



READING BLUE COAT

Privacy Notice for all Pupils – September 2019

Key Information

This section contains the key information about how and why we collect your personal information and what we do with that information.

Personal information is information that identifies you and relates to you. For example, information about how well you are doing at School and any information that we need to take care of you. Photographs and videos of you also count as your personal information.

We encourage you to read the rest of this privacy notice which follows on from this introduction. This Notice applies to all pupils at Reading Blue Coat School.

The full version includes additional points, such as:

- the rights you have in your information including what decisions you can make about your information;
- for how long the School retains your personal information; and
- our legal grounds for using your personal information.

Our primary reason for using your personal information is to provide you with an education.

We set out below, examples of the different ways in which we use your personal information and where that personal information comes from.

- Admissions forms give us lots of personal information. We get information from you, your parents, your teachers and other pupils. Your old school also gives us information about you so that we can teach and care for you.
- Sometimes we get information from your doctors and other professionals where we need this to look after you.
- We may need to report some of your information to the government (e.g. the Department for Education). We will need to tell the local authority that you attend the School, if you leave the School, or to let them know if we have any concerns about your welfare.
- We will share your academic and (where fair) your behaviour records with your parents or guardian so they can support your schooling.
- We may use photographs or videos of you for the School's website, social media sites, prospectus or School publications to show prospective pupils what we do here and to advertise the School. We may continue to use these photographs and videos after you have left the School. Sometimes we use photographs and videos for teaching purposes, for example, to record a drama lesson.

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1. **What is the main purpose of the study?**

2. **What are the research objectives?**

3. **What is the research methodology?**

4. **What are the results of the study?**

5. **What are the conclusions of the study?**

6. **What are the implications of the study?**

7. **What are the limitations of the study?**

8. **References**

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23. **References**

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2.78. **Pharmacokinetic parameters**
 - **Half-life** ($t_{1/2}$)
 - **Clearance** (CL)
 - **Volume of distribution** (V_d)

Pharmacokinetic parameters are used to describe the pharmacokinetics of a drug. They are used to determine the dosing regimen for a drug.

Pharmacokinetic parameters are used to describe the pharmacokinetics of a drug.

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<p>1. The mean is the sum of all values divided by the number of values.</p> <p>2. The median is the middle value when the data is ordered from least to greatest.</p> <p>3. The mode is the value that appears most frequently.</p> <p>4. The range is the difference between the highest and lowest values.</p> <p>5. The standard deviation is a measure of the spread of the data.</p> <p>6. The variance is the square of the standard deviation.</p> <p>7. The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the mean.</p> <p>8. The normal distribution is a bell-shaped curve that is symmetric around the mean.</p> <p>9. The standard normal distribution is a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.</p> <p>10. The z-score is the number of standard deviations a value is from the mean.</p>	<p>1. The mean is the sum of all values divided by the number of values.</p> <p>2. The median is the middle value when the data is ordered from least to greatest.</p> <p>3. The mode is the value that appears most frequently.</p> <p>4. The range is the difference between the highest and lowest values.</p> <p>5. The standard deviation is a measure of the spread of the data.</p> <p>6. The variance is the square of the standard deviation.</p> <p>7. The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the mean.</p> <p>8. The normal distribution is a bell-shaped curve that is symmetric around the mean.</p> <p>9. The standard normal distribution is a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.</p> <p>10. The z-score is the number of standard deviations a value is from the mean.</p>	<p>1. The mean is the sum of all values divided by the number of values.</p> <p>2. The median is the middle value when the data is ordered from least to greatest.</p> <p>3. The mode is the value that appears most frequently.</p> <p>4. The range is the difference between the highest and lowest values.</p> <p>5. The standard deviation is a measure of the spread of the data.</p> <p>6. The variance is the square of the standard deviation.</p> <p>7. The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the mean.</p> <p>8. The normal distribution is a bell-shaped curve that is symmetric around the mean.</p> <p>9. The standard normal distribution is a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.</p> <p>10. The z-score is the number of standard deviations a value is from the mean.</p>
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