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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO



ESTE BOLETIM INFORMATIVO RELACIONA OS E-BOOKS ADQUIRIDOS PELA UFRJ E FAPERJ DISPONÍVEIS NA BASE MINERVA PARA CONSULTA ON-LINE

Boletim Informativo de E-books

VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO V

ALTUKHOV, Y. P. Intraspecific genetic diversity monitoring, conservation, and management. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Population and evolutionary genetics have been quickly developing fields of biological research over the past decades. This book compiles our current understanding of genetic processes in natural populations. In addition, the book provides the author's original ideas and concepts based on the data obtained by himself and his close coworkers. The author introduces his pioneering concept of population genetic stability, and much of thebook is concerned with the factors and conditions of such stability. Why does genetic stability matter so much? Altukhov argues that the sustainable use of natural resources. including genetic resources of populations, critically depends on the maintenance of their stability. The preservation of well-adapted genetic characteristics from one generation to the next is essential for this stability. Traditionally, population genetics has been focused on evolution and the role of evolutionary factors in shaping genetic structures of populations. While the idea of a population as a dynamic unit of evolution has been widely accepted, the significance of genetic stability and its implications for the long-term survival of populations and species have not been fully appreciated.



BANDELT, H. Human mitochondrial DNA and the evolution of homo sapiens. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Mitochondrial DNA is one of the most explored genetic systems because of what it can tell us about the human past. This volume takes a unique perspective, presenting the disparate strands that must be tied together to exploit this system. From molecular biology to anthropology, statistics to ancient DNA, this first volume of three presents the global picture of human mitochondrial DNA variation. It takes a critical look at the field, flagging the problems, as well as the successes, and always placing the mitochondrial phylogeny centre stage.



2006.

Não consta resumo.

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FLADUNG, M. Tree transgenesis recent developments. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

A continuous development in plant biotechnology including gene technology has been observable during the past 20 years. Different methods elaborated with model plants were also applied to forest trees on a larger scale. Whereas in the beginning the meaning of the term "plant biotechnology" embraced a wide variety of meanings like, e.g., regeneration of plantlets via tissue culture, embryo rescue, somatic embryogenesis and gene transfer, the focus of this term has changed more and more. Nowadays, it is the transfer of genes which comes into mind when plant biotechnology is discussed, including of course the evaluation of all challenges and risks related to gene transfer methods. Compared with annual plants, especially in the field of agriculture, the work and the progress with transgenic trees is still in its infancy. Nevertheless, but often unnoticed by the scientific community, there are a few countries which already allow the commercial use of a restricted number of transgenic tree clones after different critical steps of approval. This and the ongoing improvement in transgenic research in trees led to the idea of preparing a summary of the present state of the art from different points of view. With the help of a number of authors directly or indirectly involved in tree transgenesis, this book was produced.

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VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO V

FORBES, B. C. Reindeer management in northernmost Europe linking practical and scientific knowledge in social-ecological systems. Berlin, Heidel-

berg: Springer, 2006.

The findings presented in this volume represent a concerted effort to develop a more inclusive form of reindeer management for northernmost Europe. Our guiding principle has been to foster a new paradigm of participatory research. We wish to move beyond the historical reliance on western approaches to basic and applied science. These have been concerned primarily with interactions between herded animals and the various components of their biophysical environment, e. g., plants, insects, predators, climate, and others. In our view, sociocultural and economic drivers, along with herders' experiencebased knowledge, gain equal currency in the effort to understand how management may mitigate against the negative aspects of the challenges modern herding faces, while also exploring concepts of sustainability from different perspectives (see also Jernsletten and Klokov 2002; Kankaanpää et al. 2002; Ulvevadet and Klokov 2004). This broadening of the pool of disciplines and local, national, and international stakeholders in policyrelevant research invariably complicates virtually all aspects of the research process. Multidisciplinary

or, in our sense, transdisciplinary approaches also require extraordinary effort from all participants if they are to succeed. As such, those approaches should not be undertaken lightly, nor without personnel who possess appropriate experience in cooperating with those of different disciplines and, preferably, also with relevant practitioners and public social and administrative institutions. In such settings the potential for misunderstandings is quite high. tion, and includes new topics such as automated tomography, frozen sectioning of cells, and the interpretation of density maps through methods of fitting, docking, denoising, and segmentation. Each chapter is a self-contained treatise by a world expert in the author's field of research, resulting in an indispensable resource and companion for laboratories that practice electron tomography or seek to implement electron tomography as a tool for visualization of cells and cell compo-

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FRANK, J. Electron tomography methods for three-dimensional visualization of structures in the cell. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Electron tomography has become a standard technique with applications in cell biology, structural biology, and materials science. This definitive work provides a comprehensive treatment of the mathematical background and working methods of three-dimensional reconstruction from tilt series, with special emphasis on the problems presented by limitations of data collection in the transmission electron microscope. In addition to chapters that are applicable to 3D reconstruction in all fields of science, such as radiological imaging in medicine and electron tomography in materials science, Electron tomography also focuses on specimen preparation and imaging unique to biological electron microscopy. This extensively revised second edition updates key contributions on the mathematics of 3D reconstrucMolecular Chaperones in Health and Disease Methodate Methodate

nentes.

GAESTEL, M. Molecular chaperones in health and disease. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Molecular chaperones are involved in a wide variety of essential cellular processes in living cells. A subset of molecular chaperones have been initially described as heat shock proteins protecting cells from stress damage by keeping cellular proteins in a folding competent state and preventing them from irreversible aggregation. Later it became obvious that molecular chaperones are also expressed constitutively in the cell and are involved in complex processes such as protein synthesis, intracellular protein transport, post-translational modification and secretion of proteins as well as receptor signalling. Hence, it is not surprising that molecular chaperones are implicated in the pathogenesis of many relevant diseases and could be regarded as potential pharmacological

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targets. Starting with the analysis of the mode of action of chaperones at the molecular, cellular and organismic level, this book will then describe specific aspects where modulation of chaperone action could be of pharmacological and therapeutic interest.

HABERMEYER, P.; MA-GOSCH, P. Classifications and scores of the shoulder. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

This book gives a clearly structured, well-defined compendium of classifications and scores of the shoulder for use in everyday clinical life to improve and simplify the communication between physicians and physiotherapists.



GRAF, R.; SCOTT, S. *Hip sonography*: diagnosis and management of infant hip dysplasia. 2nd ed. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Sonography of baby hips for the diagnosis of DDH and dysplasia has grown steadily in importance in recent years. A strict standardized technique for investigation of the baby and interpretation of the sonograms has made hip ultrasound reproducible, reliable and independent of examiner skill and experience. Graf's technique is now used worldwide, and selective or even general screening programmes for all babies are established in many European countries today. The first part of this book includes the fundamentals of hip sonography, static as well as dynamic techniques, anatomical identification of the echograms, typing, a measurement technique and usability check. The second part is an atlas including a summary of the essential data and demonstrating correct and incorrect sonograms in different variations. The book is indispensable for everyone dealing with DDH problems in diagnosis and therapy.



INTERNATIONAL Workshop on Digital Mammography (8th: 2006: Manchester, England); ASTLEY, S. M. Digital mammography 8th international workshop, IWDM 2006, Manches-

ter, UK, June 18-21, 2006: proceedings. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

This volume of Springer's lecture notes in computer science series records th the proceedings of the 8 International workshop on digital mammography (IWDM), which was held in Manchester, UK, june 18-21, 2006. The meetings bring together a diverse set of researchers (physicists, mathematicians, computer scientists, engineers), clinicians (radiologists, surgeons) and representatives of industry, who are jointly committed to developing technology, not just for its own sake, but to support clinicians in the early detection and subsequent patient management of breast cancer.

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The conference series was initiated at a 1993 meeting of the SPIE in San Jose, with subsequent meetings hosted every two years by researchers around the world. Previous meetings were held in York, Chicago, Nijmegen, Toronto, Bremen, and North Carolina. It is interesting to reflect on the changes that have occurred during the past 13 years. Then, the dominant technology was film -screen mammography; now it is fullfield digital mammography. Then, there were few screening programmes worldwide; now there are many. Then, there was the hope that computer-aided detection (CAD) of early signs of cancer might be possible; now CAD is not only a reality but (more importantly) a commercially led clinical reality. Then, algorithms were almost entirely heuristic with little clinical support; now there is a requirement for substantial clinical support for any algorithm that is developed and published. However, upon reflection, could we have predicted with absolute certainty what would be the key questions to be addressed over the subsequent (say) six years? No! That is the nature, joy, and frustration of research. There are more blind alleys to explore than there are rich veins that bring gold (in all senses of that analogy!).

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VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO V

KAPPELLE, M. Ecology and conservation of neotropical montane oak forests. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006. and methodology to the main sections on the clinical application of contrast ultrasound in the liver and in vascular diseases. A final section discusses results and prospects of contrast ultrasound modality in the other fields.

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mical exposure. These chapters underscore the fact that the use of farm chemicals is one of the things responsible for the increase in worldwide agricultural production and that risks can be managed through preventive measures. The Agricultural medicine represents a benchmark in the evolution of a concept begun in South Carolina over two decades ago called agromedicine.



Não consta resumo.

LENCIONI, R. Enhancing the role of ultrasound with contrast agents. Milano: Springer, 2006.

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The introduction of microbubble contrast agents and the development of contrast-specific scanning techniques have opened new prospects in ultrasound. The advent of second-generation agents that enable real-time contrastenhanced imaging - has been instrumental in improving the acceptance and the reproducibility of examinations. Contrast ultrasound substantially improves detection and characterization of focal liver lesions with respect to baseline studies, and has already been introduced in international guidelines for the diagnosis of liver tumors. The role of contrast agents in vascular ultrasound is also established, and several new clinical applications are emerging. This book, written by the leading experts in the field, provides an upto-date overview on the clinical value of contrast agents in ultrasound. The volume moves from a background section on technique

LESSENGER, J. E. Agricultural medicine: a practical guide. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

The reader of this volume will experience a voyage of discovery with one of the finest guides available. James E. Lessenger has combined experience in private practice, preventive medicine, and public service in California's San Joaquin Valley, one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world. His experience and selection of chapter authors is, in every sense, a contribution to illuminating the art and science of agromedicine. As one examines the table of contents, one is impressed by the range of topics and the importance of each concern. Covering both injury prevention and environmental hazards, this innovative work is a practical guide for the family physician working in a rural area. The contents demonstrate the vitality of agromedicine and the vision and insight of the authors. The chapters on farm chemicals provide thorough information about the many types of chemicals commonly used in the farm environment, how they are applied, and the principles of diagnosis and management for family physicians treating patients for toxic che-



MCKNIGHT, T. L. Obesity management in family practice. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

This book empowers the physician to effectively care for a chronic recurrent disease that until now has often gone untreated in the primary care setting. Most obesity treatment texts are written by obesity experts without family practice experience. This disconnect has resulted in books that have little feasible application for family physicians. To bridge that gap, Dr. Thomas L. McKnight, recognized nationally as one of the best family medicine care providers, takes the current evidence-based science and transforms treating obesity into a practical, time-sensitive process. The end result is a clinically relevant text that provides logical recommendations that every primary care provider can use when helping obese patients. With guidelines backed by the best scientific data, the book is about application, not just theory. The reader is given the commonsense tools that patients need in order to have ownership of their disease. Ultimately, patients are empowered to control their obesity, resulting in positive interaction between providers and patients.

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VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO V

ROSENTHAL, D. L.; RAAB, S. S. Cytologic detection of urothelial lesions. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

The essentials in cytopathology series publishes generously illustrated and user-friendly guides with over 100 full color images that illustrate principles and practice in cytopathology for pathologists and clinicians. Cytologic detection of urothelial lesions by Dorothy L. Rosenthal, MD and Stephen S. Raab, MD is the second volume in the series. This volume will present a simple approach to dealing with cellular samples from the urinary tract.



SCARABINO, T. Atlas of morphology and functional anatomy of the brain. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

The recent advances in neuroimaging techniques, particularly magnetic resonance (MR), have greatly improved our knowledge of brain anatomy and related brain function. Morphological and functional investigations of the brain using high-definition MR have made detailed study of the brain possible and provided new data on anatomo-functional correlations. These studies have fuelled the interest in central nervous system imaging by clinicians (neuroradiologists, neurosurgeons, neurologists, neurophysiologists, and psychiatrists) as well as biophysicists and bioengineers, who are at work on new and ever more sophisticated acquisition and processing techniques to continue to improve the potential of brain imaging methods. The possibility of obtaining high-definition MR images using a 3.0-T magnet prompted us, despite the broad existing literature, to conceive an atlas illustrating in a simple and effective way the anatomy of the brain and correlated functions. Following an introductory chapter by Prof. Pierre Rabischong, the atlas is divided into a morphological and a functional imaging section. The morphological atlas includes 3D surface images, axial, coronal, and sagittal scans acquired with high-definition T2 fast spin echo (FSE) sequences, and standard and inverted-contrast images. The MR scans are shown side by side with the corresponding anatomical brain sections, provided by Prof. Henri Duvernoy, for more effective comparison. The anatomical nomenclature adopted for both the MR and the anatomical images is listed in an jacket flap for easier consultation.

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SCARABINO, T. Emergency neuroradiology. Bermergency leuroradiology lin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Encouraged by the success of the Italian editions, the authors have decided to publish an english version taking into account the latest technical and methodological advances and the consequent new acquisitions in clinical practice. The contribution of Professor R. Jinkins has been essential to carry out both these tasks. The resulting work is an up-todate technical tool that preserves its original aim of contributing to the training of those radiologists who work in emergency departments. We hope that this revised and extended english version will have the same success as the previous italian editions, thereby confirming the validity of our initiative. The work of all the friends and colleagues who have contributed to the making of this book is gratefully acknowledged.

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VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO V



Due to the latest developments in

the evaluation of liver pathology, a

enlarged edition of this book was

felt necessary - despite only three

years having elapsed since the first

edition. All chapters from the first

edition have been revised and

enriched with additional illustra-

tions and information. New chap-

ters have been added covering

important and highly relevant to-

dolesions, imaging of neoplastic

and imaging pre and post liver

transplantation. Particular atten-

tial use of contrast agents with

emphasis placed on the authors

focal liver lesions using different

contrast agents. The diverse me-

chanisms of action of all MR con-

imaging are explained in detail and

comparative examples are provi-

ded. As was the case with the first

edition, this book will prove inva-

luable to radiologists wishing to

further expand or consolidate

their routine approach to MR

imaging of the liver.

trast agents applicable for liver

tion has been paid to the differen-

broad experience of MR imaging of

pics, among which imaging of pseu-

diseases in pediatric subjects, ima-

ging of bile ducts, MR angiography

magnetic resonance imaging for

second, completely revised and

SCHNEIDER, G. MRI of the liver: imaging techniques, contrast enhancement, differential diagnosis. 2nd ed. Milano: Springer,

Enzymes

SCHOMBURG, D. Springer handbook of enzymes volume 27: class 1, oxidoreductases XII, EC 1.14.15-1.97. 2nd ed. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Springer handbook of enzymes provides data on enzymes sufficiently well characterized. It offers concise and complete descriptions of some 5,000 enzymes and their application areas. Data sheets are arranged in their EC-Number sequence and the volumes themselves are arranged according to enzyme classes. This new, second edition reflects considerable progress in enzymology: many enzymes are newly classified or reclassified. Each entry is correlated with references and one or more source organisms. New datafields are created: application and engineering (for the properties of enzymes where the sequence has been changed). The total amount of material contained in the Handbook has more than doubled so that the complete second edition consists of 39 volumes as well as a synonym index. In addition, starting in 2009, all newly classified enzymes are treated in supplement volumes. Springer handbook of enzymes is an ideal source of information for researchers in biochemistry, biotechnology, organic and analytical chemistry, and food sciences, as well as for medicinal applications.

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SCOTT-CONNER, C. E. H. The SAGES manual fundamentals of laparoscopy, thoracoscopy and GI endoscopy. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Since its publication in 1998, The SA-GES manual: fundamentals of laparoscopic and GI endoscopy has become a true classic. Now, in its new second edition, the manual continues to be a comprehensive, concise and timely contribution to the field of minimally invasive surgery. The text provides an authoritative synopsis of the major minimally invasive procedures in an easy -to-read outline format. The text has been fully revised with new chapters added to reflect advances in the field. The new edition now features laparoscopy, endoscopy and a new section on thoracoscopy. The laparosopic section reviews the important basics of laparoscopic surgery, including general principles, diagnostic laparoscopy and biopsy, laparoscopic cholecystectomy and common bile duct exploration, laparoscopic gastric surgery, procedures on the small intestine, appendix and colon, the pancreas, spleen and retroperintoneum, hernia repair, and pediatric laparoscopy. The endoscopic section reviews gastrointesinal endoscopy for the general surgeon. It begins with an overview of the general principles of flexible endoscopy, and continues to discuss such procedures as upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, choledochostomy, colonoscopy, and pediatric endoscopy. The thoracoscopy section covers the basic principles of thoracoscopic surgery, including patient preparation and positioning, exploratory thoracoscopy for staging malignancies, esophagomyotomy, and operations for esophageal diverticula. New to the second edition are chapters on laparoscopic bariatric

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surgery, using hand-assisted devices in laparoscopy, and a new set of chapters on thoracoscopy. 50 new illustrations complement the text. A must-have reference for the general surgery resident or practicing surgeon.

VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO V

SIDDIQUI, Z. A. PGPR:

biocontrol and biofertilization. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

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E-books

USUNOFF, K. G. Functional neuroanatomy of pain. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.



SHIFFMAN, M. A. Liposuction principles and practice. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Liposuction began as a contouring procedure but has evolved into the treatment of obese patients, gynecomastia, ptosis, macromastia, and even patients who have com-**INFORMATIVO** plications from heart disease or diabetes. Other disorders such as axillary sweat hypersecretion, lipomas, and angiomas are also potential disorders that may be treated with liposuction. Physicians performing liposuction must be adequately trained and experienced in the potential and actual complications before attempting to perform liposuction. Patient safety is the most important aspect of all surgeries, but especially of cosmetic surgery, which is an elective procedure. New technology helps improve results but experience, care, and skill of the cosmetic surgeon is necessary to obtain optimal results that satisfy the patient. The contributors to this book have spent time and effort presenting the cosmetic and plastic surgeon as much information as possible on the techniques and uses of liposuction for cosmetic and non-cosmetic surgery purposes

PGPR have gained world wide importance and acceptance for agricultural benefits. These microorganisms are the potential tools for sustainable agriculture and the trend for the future. Scientific researches involve multidisciplinary approaches to understand adaptation of PGPR to the rhizosphere, mechanisms of root colonization, effects on plant physiology and growth, biofertilization, induced systemic resistance, biocontrol of plant pathogens, production of determinants etc. Biodiversity of PGPR and mechanisms of action for the different groups: diazotrophs, bacilli, pseudomonads, and rhizobia are shown. Effects of physical, chemical and biological factors on root colonization and the proteomics perspective on biocontrol and plant defence mechanism is discussed. Visualization of interactions of pathogens and biocontrol agents on plant roots using autofluorescent protein markers has provided more understanding of biocontrol process. Commercial formulations and field applications of PGPR are detailed.

Pain is an unpleasant but very important biological signal for danger. Nociception is necessary for survival and maintaining the integrity of the organism in a potentially hostile environment. Pain is both a sensory experience and a perceptual metaphor for damage and it is activated by noxious stimuli that act on a complex pain sensory apparatus. However, chronic pain having no more a protective role can become a ruining disease itself, termed "neuropathic pain".



WELLS, A. Cell motility in cancer invasion and metastasis. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Cancer morbidity and mortality result from invasive and metastatic spread. Currently, no therapies are aimed at the underlying mechanisms that enable this progression due to only nascent recognition of the distinct biology which occurs only during tumor dissemination. Recent advances have highlighted the central role of cell motility during the dynamic and transient process of tumor invasion and metastasis. This book includes state-of-the-art updates by international leaders in these studies. Chapters first present the novel model systems that enable new investigations and insights. Chapters

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then describe in depth the key processes and molecules that may be therapeutically targeted. Finally, the role of cell motility and its signals is explored in a number of key tumor types. This compilation should be useful to researchers in basic and translational oncology as well as those developing novel agents to prevent tumor invasion and metastasis.



WONG, D. W. S. The ABCs of gene cloning. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

The ABCs of gene cloning serves as a clear and easy-to-use text that offers the reader an introductory course on the language of gene cloning. It assumes no prior knowledge on the part of the reader, while emphasizing the 'nuts and bolts' of gene cloning. The ABCs of gene cloning enables the reader to distinguish between a gene and a DNA, to read and write a gene sequence, to talk intelligently about gene cloning, to attend seminars without getting completely lost, and to comprehend materials in scientific publications. The ABCs of gene cloning contains updated information throughout, a tutorial on how to read a gene sequence, new topics on animal cloning and human genome sequencing, and rewritten chapters on human gene therapy, gene targeting, and DNA typing. Part I of this book outlines the very basic principles of biology and genetics, with emphasis only on the aspects relevant to gene

cloning. The intent is to provide sufficient background materials without burdening the reader with unwarranted details. Part II describes the common techniques and approaches of gene cloning used in microbial, plant and mammalian systems. It includes topics ranging from the basic mechanics of DNA manipulation, vector construction, to genomic analysis, which is still a very new and rapidly evolving field. Part III presents selected applications of major impact on biomedicine, agriculture and related areas. Case examples are used to demonstrate how gene cloning is conducted and applied in biomedicine and agriculture. Key features: Emphasizes the vocabulary and language of gene cloning. Introduces the essentials of genetic processes relevant to cloning. Explains how to read a gene sequence. Presents basic techniques and strategies of gene cloning. Focuses on topics of applications impacting biomedicine and other fields clear, concise, and extensively illustrated...

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Kenneth KU Wingt Pred H. Spaced Lina S. Thompson Linkow Handbook of Pediatric Eye and Systemic Disease WRIGHT, K. W. Handbook of pediatric eye and systemic disease. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Concise yet comprehensive, the chapters in this handbook are reader friendly, organized with clear sub-headings to quickly guide the reader to areas of interest. Excellent, detailed color photographs and diagrams illustrate and enhance the clinical pearls. Extensive use of tables and information boxes helps to simplify and summarize complex topics. A broad range of topics covered include: chromosomal abnormalities: cranio-facial abnormalities: connective tissue disorders; phakomatoses; metabolic disorders; infectious diseases also included is a comprehensive outline of the ocular manifestation of inherited diseases. This chapter provides a clinical snapshot of dozens of congenital conditions and their ocular manifestations. An important aspect of Handbook of pediatric eye and systemic disease is patient education. Children with systemic disease and congenital disorders often have debilitating conditions without many viable treatment options. In these cases even the seasoned physician can feel uncomfortable when speaking with the family. An insightful and extremely sensitive chapter called "Breaking the news" provides practical assistance for the physician in communicating with the family.

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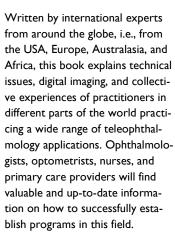


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YOGESAN, K. Teleophthalmology. Berlin, ophthalmology Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.



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