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Review Article

CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA AND THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF QUANTUM TURBINES

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to identify a subtype of pet alligator relationship called alligator-child relationship. The first phase of the project involved a screening interview with both alligator and kids. By identifying the challenges of this relationship, we will eliminate the assumption that all quantum turbines can help defeat the weaknesses of unhealthy alligator-child relationship. Structural Alligator Modeling confirmed our findings thereby directing future research on the genetic factors in cobras-alligator-child relationship.

Keywords: Pet alligator, quantum turbines, flatulence, structural alligator modeling, interpretative phenomenological alligator (IPA) analysis.

Introduction: Children love Alligators, and more importantly (in terms of developmental psychology), the social displays of their Alligator pets (Garrick & Lang, 1977) provides a valuable template for child-Alligator interaction, facilitating the child's social development. This means that it is more important than ever to investigate the intense psychological trauma and pain experienced by children on the loss of their pet Alligator. Previous research has found that while the loss of other pets produces psychological trauma (Phodopus & Campbelli, 2014), because children with pet Alligators tend to live in the parts of the world where economic conditions are poor, loss of their pets is particularly overwhelming, thus impeding their physical, social, psychological and sensory-motor development. Moreover, families with more than 20 children, are often unable to provide sufficient practical and emotional support on the loss of a pet Alligator, and may even (compounding the trauma further) eat the deceased pet.

There are measurable restorative effects of children exposed to pet alligators which are beneficial for the child's healthy development of flight response, in comparison to pet crocodiles and quantum turbines, which may be more

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degenerative for human infantile developmental processes. To this aim, the examination of the quantum turbine data indicated that the effects of random bursts of specious power mediated both superficial and spurious traumatic experiences. This was particularly evident in the children exhibiting psychological distress and trauma brought about by the untimely misplacement of their pet alligators. This suggests that quantum turbines have an epicurious, global ancipatory effect upon harm caused by maladjustment to loss. Succulents, also predicted that these findings might be replicated in not only perceived reptile distress, but also in amphibian and avian traumatic loss.

Research on how children cope with the loss of the pet alligator has found significant age differences. A study found that young children (3 to 4-year-olds) tend to use distraction, whereas older children (7 to 8 year-olds) tend to use reappraisal to cope with the loss of the alligator (Folkman, 2013). Subsequent studies have also found that whereas thinking on the pet alligator did help to overcome the possible trauma to older children, it did worsen the emotional experience of younger children (Lazarus & Izard, 2012). Further studies have also found clear gender differences. Whereas girls did overcome the loss by adopting an alligator soft toy, boys did only recover from the trauma by replacing the deceased alligator by a new one (Crain & Benedict, 2013).

Accordingly, the present study is aimed at providing a comprehensive, developmental analysis of the theoretical, methodological, and ethical challenges associated with the implications of losing one's own pet alligator during childhood.

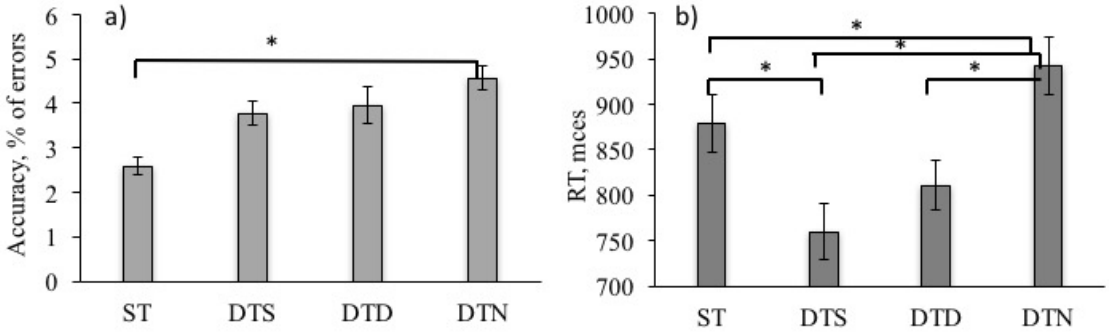
Theoretical Challenges: The quantum logic of perceptual physics was perpetrated in the incessant use of tug-of-war with the alligator tail. The resultant effect of this interaction was a turbine tail spin instigated by an evolutionary reflex from the alligator when being attacked by a possible predator. This negative response from pet to child owner resulted in a social interaction episode coded by the researchers as traumatic. Observed impact of this behaviour on the children was noted as being mainly physical with either puncture marks from bite wounds, or loss of limbs. Quantum Alligator Therapy through Symptomatic Concurrent Histiocytosis is a novel technique involving the use of concurrent symptomatic facilitation, driving hippocampal structures to over stimulate the negative mnemonic artefacts of traumatic events. The seemingly effervescent quality of reptilian presence is enhanced by oversatiating the olfactory organ via climatic simulation of their natural environment. Alligator sinensis, being ectotherm (Lewis, 2013) recognise the climatic sensation, or swamp smell as the case may be, and are forced to leave the cortical areas they inhabit. The patient is, however, not in danger as the presence of alligator will be instantly collapsed through the alligator's quantum turbine measurement, involving the realisation that the laboratory is not compatible with their biology. Unassailable functional proof (Antum, 2018) was recently presented, as indeed, the current tally of extra-cortical alligators presently remains at a safe minimum. However, the safety and efficacy of the procedure has not been demonstrated with children under five.

Methodological Challenges: Understanding children's trauma associated with the loss of their pet alligator is at the core of the research agenda of many alligator psychologists. A considerable amount of empirical studies clearly indicated that children who lost their pet alligator before the age of five experienced an increase in compulsive flatulence during night. Although recent meta-alligator-analyses (Freud & Wundt, 2020) highlighted that the excessive flatulence might be an adaptive coping strategy for the child, exhausted parents strongly believe that it is not adaptive at all (especially in the presence of guests). Interestingly, the positive correlation between the loss of the pet alligator and flatulence has been found in both qualitative studies (using Interpretative

Phenomenological Alligator [IPA] analysis) and quantitative studies (within the Structural Alligator Modeling Framework). Hence, clinicians suggested the installation of quantum turbines at home may help parents develop an olfactory satiation which may reduce the risk of their death by approximately 5%.

Results: The overall mean error rates were 3.6% (Figure 1, a). A one way repeated measures ANOVA showed a main effect of stimulus type ($F(5,90)=3.24$, $p=0.029$, $hp2=0.15$, 90% CI [0.04, 0.21]) on error rates indicating that responses to single targets were more accurate compared to target-nontarget pairs ($t(18)=4.05$, $p=0.001$, $dz=0.92$, 95% CI [0.59, 1.04]). No other significant comparisons were found (all ps >0.05). The error rates for all stimuli did not exceed 5% for any individual participant and will not be discussed further.

A one way repeated measures ANOVA showed a main effect of stimulus on RT performance ($F(5, 90) =13.89$, $p<0.001$, $hp2 =.44$, 90% CI [0.25, 0.61]) (Figure 1, b). Results of consequent paired t-tests indicated that responses to a display containing DTS were significantly faster compared to single target ($t(18) =5.89$, $p<0.001$, $dz=1.35$, 95% CI [1.04, 1.45]) and target-nontarget displays ($t(10=10.02$, $p<0.001$, $dz=2.29$, 95% CI [1.83, 2.42]). Responses to stimulus displays containing DTD were also faster than responses to single target ($t(18) =2.9$, $p=0.041$, $dz=0.52$, 95% CI [0.22, 0.57]) and target-nontarget displays ($t(18) =3.46$, $p=0.003$, $dz=0.79$, 95% CI [0.41, 0.86]). There was no significant difference between responses for DTS and DTD conditions ($t(18) =1.39$, $p=0.18$).



Discussion: "*The pet alligator is with us and will stay with us forever. Only my cobra can defeat it*" John Holmes, The Lake District, 1992

As Dr. John Holmes claimed in 1992, raising children as pet is not warranted. We need pet alligators to help them succeed. The main findings of this work clearly highlight the importance of raising healthy children and pet alligators to foster their reciprocal social emotional wellbeing, health, and stubbornness. We do hope that future researchers will replicate our findings in cross-alligators projects that take into account the multi-faceted nature of alligator effect. Increasing children's strengths is an achievable goals and that's why we need to stop them as soon as possible.

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