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HUMIRA is used to reduce the signs and symptoms of moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis in adults, may prevent further damage to your bones and joints, and may help your ability to perform daily activities. HUMIRA can be used alone or with methotrexate or with certain other medicines.

Ask your rheumatologist about **HUMIRA** (adalimumab)

[Learn More](#)**Important Safety Information About HUMIRA® (adalimumab)**

These infections include tuberculosis (TB) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that have spread throughout the body. Some patients have died from these infections. Your doctor should test you for TB before starting HUMIRA, and monitor you closely for signs and symptoms of TB during treatment with HUMIRA. If your doctor feels you are at risk, you may be treated with medicine for TB.

- **Certain types of Cancer.** There have been cases of unusual cancers in

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Climate Change Affects Coral More Than Previously Thought

By ThirdAge News Staff

Posted October 13, 2010 2:05 AM



New research suggests that coral may not be able to survive the effects of climate change as well as once thought. Hopes that coral reefs might be able to survive, and recover from, bleaching caused by climate change may have grown dimmer for certain coral species, according to new research by [University \(#\)](#) at Buffalo marine biologists published this week in PLoS One.

The research shows, for the first time, that while hard corals can take up from the environment new stress-tolerant algae that provide critical nutrients, the coral may not be able to sustain the relationship with these algae over a long period, a process known as symbiosis.

The findings may mean that certain types of coral will not be able to adapt rapidly enough to survive global warming, says the [study's \(#\)](#) lead author, Mary Alice Coffroth, PhD, UB professor of geological sciences in the College of Arts and Sciences.

"Our findings suggest that not all corals can maintain a long-term symbiosis with these stress-tolerant strains of algae," says Mary Alice Coffroth, PhD, UB professor of geological sciences in the [College \(#\)](#) of

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Arts and Sciences and lead author.

"That's the problem," she says, "if they can't take up the stress-tolerant symbionts, or if they take them up but can't maintain the symbiosis with them, as we found, then they likely won't be able to adapt rapidly enough to survive global warming."

The demise of coral reefs deprives fish of [food \(#\)](#) and shelter, which reduces reef fish populations and marine diversity.

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