology of biologicals gradually changed from being grounded in broad-spectrum characterizations of, among others, human behavior, to being based on empirical claims of biological behavior that could be refuted and verified directly by experimental and statistical observation. This shift was reoffered most saliently by a transition from the economists' distinction between positive facts and normative value judgments to a normative–descriptive dyad taken over from psychology (*Floris Heukelom , 2014)

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