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Doctors in Pembroke Pines
FL MEDICARE Physician Assistant specialist in Pembroke Pines
FL Maysel Dagger is a **Physician Assistant Specialist in Pembroke Pines, Florida**. She graduated with honors in 2003. Having more than 22 years of diverse experiences, especially in **PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT**, Maysel Dagger affiliates with no hospital, cooperates with many other doctors and specialists in medical group American Current Care Pa. Call Maysel Dagger on phone number (954) 962-9659 for more information and advice or to book an appointment. Full Name Maysel Dagger Gender Female PECOS ID 7416925623 Experience 22+ years of diverse experiences
State Proprietor No - She does not own any unincorporated business by herself.
Accepts Medicare Assignment She does accept the payment amount Medicare approves and not to bill you for more than the Medicare deductible and coinsurance.
Medical Specialties
Credentials
Education & Training
Maysel Dagger attended to a university and then graduated in 2003
NP #: 1225149594
Emergence Date: Aug 21st, 2006
Last Update Date: Nov 8th, 2021
Request for Update
Maysel Dagger has primarily specialised in **Physician Assistant** for over 22 years.
Specialization
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State
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Saturday - Sunday: Closed
This doctor profile was extracted from the dataset published on Apr 13th, 2017 by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and from the corresponded NPI record updated on Nov 8th, 2021 on NPDES website.
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Daggers are versatile weapons that have been used throughout history for close combat. They come in various types, from historical daggers used in medieval times to modern tactical daggers designed for self-defense. In this guide, we will explore the different types of daggers and their unique characteristics. Key Takeaways: There are various types of daggers, including historical, modern, collectible, ceremonial, combat, throwing, medieval, tactical, and daggers for self-defense. Daggers are versatile weapons that have been used for close combat throughout history. Historical daggers have a rich heritage and reflect the warfare practices of different time periods. Modern tactical daggers are designed for self-defense and are often lightweight and easily concealable. Daggers have unique characteristics that make them suitable for specific purposes and tasks. What is the Difference Between a Dagger and a Knife? When it comes to blades, there is often confusion between daggers and knives. While they may seem similar, there are distinct differences in their design and intended use. Understanding the dissimilarities between a dagger and a knife can help you choose the right tool for your needs. Design: One of the key differences between a dagger and a knife lies in their design. A dagger typically has a short blade, usually double-edged, with a sharp point for thrusting and stabbing. On the other hand, a knife typically has a longer, single-edged blade that is mainly used for slicing and cutting. Daggers often feature a full crossguard, providing protection and stability during combat. Intended Use: Another distinguishing factor is the intended use of daggers and knives. Daggers are primarily designed for close combat and self-defense. Their shape and size make them efficient for thrusting into vulnerable areas. Knives, on the other hand, are versatile tools used for a wide range of tasks, such as food preparation, camping, and everyday cutting needs. They are not typically designed for combat purposes. What the Experts Say "The main difference between a dagger and a knife lies in their purpose. A dagger is specifically designed for close-quarters combat, with its short double-edged blade and full crossguard. Knives, on the other hand, are more versatile tools that serve a variety of functions beyond combat. Understanding these differences is important for selecting the right tool for the job." - Knife Expert, John Smith So, the next time you come across a blade, whether in a historical context or in your day-to-day life, remember that while daggers and knives may share a similar sharpness, their differences lie in their design and intended use.
Dagger Knife Short, double-edged blade Long, single-edged blade Meant for thrusting and stabbing Used for slicing and cutting Full crossguard for combat No or minimal crossguard The History of Daggers: Where Did They Come From?
Daggers have a rich and ancient history that dates back thousands of years. The first daggers appeared around 20,000 years ago and were made from materials such as wood, bone, and later copper. As societies advanced and entered the metal age, copper daggers became more prevalent due to their cost-effectiveness and longer lifespan compared to swords. Medieval times saw daggers playing a significant role in warfare and everyday life. They were used by soldiers as backup weapons in close combat and became an essential tool for self-defense. The compact size and sharpness of daggers made them perfect for quick thrusting and stabbing motions, targeting vulnerable areas of an opponent's armor. Throughout history, daggers have evolved in design and purpose. From early primitive tools to finely crafted weapons, they have been valued for their versatility and effectiveness. Today, daggers continue to be cherished as historical artifacts and collectible items, reflecting the enduring fascination with these captivating blades.
Daggers have a rich and ancient history that dates back thousands of years. They were initially made from wood, bone, and later copper. These versatile weapons played a significant role in warfare and everyday life, offering individuals a means of self-defense and close-quarters combat. Over time, the evolution of daggers has been influenced by various factors, including technological advancements and changing warfare practices.
Features
Examples
Ancient Times
Wood and bone construction
Primitive stone daggers
Medieval Period
Copper daggers, used in warfare
Baselard, misericorde
Modern Era
Refined designs, decorative elements
Tactical daggers, ceremonial daggers
The evolution of daggers can be observed through different periods. In ancient times, primitive stone daggers made from wood and bone were used for basic tasks. As civilizations progressed, daggers became more sophisticated, with copper daggers emerging as a popular choice during the medieval period. In the modern era, daggers have taken on various forms and purposes, including tactical daggers designed for self-defense and ceremonial daggers used for special occasions. The history of daggers is a testament to the enduring appeal and significance of these timeless weapons. From their humble beginnings as simple tools to their evolution into finely crafted weapons, daggers continue to captivate and intrigue us with their rich history and cultural importance. The Purpose of Daggers: What Are They Good For?
Daggers have been used for various purposes throughout history and continue to serve multiple functions in modern times. From self-defense to ceremonial use, these versatile weapons have captured the fascination of people around the world. Let's explore the different ways daggers are utilized and their significance in different contexts.
Dagger as a Self-Defense Weapon
The use of daggers as self-defense weapons dates back centuries. Their compact size, ease of concealment, and quick deployment make them a practical choice for personal protection. Unlike larger weapons, daggers offer mobility and agility, allowing individuals to swiftly respond to threats in various situations. The simplicity of their design and the variety of their uses make them a popular choice for self-defense. For example, a combat dagger can be used for close-quarters combat, while a throwing dagger can be used for ranged attacks. The versatility of daggers makes them a valuable tool for individuals seeking personal safety and protection.
Daggers hold significant cultural and symbolic value in various societies. They are often used as ceremonial or decorative items in religious rituals, traditional ceremonies, and cultural practices. Elaborately crafted ceremonial daggers symbolize status and heritage, reflecting the rich artistic traditions and diverse cultures of different societies. These ceremonial daggers can be adorned with intricate designs, engravings, and precious materials. They are proudly displayed during important events, representing the traditions and values of a particular community or group. From tribal communities to royal courts, ceremonial daggers have played a prominent role in commemorating important milestones and cultural heritage. Everyday Uses and Practicality
In addition to their historical and ceremonial significance, daggers also have practical utility in everyday life. Their sharp blades and compact size make them useful for a range of tasks such as opening packages, cutting ropes, or even as a makeshift tool in emergencies. Due to their versatility, daggers are favored by outdoor enthusiasts, survivalists, and adventurers who appreciate their lightweight and multi-functional nature. Whether camping, hiking, or engaging in other outdoor activities, carrying a dagger can provide a sense of security and preparedness. However, it's important to note that local laws and regulations should always be followed when carrying and using daggers. As we've seen, daggers have diverse uses, from self-defense to ceremonial purposes and everyday practicality. Their unique design and historical significance continue to make them fascinating and valuable weapons in today's world. Whether as a collector's item, a symbol of cultural heritage, or a practical tool, the enduring appeal of daggers is a testament to their timeless allure. The Variety of European Daggers
European daggers are known for their diverse designs and styles, each with its own unique characteristics. Let's explore some notable types of European daggers: Quillon Dagger
The quillon dagger was a popular choice among knights and warriors in the early to mid-medieval period. It featured a long, slender blade with a full crossguard, providing protection and stability during combat. The quillon dagger was often used for thrusting and stabbing motions, targeting vulnerable areas of an opponent's armor. For example, the baselard dagger, a type of quillon dagger, was a broad and double-edged blade, making it suitable for both thrusting and cutting. The misericorde dagger, on the other hand, was designed specifically for delivering mortal wounds to heavily armored opponents. These medieval daggers showcased the ingenuity and craftsmanship of that era. Other European Daggers
**In addition to the quillon dagger and medieval daggers, European history is also replete with other intriguing dagger types. These include the poignard, a slim and lightweight thrusting dagger favored by nobles and civilians for its elegance; the rondel dagger, known for its round, disc-like pommel and strong, triangular blade; and the stiletto, a long and slender dagger designed for precise and deadly thrusts. Each of these daggers has its own unique design and purpose, adding to the rich tapestry of European dagger history. Overall, the variety of European daggers showcases the ingenuity, craftsmanship, and battlefield effectiveness of these blades throughout history.
Dagger Type
Description
Quillon Dagger
A dagger characterized by forward-pointing quillons for hand protection during combat. Medieval Daggers
Daggers from the medieval period, including the baselard and misericorde, with distinct designs for specific purposes. Other European Daggers
Additional European dagger types, such as the poignard, rondel dagger, and stiletto, each with its own unique design and purpose. Exploring Unique Dagger Types
Around the World
Daggers have a rich and diverse history, with unique designs and names in different cultures. Let's take a closer look at some fascinating dagger types from around the world:
Persian Dagger: Kard
The Persian dagger, known as a kard, showcased the intricate craftsmanship of Persian culture. It features a single-edged blade, designed for stabbing rather than cutting. This elegant dagger often boasts ornate engravings on the hilt and sheath, reflecting the rich artistic heritage of Persia. Scottish Dirk
The dirk is a traditional Scottish dagger, known for its long, slender blade and full crossguard. It was often used for thrusting and stabbing motions, targeting vulnerable areas of an opponent's armor. The dirk is a symbol of Scottish heritage and is still used in traditional Scottish dances and ceremonies. Jambya
The jambya is a traditional dagger from the Arabian region, known for its curved blade and ornate hilt. It is often used as a ceremonial item or a symbol of social status. These intricately crafted daggers embody the rich heritage and traditions of the Arabian region. In today's world, daggers have captured the fascination of people throughout history for various reasons. In some cultures, carrying a dagger symbolizes social status or serves as a religious or ceremonial item. The historical significance of daggers lies in their use as weapons and their connection to knighthood traditions and rituals. The ornate and intricate designs of certain daggers reflect the craftsmanship and artistry of their respective cultures. In other cultures, daggers hold significant cultural and symbolic value, representing the rich heritage and traditions of a particular society. Similarly, in certain Middle Eastern cultures, daggers are valued for their ornamental features and are passed down as family heirlooms. "The dagger is a potent symbol in many cultures, representing an array of values such as bravery, loyalty, and protection. Its allure lies in its historical significance and the stories associated with legendary figures who wielded these weapons." - Dagger Enthusiast Magazine Beyond their historical and cultural significance, daggers also hold a mystique that appeals to collectors and enthusiasts. The diversity of dagger designs and the artistry involved in crafting them make them highly sought-after items for those interested in blades. Collectors appreciate the attention to detail and the skill required to create these intricate pieces. The Cultural Importance of Daggers
Daggers have played significant roles in various cultural practices around the world. In some African tribes, daggers are used as part of ceremonial rituals, symbolizing the transition from one stage of life to another. In traditional Indian dance forms such as Kathakali, performers use a dagger-like prop called a chutti to depict characters with power or authority. These examples illustrate how daggers have become ingrained in the cultural fabric of different societies, representing a wide range of values and traditions.
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Tips
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The Damascus steel dagger is renowned for its exceptional sharpness and durability. Damascus steel is made by folding layers of steel and iron, creating a unique pattern on the blade's surface. "The craftsmanship and skill required to create a Damascus steel dagger are truly awe-inspiring. The precise forging process results in a blade that is not only exceptionally sharp but also visually stunning." - Master Bladesmith John Collins
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Tips
Proper maintenance is essential to ensure that your dagger remains in optimal condition. By following these dagger care tips, you can preserve the quality and prolong its lifespan. Regular Cleaning
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When not in use, it's crucial to store your dagger in a dry and secure place. Exposure to moisture can cause rust and corrosion, which can significantly impact the blade's functionality. Consider using a protective sheath or scabbard to shield the blade from accidental damage and to prevent contact with other objects that may cause scratches or dullness. Regular Oiling
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Issued in a leather-scabard sewn to webbing or slipped inside a jump-boot, the knife excelled at silent thrusts to ribs or beneath a sentry's helmet rim; No. 2 Commando's raid on St Nazaire, SOE sabotage teams, and later SAS patrols all carried it as their signature close-fight tool. Its wasp-waisted silhouette soon became an emblem of Allied irregular warfare—gold-plated presentation versions marked officer valor, and today the motif crowns the cap-badge of Britain's Special Boat Service. Post-war, the design inspired the American V-42 and modern SOG covert-action knives, ensuring the Fairbairn-Sykes remains a touchstone for special-forces bladesmiths worldwide. Ancient Daggers The badik surfaced among Sulawesi-based Bugis and Makassar seafarers by the 17th century and quickly became the islander's all-purpose belt blade. Forged from locally smelted iron into a single-edged leaf 20 – 30 cm long, it shows countless regional moods—straight, slightly curved, even wavy—but always ends in a stout spear point and dispenses with a cross-guard; horn or jack-wood scales pin flush to the full tang, canted like a pistol grip so the knife can be whipped clear of its wooden sheath in one smooth, edge-up draw. Farmers and mariners alike used that draw to clean fish, nick rattan, or, in the tight-sarong duel called sitobo lalang lipa, settle honour disputes within a cloth no wider than a handshake. Blacksmiths infuse the blade with pamor pattern-welds believed to shape the owner's fortune, while silver-inlaid emblems broadcast clan identity. Although firearms ended its battlefield relevance, Sulawesi men still don a ceremonial badik at weddings and national festivals, keeping its compact, culture-bound silhouette alive for the next generation of Indonesian smiths. [Balarao The balarao—often called the “winged dagger”—flourished among Visayan and other pre-colonial Filipino peoples between roughly the 10th and 16th centuries, serving nobles and raiders alike. Its double-edged, leaf-shaped blade averaged 20-30 cm and ended in a keen spear point; instead of a guard, the full tang flared into two horn-like projections that locked against the palm, while carabao-horn or hardwood scales sat flush along the grip. Warriors slid the knife horizontally through a waist sash, drawing it overhand during river ambushes or head-taking sorties, yet the same weapon sliced rattan, dressed coconut husks, or carved ritual tokens. For elite datu households, smiths inlaid the blade's central ridge with thin gold strips and capped the “wings” in silver filigree—visual proof of status that Spanish chroniclers later compared to Iberian dress daggers. Although firearms and colonial edicts pushed the balarao from daily wear, modern Filipino bladesmiths revive its distinctive profile for martial-arts practitioners and collectors, keeping this winged silhouette gliding through twenty-first-century steelwork.] Bichuwa The bichuwa (Hindi “scorpion”) surfaced in the Deccan between the 16th and 18th centuries, prized by courtiers and highway brigands for a blade that could strike in a cramped grapple. Forged from high-carbon wootz into an S-shaped double-edge just 18-22 cm long, the dagger curves one way near the ricasso and the opposite near the point—mimicking a scorpion's tail—and flows seamlessly into an all-steel hilt whose recurved knuckle-loop locks the little finger, leaving the rest of the hand free to wrestle or climb. Maratha light troops and later Thuggee stranglers slipped the weapon inside a sash for underhand thrusts aimed at gaps in quilted armour, while palace guards valued the loop-grip's refusal to slip when sweat or rain slicked the palm. Gold koftgari vines, enamelled makara heads, or inlaid Devanagari prayers turned many bichuwas into jewel-like dress pieces—one Bundela example bears a ruby-set pommel that doubled as a signet. Firearms eventually muted its battlefield role, yet the dagger survives in Rajasthani folk dances and modern Bollywood props, its sinuous profile still telegraphing stealth and fatal precision. Hachiwari The hachiwari (“helmet-splitter”) entered samurai side-arms in Muromachi-era Japan (c. 1330 - 1573) as a compact tool for prying apart lamellar plates and binding enemy steel, rather than slicing flesh. Forged from single bars of high-carbon tamahagane, its spike-like blade ran 30-40 cm, carried a stout triangular or square section, and curved gently forward to a chisel tip; most examples reserved one blunt edge for levering while the spine sometimes sprouted a small kagi hook that could wrench a katana blade or tug a sleeve. The solid iron hilt flowed without a guard into a tapered tang capped by a disc pommel, keeping weight close to the fist for decisive wrist torque. Samurai tucked the hachiwari through the obi beside a wakizashi, drawing it underhand to slip between sode plates, crack kabuto rivets, or pin an arm during grappling. Temple-donated specimens bear gilt bonji characters, framing the weapon as both martial implement and spiritual talisman. Firearms later reduced armor's thickness, yet modern aikidō and jutte-jutsu schools still drill its wrench and hook mechanics—proof that the humble helmet-splitter survives in Japan's wider vocabulary of close-quarter defence. Haladie The haladie reached its lush form among Rajput warriors of north-western India by the late sixteenth century, pairing two blades on a single hilt to out-flank a shield in one fluid lunge. Forged from watered wootz steel, each leaf-shaped edge runs 20 – 25 cm and flares near the belly before narrowing to a lancet point; a cast-bronze grip bridges the twin tangs and often sprouts a central knuckle-spike, so the entire weapon measures roughly half a metre yet balances at the handle's midpoint for whiplash reversals. In mêlée, the fighter feints with the forward blade, then whips the rear edge into an opponent's sword-arm or rein—Rajput court treatises praise the haladie's “two mouths of the cobra” ability to strike past a parry. Silver damascening, lotus finials, and tiny Ganesha cartouches elevate court presentation pieces, while tribal versions use horn scales pegged with brass nails. Firearms curtailed its battlefield role, but the haladie survives in Rajasthani martial-arts exhibitions and inspires modern fantasy cutlers, proving the double-ended concept still fascinates designers seeking maximum offence in minimal reach. Kaiken The kaiken emerged in Muromachi-era Japan and remained a constant of samurai households through the late Edo period, serving as a discreet, all-steel safeguard for women and courtiers rather than a battlefield knife. Forged from tamahagane into a straight, single-edged blade of 20-25 cm, it shows a triangular point and carries virtually no guard; the tang continues into a plain, wrap-less tsuka that slides smoothly into a lacquered ro-iro sheath, keeping the whole package slim enough to hide inside the folds of a kimono obi. Samurai brides received a kaiken on their wedding day, wearing it as both dowry token and last-ditch defence in teahouse travel—or, in extremis, for jigai, the female counterpart to male seppuku. Court ladies etched waka verses or their clan mon on the plain habaki, while city merchants repurposed humbler iron versions as paper-knives and seal-cutters. Though side-arms vanished with the Meiji sword edicts, modern aikidō and shintō-ryū schools still drill kaiken disarm techniques, and the dagger endures as an accessory in formal bridal attire, linking contemporary ceremony to centuries of understated steel.