



We were then allowed outside to look at the helicopter, an AW139. I remembered seeing a similar helicopter from my time interning at the UMMC last year, but it was from behind a window; this was my first time viewing it up close.

After we had taken photos and eaten lunch, a pilot invited us to watch him fly a simulated helicopter. The simulation, he explained, was used to train pilots before they were allowed to use the actual one. "I've heard people say that flying a helicopter is like driving a car," he remarked. "That is a lie." There are so many moving parts involved that if one hand moves, chances are that the other hand, both feet, and the eyes also have to move.

We learned that the AW139 was the third generation of helicopters they used, after the Bell Jet Ranger and the Eurocopter Dauphin. The main difference, he explained, was the excess power that the AW139 allowed. Although it may not be as efficient, it provided a buffer for regaining control of the helicopter if anything went wrong, particularly in difficult weather.

During the final remarks, the pilot reminded us of the value of the funding they

receive. He recounted experiences with parents who refused to let their children be transported by helicopter because they believed it would be too expensive. The MSP's helicopter services are funded by the state, allowing them to offer high-quality services without billing patients who use them.

This visit serves as a reminder of the effort that Maryland is putting into our emergency response systems. The MSP's Aviation Command consists of 67 pilots, 64 flight paramedics, and 28 mechanics, who transport about 2000 patients each year. Our first responders are dedicated, well-trained, and well-equipped to provide quality services.

CYOC and UMMC have built a strong partnership since the pandemic. Every year, CYOC sends top students to Professor Hu's lab to learn, and Professor Hu has been amazing in offering our interns cutting-edge technical training. I was lucky to be part of the first group of CYOC members to intern in his lab, and it really helped shape my career path. Now, Jennifer Zhang from CYOC is continuing that collaboration in Professor Hu's lab. We're super thankful to Professor Hu for all the opportunities he's given us.

### My visit to the Maryland State Police's Trooper 1 Barrack By: George Xie (CYOC)

On July 15, 2025, the Precision Research in Medicine and Engineering (PRIME) AI Lab visited the Maryland State Police's (MSP) Trooper 1 Barrack, one of seven helicopter stations across Maryland. Dr. Peter Hu invited a select number of CYOC members to the event as a gesture of appreciation for our mask donation during the COVID-19 pandemic. I travelled with Dr. Ping Lu, Albert Lu, and Jennifer Zhang.

We were introduced to the station and its functions. In cooperation with other MSP helicopter stations, they form a network of

helicopters that can reach any location in Maryland within 25 minutes of receiving a call. This need for a fast response is built on Adams Cowley's idea of a "Golden Hour", which is that it is critical to treat patients within the first hour after a traumatic injury. Cowley explained that "there is a golden hour between life and death. If you are critically injured, you have less than 60 minutes to survive. You might not die right then; it may be three days or two weeks later -- but something has happened in your body that is irreparable." Outside of responding to medical emergencies, the helicopters are also used to survey large areas, making them useful for damage assessment and security.



## 美国版可乐将使用蔗糖

特朗普执着给可乐“换糖”后,可口可乐计划于今年秋季在美国推出一款含美国蔗糖的产品。可口可乐在美国销售的产品通常使用高果糖玉米糖浆作为甜味剂,在墨西哥和英国等国则倾向使用蔗糖。

当地时间7月22日,可口可乐公司在当天的财报中表示,做为“持续创新计划的一部分”,将于今年秋季推出一款“采用美国蔗糖”的新产品。其实可口可乐目前已在部分地区的产品中使用蔗糖,例如在墨西哥贩售的产品。含美国蔗糖版本的可乐将于今年晚些时候推出。

可口可乐在声明中强调,“这项新增产品旨在补充本公司现有的核心产品组合,并在各种场合与消费偏好中提供更多选择。”

可口可乐执行长昆西 (James Quincey) 在与分析师的电话会议中指出,他认为这款饮品“将成为消费者长期的选择”,还说可口可乐在美国销售的多款饮品中,已经使用蔗

糖,例如柠檬水与咖啡。

昆西表示:“蔗糖已经混合在我们其他一些产品中,所以我们当然正在考虑使用所有可用的甜味选项,以因应消费者的偏好。”

该公司表示,作为其持续创新计划的一部分,公司计划于今年秋季在美国推出一款含美国蔗糖的产品,以扩大其可口可乐的商标产品系列。该公司补充称,用美国蔗糖制成的可乐将补充公司现有的产品线。

特朗普执着给可乐“换糖”

当地时间7月16日,美国总统特朗普发文表示,自己这位“可乐控”正跟可口可乐公司商量,要把美国版可乐配方里的高果糖玉米糖浆甜味剂改回蔗糖,还称这样可乐会“更好喝”。

特朗普还表示,可口可乐公司已同意在美国使用真正的蔗糖生产可乐。但可口可乐公司随后回应称,并未承诺做出改变。

可口可乐在美国销售的产品通常使用

高果糖玉米糖浆作为甜味剂,在墨西哥和英国等国则倾向使用蔗糖。在美国,用蔗糖制成的可口可乐俗称“墨西哥可乐”,因为它通常从美国南部邻国墨西哥进口。

一些食品科学家则表示,这两种甜味剂在风味上存在细微差别:高果糖玉米糖浆的甜味来得更早,有助于增强水果和香料的风味,而蔗糖的甜味则更为宽泛,且持续时间更长。

目前在美国生产的可口可乐主要使用高果糖玉米糖浆。川普政府的卫生部长小罗勃甘迺迪 (Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.) 一直积极主张淘汰这种成分。

小罗勃甘迺迪长期主张从美国食品中移除各种人工与高度加工的成分,他曾在去年9月一个播客 (podcast) 节目中声称,高果糖玉米糖浆是“让人变胖与导致糖尿病的公式”。由于玉米糖浆价格便宜,这正是可口可乐多年前改用它的原因。

然而,健康专家指出,无论是蔗糖或玉米糖浆,含糖汽水都不健康。美国非营利消费者倡议组织“公共科学利益中心” (Center for Science in the Public Interest) 资深政策科学家格林多 (Eva Greenthal) 曾向 CNN 表示,过量摄取任何来源的糖分都会损害健康,若川普政府真想让美国食品更健康,重点应该是少用糖,“而不是换一种糖”。

