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VOLUME III, EDIÇÃO VI

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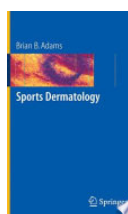
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ADAMS, B. B. *Sports dermatology*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Millions of people participate in sporting activities every day, from the daily runner to the three-times-a-week "gym rat", to members of myriad sports teams. Sports injuries are among the most commonly presenting issues in emergency rooms and physician's offices. During these events, the most common injuries affect the skin. Cutaneous manifestations afflict all athletes from the recreational neophyte to the professional. Conditions ranging from innocuous skin injuries to skin disease that can bench a nationally ranked wrestling team occur with alarming frequency. Review articles and book chapters that discuss sports-related dermatoses are too general and often offer only cursory information. *Sports dermatology: handbook of diagnosis and management* gathers the most clinically relevant and badly needed information in this emerging area of sports dermatology. With the increased emphasis on evidence-based medicine, that construct serves as the basis for much of the book, providing the most current and practical approach for treatment options. Both common and unusual disorders related to sports are reviewed in detail. Each sports-related skin condition is discussed with attention to the following subheadings: epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. The author has separated the sports-related dermatoses into categories including infections, benign and malignant

neoplasms, traumatic conditions, environmental hazards, and inflammatory reactions. On the inside covers of the book, for quick reference and easy access, we have listed dermatologic conditions affecting athletes, first by sport and then by specific skin condition. Photographs of the sports-related dermatoses will help the clinician visualize the different clinical morphologies apparent in athletes. In many cases, the use of summary tables will help the clinician organize their thinking regarding prevention and treatment of various infectious conditions...



ANAGNOSTOPOULOS, C. D. *Noninvasive imaging of myocardial ischemia*. London: Springer, 2006.

Non-invasive imaging plays a very important role in the assessment of patients investigated for coronary artery disease, providing valuable information for diagnosis and aiding management decisions. It covers a broad spectrum of investigations including radionuclide imaging, echocardiography, magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography. Progress towards the most efficacious means of assessing a patient is relentless, with recent years seeing an important shift in emphasis from invasive to noninvasive techniques. This informative book compares the various modalities in a practical diagnostic environment. It thus provides a forum for fertile discussion, bringing the discussion of these

various methodologies together in one reference for the first time. The narrative flow is unique and will ensure that all levels of medical practitioners with an interest in cardiac imaging will find this an unparalleled resource for use in guiding their practice.



BALUSKA, F. *Cell-cell channels*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

The biological sciences are dominated by the idea that cells are the functionally autonomous, physically separated, discrete units of life. This concept was propounded in the 19th century by discoveries of the cellular structuring of both plants and animals. Moreover, the apparent autonomy of unicellular eukaryotes, as well as the cellular basis of the mammalian brain (an organ whose anatomy for a long while defied attempts to validate the idea of the cellular nature of its neurons), seemed to provide the final conclusive evidence for the completeness of 'cell theory', a theory which has persisted in an almost dogmatic form up to the present day. However, it is very obvious that there are numerous observations which indicate that it is not the cells which serve as the basic units of biological life but that this property falls to some other, subcellular assemblage. To deal with this intricate problem concerning the fundamental unit of living matter, we proposed the so-called Cell Body concept

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which, in fact, develops an exceedingly original idea proposed by Julius Sachs at the end of the 19th century. In the case of eukaryotic cells, DNA-enriched nuclei are intimately associated with a micro-tubular cytoskeleton. In this configuration--as a Cell Body--these two items comprise the fundamental functional and structural unit of eukaryotic living matter. The Cell Body seems to be inherent to all cells in all organisms.

John K. Carlson
Robert L. Goldman
Eds.

Age and Growth of
Chondrichthyan Fishes:
New Methods,
Techniques and Analysis

Springer

CARLSON, J. K. *Special issue age and growth of chondrichthyan fishes: new methods, techniques and analysis.* Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Shark conservation and management is often hindered by a lack of basic biological information for most species. An understanding of the age structure and growth dynamics of a population is important for effective conservation and management because this information is often utilized for determination of natural mortality and longevity. Ultimately age and growth information is used for calculation of vital rates in population models. Over the last few years there have been advances in the quantitative study of age and growth of chondrichthyan fishes. Novel approaches to ageing of various chondrichthyan fishes continue to arise. This volume is a collection of papers on several of these topics that include new hard parts (e.g. caudal

thorns) for assessments of age, new techniques for validation (e.g. bomb radiocarbon) and reexaminations of previous age and growth models. This volume also contains papers on the importance of assessing the precision and accuracy of statistical formulas, analyses, and models that are used in age and growth studies. There is currently a great deal of research being conducted, some of which is truly "pushing the envelope", in attempts to assess the life history parameters of numerous chondrichthyan fishes.

Bodily Integrity
and the Politics
of Circumcision

Culture, Controversy, and Change



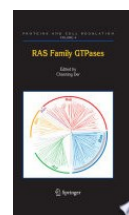
Editors:
George C. Denniston, The Netherlands
Frederick M. L. Lee, The Netherlands
and Thomas A. Shannon, The Netherlands

Springer

DENNISTON, G. C. *Bodily integrity and the politics of circumcision culture, controversy, and change.* Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Circumcision is a cultural phenomenon that affects 15.3 million children and young adults annually. In terms of gender, 13.3 millions boys and 2 million girls are subjected to the involuntary removal of part or all of their external sex organs every year. Few people, however, ask why such practices persist or how modern societies can tolerate this inherent violation of human rights. The problem of female circumcision is being addressed on an international level, while male circumcision remains a subject many academics are reluctant to fully or impartially examine. This book explores the problem of male and female circumcision in modern society from religious, anthropological, psychological, medical, legal, and ethical perspectives. Bodily integrity

and the politics of circumcision: culture, controversy, and change illuminates the vulnerability of human society to medical, economic, and historical pressures. It provides a much-needed, thoughtful, and detailed analysis of the devastating impact of circumcision on bodily integrity and human rights, and it provides hope for change.



DER, C. J. *RAS family GTPases.* Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Since 1982, Ras proteins have been the subject of intense research investigation by the biomedical research community. The wide interest in Ras has been stimulated for three key reasons. First, their frequent mutational activation in human cancers establishes Ras proteins as important mediators of oncogenesis and targets for anti-cancer drug discovery. Second, Ras proteins act as signalling nodes activated by diverse extracellular stimuli, and activated Ras in turn regulates a diversity of cytoplasmic signalling networks. Third, Ras proteins are founding members of a large superfamily of Ras-related small GTPases. Over 150 Ras-related small GTPases are found in the human genome, with orthologs found in all vertebrate species and invertebrates. This book features chapters by leading investigators in the field that highlight the current state-of-the art in Ras biochemistry, structure and biology. This book is an excellent reference for students in the biomedical sciences and for investigators in the field.

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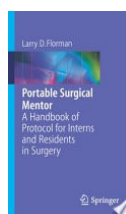
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FLORMAN, L. D. *Portable surgical mentor a handbook of protocol for interns and residents in surgery.* New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Y2K may have been overrated in terms of its immediate disruptive impact on medical and surgical practice, but it also may have coincidentally marked an era of unprecedented change, especially in the domain of surgical specialty education. Whether one chooses to identify this with training in the beginning of the third year of medical school or the completion of the 7th or 8th year of super-specialty training, many of the same issues and concerns apply. The transition from a scientifically oriented student to a real doctor is fraught with hazard and consumes hundreds of hours. The transition into becoming a real doctor is fueled, in many respects, by what most patients expect their doctors to be. This marvelous, concise book is aimed precisely at helping you smoothly bridge the gap between student and practitioner. We have witnessed a decline in surgical career choices, but now a reversal of that decline is occurring with a renewed growth of interest in careers in all surgical specialties. Studies on workforce, or old-fashioned man-power as it were, continue to show that there is a growing demand for surgical specialty services in America. Depending on where you live, it may be highly specialty oriented or nearer to "old-fashioned" general surgery.



GLEICH, A. Von. *Sustainable metals management securing our future - steps towards a closed loop economy.* Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2006.

Metals have been essential to human civilisation for many thousands of years. With a broad range of applications they have found their way into virtually every aspect of our daily lives. Their durable and recyclable properties should make them ideal materials for a sustainable economy. But can metals live up to this promise? What are the economic, ecological, and social implications of their increasing use? How can we secure the supply of high-quality metals in the future? Do we need substitutes for scarce or especially toxic metals? We will face many such questions on the path towards sustainable production, trade and use of metals. This book brings together experts from many fields, with sometimes controversial opinions, to discuss the conditions and limits of a sustainable metals management. The ideas and goals of sustainability are not only explained theoretically, but also applied to various stages of the metal making and trading process. The unique feature of this book is its focus on the practical issues of sustainability and the eminent role that companies play in this respect. Experts take a look at the history of metals and metals processing, analyse the current flows and trends of their use, and try to predict future developments in production and trade. Others assess the ecological and social effects of their production and use, highlight the need for international and inter-organisational

thinking, and lay out more efficient ways of pursuing this. All the contributors of this book are united by a common goal: making metals an economically, ecologically, and socially safe choice for the 21st century. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in the short-term and long-term development of the production, trade and use of metals. It provides a wealth of information on the market, the ecological repercussions of the industry, and the social implications of the production and trade of metals...



HAWKSWORTH, D. L. *Forest diversity and management.* Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Natural forests with thousands of years of ecological continuity are unrivalled as the treasure store of terrestrial biodiversity on earth. And while there is currently no fully comprehensive inventory of the biota associated with any given forest, it is reasonable to assume that in conserving natural forests we can conserve the myriads of unnamed bacteria, fungi, insects, mites and nematodes that forests support. Drawing on diverse research from biodiversity experts around the world, this collection of papers reflects the diversity of forest types and forest issues that concern forest scientists globally. Forest types considered vary from savannah and tropical rainforests to the ancient oak forests of Poland; issues explored include the effects of logging, management practices, forest dynamics and climate change on forest structure and biodiversity. Given the range of topics covered,

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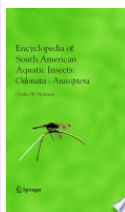


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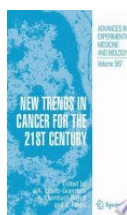
red, this book should be of particular interest to those involved in teaching forest conservation and management, as well as to researchers requiring an overview of current work in forest diversity, conservation and sustainable management. Reprinted from Biodiversity and Conservation 15:4 (2006).



HECKMAN, C. W.
Encyclopedia of South American aquatic insects Odonata - Anisoptera: illustrated keys to known families, genera, and species in South America. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Anisoptera is the first of two volumes on the Odonata in the series Encyclopedia of South American aquatic insects. The second will treat the zygoptera. The anisoptera volume encompasses the large dragonfly species. A brief review of the biology of the group includes illustrations of the main morphological features as well as explanations of alternative systems for naming the wing veins and other structures. This will prepare the user of the volume to understand the different names for the same structures that he will encounter in the literature. The review is then followed by keys to facilitate identification of the adult dragonflies and the known larvae, allowing the user a high probability of identifying his specimens correctly. In addition to anatomical features, the keys include the

known ranges of the species, synonyms, and citations of literature in which more information about each individual species can be obtained. These citations are compiled in an extensive bibliography, including titles of the original publications in which descriptions of almost all South American species appeared. Although taxonomic revisions are deliberately avoided, suggestions for additional research are provided where the validity of taxa seems doubtful. To provide the user with the best possible opportunity to distinguish the species, the keys are richly illustrated with pen and ink drawings of thousands of individual morphological structures arranged in 797 figures. It is certain that significant changes will occur in the systematics of South American dragonflies in the future, and this book should provide the impetus needed to accelerate the revisional work...



INTERNATIONAL
Symposium on Cancer
"New Trends in Cancer for the 21st Century" (2nd: 2005: Valencia, Spain); Llom-bart-Bosch, A. *New trends in cancer for the 21st century*. 2nd ed. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

It is difficult to imagine anyone who has not heard of cancer. This disease can affect families, friends or any one of us at any time in our lives. Every year nearly 3 million Europeans are diagnosed with cancer, leading to around 800,000

deaths per year. These deaths occur not only in aging populations, but also in children and adults who are in the most active period of their lives. This represents a tremendous problem that cannot be ignored by politicians or citizens. Fortunately, there is a constantly growing awareness that although cancer is a problem to be dealt with by clinicians, it should also be the concern of everyone. This volume contains the lectures held at the International symposium on cancer "New trends in cancer for the 21st century". Fundamental researchers, politicians and representatives from patient coalitions share here their knowledge and interests as well as their concerns and experiences. Not only do these papers provide state-of-the-art information on cancer, they are also an opportunity to look at the problem from different points of view. It can be encouraging to realise that we are not alone in this fight.



ISTEPANIAN, R. S. H. *M-health emerging mobile health systems*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

M-health: emerging mobile health systems presents recent advances in this area and explores future trends in the applications of current and emerging wireless communication and network technologies for healthcare delivery and new wireless telemedical services. This work also evaluates the impact of the synergies between the 2.5G and 3G systems and beyond for healthcare applications and explores the augmentation of these technologies for the next generation of m-health services. M-

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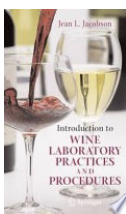
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health is commonly defined as the 'emerging mobile communications and network technologies for healthcare systems'. M-health represents a new framework of research, blending innovative mobile communications, network technologies, and medical sensor and ubiquitous computing devices with medical and biological sciences for enhanced healthcare delivery mechanisms and services.



JACOBSON, J. L. *Introduction to wine laboratory practices and procedures*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

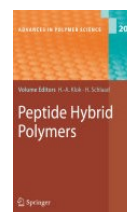
In the beginning, for me, winemaking was a romanticized notion of putting grape juice into a barrel and allowing time to perform its magic as you sat on the veranda watching the sunset on a Tuscan landscape. For some small wineries, this notion might still ring true, but for the majority of wineries commercially producing quality wines, the reality of winemaking is far more complex. The persistent evolution of the wine industry demands continual advancements in technology and education to sustain and promote quality winemaking. The sciences of viticulture, enology, and wine chemistry are becoming more intricate and sophisticated each year. Wine laboratories have become an integral part of the winemaking process, necessitating a knowledgeable staff possessing a multitude of skills. Science incorporates the tools that new-age winemakers are utilizing

to produce some of the best wines ever made in this multibillion dollar trade. A novice to enology and wine chemistry can find these subjects daunting and intimidating. Whether you are a home winemaker, a new winemaker, an enology student, or a beginning-to-intermediate laboratory technician, putting all the pieces together can take time. As a winemaker friend once told me, "winemaking is a moving target." Introduction to wine laboratory practices and procedures was written for the multitude of people entering the wine industry and those that wish to learn about wine chemistry and enology.



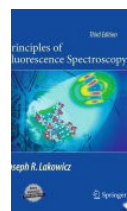
KALDIS, P. *Cell cycle regulation*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

The cell cycle is tightly regulated on many different levels to ensure properly controlled proliferation. Dereulation of cell cycle regulation is a hallmark of cancer. In this book, many aspects of cell cycle regulation are discussed, which include G1, S, M phase control, ubiquitin-mediated degradation, DNA damage response, mitotic spindle checkpoint, the centrosome cycle, Retinoblastoma protein family, the Myc oncogene, and mouse models for tumor suppressors, cyclin-dependent kinases, and meiosis. These chapters written by experts provide an updated view on how the cell cycle is regulated in vivo and about the involvement of cell cycle regulators in cancer.



KLOK, H. *Peptide hybrid polymers*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Não consta resumo.



LAKOWICZ, J. R. *Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy*. 3rd ed. New York, NY: Springer US, 2006.

The third edition of the established classic text reference, *Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy*, will enhance upon the earlier editions' successes. Organized as a textbook for the learning student or the researcher needing to acquire the core competencies, *Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy*, will maintain the emphasis on basics, while updating the examples to include recent results from the literature. The third edition also includes new chapters on single molecule detection, fluorescence correlation spectroscopy, novel probes and radiative decay engineering. This full-color textbook features the following: problem sets following every chapter; glossaries of commonly used acronyms and mathematical symbols; appendices containing a list of recommended books which expand on various specialized topics; sections describing advanced topics will indicate as such, to allow these sections to be skipped in an introductory course, allowing the text to be used for classes of different levels; includes CD-ROM of all figures in a low-res format, perfect for use in instruction and presentations. *Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy*,

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3rd edition, is an essential volume for students, researchers, and industry professionals in biophysics, biochemistry, biotechnology, bioengineering, biology and medicine. About the author: Dr. Joseph R. Lakowicz is Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, and Director of the Center for Fluorescence Spectroscopy. Dr. Lakowicz has published over 400 scientific articles, has edited numerous books, holds 16 issued patents, and is the author of the widely used text, *Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy* now in its 3rd edition.



LEWIS, M. A. *Biologie und Epidemiologie der Hormonersatztherapie: Diskussionen zur postmenopausalen Gesundheit = Biology and epidemiology of hormone replacement therapy: discussions on post-menopausal health*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

The benefits and risks of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) are discussed by a group of experts with a view towards the evidence provided by recent epidemiological studies. Although all aspects of HRT indications and contraindications are reviewed, the particular emphasis of this discussion is on breast cancer. Among other things, it is shown that the evidence on breast cancer provided in epidemiological studies does not match the growth characteristics of the tumours, and that further population research incorporating pathobiological assessments is required.



NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Ecotoxicology, Ecological Risk Assessment and Multiple Stressors (2004: Poros, Poros Island, Greece); ARAPIS, G.

Ecotoxicology, ecological risk assessment and multiple stressors. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

The science of ecotoxicology and the practice of ecological risk assessment are evolving rapidly. Ecotoxicology as a subject area came into prominence in the 1960s after the publication of Rachel Carson's book on the impact of pesticides on the environment.

The rise of public and scientific concern for the effects of chemical pollutants on the environment in the 1960s and 1970s led to the development of the discipline of ecotoxicology, a science that takes into account the effects of chemicals in the context of ecology. Until the early 1980s, in spite of public concern and interest among scientists, the assessment of ecological risks associated with natural or synthetic pollutants was not considered a priority issue by most government. However, as the years passed, a better understanding of the importance of ecotoxicology emerged and with it, in some countries, the progressive formalization of an ecological risk assessment process. Ecological risk assessment is a conceptual tool for organizing and analyzing data and information to evaluate the likelihood that one or more stressors are causing or will cause adverse ecological effects. Ecological risk assessment allows risk managers to consider available scientific information when selecting a course of action, in addition to other factors that may affect their decision

(e.g., social, legal, political, or economic). Ecological risk assessment includes three phases (problem formulation, analysis, and risk characterization).



NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Radiation Detectors for Medical Applications (2005: Alushta, Ukraine); TAVERNIER, S. *Radiation detectors for medical applications*.

Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2006.

The "NATO Advanced Research Workshop on radiation detectors for medical imaging", held in Alushta (Crimea, Ukraine) in September 2005 was a unique event and I am very pleased that the proceedings are published in the prestigious NATO Security Through Science series. Since their discovery by Becquerel and Röntgen, radiation and radiation detectors have played an ever more important role in medical diagnostics and therapy. The spirit of such NATO workshops is to give an overview of the present state of the field, rather than to bring the latest research results. We have been very lucky to have with us several of the world's leading experts in the use of radiation detectors for medical imaging, resulting in a number of extremely interesting overview talks. The talks of these 14 keynote speakers to the NATO workshop are published in the present volume. The presentations by A. Gektin and W. Moses were combined in one common paper, so that the present book only has 13 chapters. We are sure most of these contributions will prove of lasting value. We are particularly grateful to the "NATO science

The practice of intensive care medicine is at the very forefront of titration of treatment and monitoring response. The substrate of this care is the critically ill patient who, by definition, is at the limits of his or her physiologic reserve. Such patients need immediate, aggressive but balanced life-altering interventions to minimize the detrimental aspects of acute illness and hasten recovery. Treatment decisions and response to therapy are usually assessed by measures of physiologic function, such as assessed by cardio-respiratory monitoring. However, how one uses such information is often unclear and rarely supported by prospective clinical trials. In reality, the bedside clinician is forced to rely primarily on physiologic

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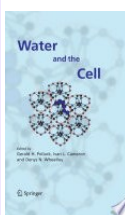
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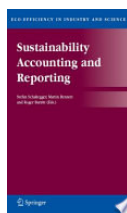
principles in determining the best treatments and response to therapy. However, the physiologic foundation present in practicing physicians is uneven and occasionally supported more by habit or prior training than science. A series of short papers published in Intensive care medicine since 2002 under the heading Physiologic notes attempts to capture the essence of the physiologic perspectives that underpin both our understanding of disease and response to therapy.



POLLACK, G. H.
Water and the cell.
Dordrecht: Springer,
2006.

This edited volume deals with the state of water in the vicinity of biological interfaces, both intracellular and extracellular. This issue is of critical importance, for the cell is extremely crowded with interfaces, and as a result practically all cell water is interfacial. The character, or state, of this water may therefore be central to cell function. What is meant by the 'state of water?' Few would question that water coming out of a household tap is a liquid, but water in an ice cube is something altogether different: it is a solid that floats on tap water (also known as bulk water). It is water in the solid state. The fact that ice floats is an indication that it is less dense than water. Clearly, the physical properties are different. Water molecules below 0 C form a crystal. In

this crystal, the two positively charged hydrogen atoms of water bind to the double negative charges of oxygen atoms of two adjacent water molecules. The resulting crystal lattice is arranged in such a way as to be less dense than tap water, and constituent water molecules are also less mobile.



SCHALTEGGER, S. *Sustainability accounting and reporting.* Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2006.

This is the fourth in a series of books publishing the best contributions on environmental management accounting (EMA) from around the world. It has been developed by the Environmental Management Accounting Network (EMAN). Contributions are drawn primarily from papers presented at EMAN-EU and EMAN-Asia Pacific conferences in the last two years. Brought together in this volume are international examples of leading thinking and practice in this rapidly developing area. Sustainability accounting and reporting provides an up-to-date overview of the most current views, developments, costs and benefits in environmental and sustainability accounting and its links to reporting. The book discusses new developments in environmental accounting and investigates topics in and links between corporate environmental and sustainability issues as well as between strategy, measurement and information management, and between accounting and reporting. Papers presented in this research based publication have been

through an independent peer review and thorough editing process to ensure the highest possible research quality for theory based submissions and, for the more applied contributions, the greatest potential usefulness and impact for corporate and public-policy practitioners.



STIEFEL, F. C. *Communication in cancer care.* Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2006.

Não consta resumo.



VERMERRIS, W.; NICHOLSON, R. *Phenolic compound biochemistry.* Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

These are just a few examples that illustrate the chemical diversity and use of phenolic compounds, the topic of 'Phenolic Compound Biochemistry'. This book is written for researchers, instructors, advanced undergraduate students and beginning graduate students in the life sciences who wish to become more familiar with these and many other intriguing aspects of phenolic compounds. Topics covered include nomenclature, chemical properties, biosynthesis, including an up-to-date overview of the genetics controlling phenolic metabolism, isolation and characterization of phenolic compounds,

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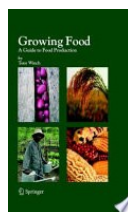
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phenolics used in plant defense, and the impact of phenolics on human health. The book is written in an accessible style, and assumes only basic knowledge of organic chemistry, biochemistry and cell physiology. More than 300 chemical structures and reaction schemes illustrate the text. Wilfred Vermerris is Associate Professor of Agronomy at the University of Florida Genetics Institute in Gainesville, FL. His research focuses on the genetic control of phenolic compounds that impact agro-industrial processing of crop plants. Ralph Nicholson is Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology at Purdue University in West Lafayette, IN. He is an expert on phenolic compounds involved in the plant's defense against pathogenic fungi and bacteria.



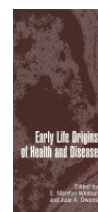
WINCH, T. *Growing food: a guide to food production*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

This specialist handbook is intended as a quick and easy reference guide for individuals and organizations that are involved with the production of food, from both agriculture and horticulture. It is designed to be used as a reference book that answers basic questions about how food is produced from plants, and aims to demystify the subject of growing food as far as possible. The focus is firmly on the technical aspects of food crops; animal husbandry, agrochemicals and genetic engineering are only briefly mentioned. The manual with its strong international flavour is designed to be also used by those who normally speak or read English as their second language, using simple english terminology and phrasing, with explanations and cross references of the terminology, acronyms and terms used. The book is divided into three sections: 1. Principles and practices used in agriculture and horticulture; 2. Description and characteristics of the main food crops; 3. Naming and classification of plants, seed purchase procedures, conversion tables and statistics, planning and assessing agricultural projects.



WARE, G. W. *Reviews of environmental contamination and toxicology* 164. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2006.

Reviews of environmental contamination and toxicology provides detailed review articles concerned with aspects of chemical contaminants, including pesticides, in the total environment with toxicological considerations and consequences.



WINTOUR, E. M. *Early life origins of health and disease*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Early life origins of health and disease is a new book which presents and discusses the many factors that may have impact on normal development. In a concise and readable manner, the authors consider both the proven and suggestive evidence that the high prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, obesity and, in some populations, kidney disease, may not be all due to genetics or adult environment alone. There is good evidence that stress and more subtle dietary deficiencies, as well as placental malfunction, may increase the risk that the offspring will develop these problems in later life. Finally, new and emerging evidence for other areas of human health and disease such as motor control and mental health is critically reviewed for the first time. The book is a 'must' for all scientists interested in researching these areas, as there is a critical evaluation of the methodology used and suggestions for the 'optimal' way in which to investigate these phenomena.

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