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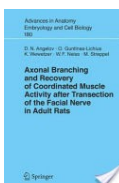


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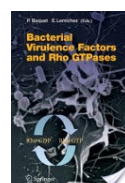
ANGELOV, D. N... [et al.]. *Axonal branching and recovery of coordinated muscle activity after transection of the facial nerve in adult rats*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



BEYON, J.; CARR, N. D. (ed.). *Progress in colorectal surgery*. London: Springer London, 2005.

Progress in Colorectal Surgery covers a variety of topics of current interest to the colorectal specialist. Thirteen areas are covered by internationally renowned experts and include chapters on topics such as referral guidelines for rectal bleeding, difficult intra-operative problems in pelvic surgery, advances in the medical treatment of Crohn's disease, adjuvant treatment for colorectal malignancy, thorough overview of modern developments in the surgical treatment of disorders of the lower intestine including ulcerative colitis/severe acute colitis and innovations in the treatment of fecal incontinence. Recognizing that the surgeon does not work in isolation, the book also integrates recent progress in imaging techniques for the anal canal and rectum, and highlights medico-legal considerations. Aimed at current practitioners and trainees, the book discusses key concepts that will assist general surgeons and colorectal consultants in their management of patients with a broad spectrum of anorectal and colonic disorders. With a problem-oriented slant, this book is essential reading for all those with an interest in coloproctology.



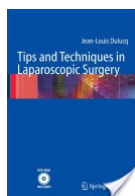
BOQUET, P.; LEMICHEZ, E. (ed.). *Bacterial virulence factors and Rho GTPases*. Berlin, Heidelberg : Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Pathogenic bacteria for human and animals have developed sophisticated weapons, termed virulence factors, to ensure their replication and persistence into their hosts. The first role of these virulence factors is to loosen the host defenses against microorganisms represented by innate and adaptive immunities. Small GTPases of the Rho subfamily have been shown to play important functions in these systems. The authors of this volume present the synthesis on how the various host cellular rho GTPases activities are manipulated by bacteria to fulfill their virulence.



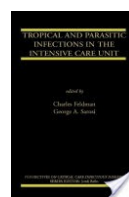
CHIENG, D. C.; SIEGAL, G. P. (ed.). *Updates in diagnostic pathology*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

By November 1997, we had built the corpus of a Division of Anatomic Pathology (AP) Department at the University of Alabama at Birmingham which had begun some 7 years earlier. It had become evident, however, that the breadth, depth and quality of our faculty remained mostly unknown outside the medical center. To remedy that problem and to give our younger faculty experience lecturing to broad audiences of knowledgeable pathologists, I secured the agreement of the chair, Dr. Jay McDonald, to offer a course outside the institutional walls stressing recent advances in anatomic pathology. To heighten the drawing power of the conference, I called upon the great kindness of Dr. Virginia Livolsi, of the University of Pennsylvania, to be the keynote speaker. At the time she was the president of the Arthur Purdy Stout Society of Surgical Pathologists, then and now the preeminent academic surgical pathology organization. Her worldwide reputation, especially in the field of thyroid pathology, assured us a chance at success, but really that was guaranteed by Mr. Donald Bowen, the Departmental Administrator for Clinical Affairs who spent countless hours on the business side of the operation identifying and securing the meeting sites, directing the catering and social events, obtaining industry underwriting support including microscopes and organizing our thick binder of "hand-outs" and accompanying slides. Since that time, about half of the original faculty have left our institution for others. Some like William Rogers have gone on to be division directors in their own right, while still others like Guillermo Herrera have become distinguished chairs, leading their own pathology department. The mountains of North Carolina, however, proved to be a powerful academic aphrodisiac and now some 8 years later we're still at it. Our AP faculty has grown to nearly 30 individuals and the department stands at 75 ...



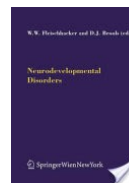
DULUCQ, J. *Tips and techniques in laparoscopic surgery*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

This comprehensive manual demonstrates basic laparoscopic techniques step-wise, with emphasis on practical details and tips. Every procedure is described in six main steps, richly illustrated with actual operative images and explicit sketches. Special emphasis is given to the right way to perform the techniques and the dangers to be avoided. Reading this book, the laparoscopic surgeon will have a practical and complete overview of the array of procedures.



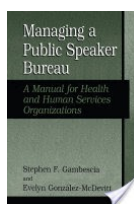
FELDMAN, C.; SAROSI, G. A. (ed.). *Tropical and parasitic infections in the intensive care unit*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

In the past, many tropical and parasitic infections were confined to tropical areas of the world located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. However, with the increase in air travel and tourism and the changing patterns of immigration, an increasing number of individuals are coming into contact with these infectious agents and transmission across the world has been enhanced. *Tropical and Parasitic Infections in the Intensive Care Unit* provides an international perspective on this topic and an overview of those infections that may cause critical illness. Charles Feldman, MB BCh., PhD, FRCP, FCP (SA) is a Professor of Pulmonology, Chief Physician and Head, Pulmonology Division of the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School in Johannesburg, South Africa. George Sarosi, MD is the Chief, Medical Service at Roudebush VA Medical Center and Professor of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis, Indiana.



FLEISCHHACKER, W. W.; BROOKS, D. J. (ed.). *Neurodevelopmental disorders*. Vienna: Springer Vienna, 2005.

Attention deficit=hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common and impairing neuropsychiatric disorder with onset at preschool age and strong persistence over time. Its validity as a psychiatric disorder has been established according to Robins and Guze criteria. Genetic factors predominate in the etiology of ADHD. This paper summarizes the current status of genetic research into ADHD, and describes eight factors that complicate research into genetically complex disorders as ADHD. These factors are that multiple genes of small main effects are involved rather than main genes, the relevant phenotype is unknown, presence of clinical heterogeneity, presence of genetic heterogeneity, gene-environment correlation, gene-environment interaction, importance of endophenotypes, and importance of developmental factors. The further unraveling of the genetic architecture of ADHD will depend to a large extent on how well these complicating factors are handled or even used.



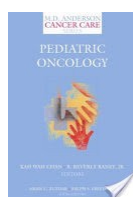
GAMBESCIA, S. F. *Managing a public speaker bureau: a manual for health and human services organizations*. Boston, MA: Springer US: Imprint: Springer, 2005.



JADVAR, H. *Clinical PET and PET/CT*. London: Springer London, 2005.

When health and human services organizations (new, established, or mature) engage in a strategic planning process, invariably the suggestion is made to offer a public speaker bureau to support their mission. As a professional in the health and human services field, you probably have encountered, to some degree, the services provided by an organization's speakers bureau. You have heard speakers representing organizations or you may have been a staff or volunteer speaker for an organization. Public speaker bureaus are ubiquitous. Providing a public speaker bureau usually makes sense. It provides an easy and relatively inexpensive way to impart useful information to your constituents or the public, or serve as a marketing or fundraising tool. A public speaker bureau can increase your visibility in the communities that you serve or would like to serve. Throughout our score of years of experience in the health and human services fields, we were struck by the lack of attention given to most organizations' public speaker bureaus. Again, while most organizations felt the need to have a speakers bureau, relatively little attention was given to the management and evaluation of this service. In fact, few organizations spent quality time determining whether or not a public speaker bureau was, indeed, needed and, if so, what should be its strategic purpose in serving the mission of the organization.

A practical manual covering the full spectrum of PET and PET/CT imaging, now in common clinical practice, this book includes images of normal variants, artifacts, and pathologic conditions. Indications for and the relative clinical value of PET in the armamentarium of diagnostic medical imaging are reviewed. The information in the book is organized to be brief, concise, easy-to-understand and readily accessed. This book is intended for all health practitioners who need a concise reference and review of PET imaging indications, protocols and clinical applications. It will be useful to radiologists, nuclear medicine physicians, and clinicians who refer their patients to PET Centers for diagnostic imaging, including neurologists, neurosurgeons, psychiatrists, cardiologists, internists, and oncologists. Radiologic and nuclear medicine technologists, and physicians in training will also benefit from this work.



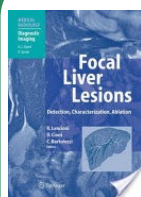
KA WAH CHAN; RANEY, R. B. (ed). *Pediatric oncology*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.



ISBMDA (International Symposium) (6th: 2005: Aveiro, Portugal). *Biological and medical data analysis: 6th international symposium, ISBMDA 2005, Aveiro, Portugal, november 10-11, 2005: proceedings*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

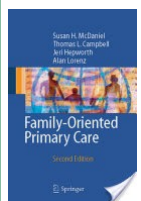
Innovative research conducted over the past 4 decades has resulted in important advances in the clinical management of cancer in children and adolescents. Overall, the 5-year survival rate for all childhood cancers is 70%. The Pediatric Oncology faculty at M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, who in 2004 alone saw 500 new pediatric patients, is recognized as a leader in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic, and supportive-care protocols specifically for children and adolescents. This work is valuable, because the clinicians' approach to managing leukemia; lymphoma; brain, soft tissue, and bone tumors; and other malignancies in pediatric patients must take into consideration the unique pathology of these diseases in this population. M. D. Anderson has introduced several new anticancer agents and supportive-care strategies that are now used throughout the country in the care of young people with cancer. This book is the first published account of the policies used at M. D. Anderson in the clinical management of pediatric patients with cancer. It presents the guidelines practiced at the institution in the multimodality treatment of the most common childhood cancers and describes the institution's extraordinary Adolescent and Young Adult Program, a national model for cancer care in these select age groups. As in previous volumes of the M. D. Anderson Cancer Care Series, each chapter ends with a list of suggested readings and key practice points. The latter provides an at-a-glance summary of the important principles of pediatric Pediatric oncology Oncology clinical practice. This thorough, practical volume is an essential guide for oncologists, pediatricians, surgeons, and other health care providers who treat children and adolescents with cancer.

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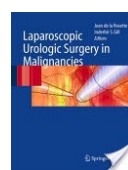
LENCIONI, R.; CIONI, D.; BARTOLOZZI, C. (ed.). *Focal liver lesions: detection, characterization, ablation*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Few fields of medicine have witnessed such impressive progress as the diagnosis and treatment of liver tumors. Advances in imaging technology, the development of novel contrast agents, and the introduction of optimized scanning protocols have greatly facilitated the non-invasive detection and characterization of focal liver lesions. Furthermore, image-guided techniques for percutaneous tumor ablation have become an accepted alternative treatment for patients with inoperable liver cancer. This book provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the role of diagnostic and interventional radiology in respect of liver tumors. The volume moves from background sections on methodology and segmental liver anatomy to the main sections on the diagnosis of benign and malignant liver lesions. An integrated approach, focused on the correlation of ultrasound, CT, and MR imaging findings, is presented. Finally, a full section describes the principles, methods, and results of percutaneous tumor ablation techniques.



MCDANIEL, S. H... [et al.]. *Family-oriented primary care*. 2nd. ed. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

I was a Medical Student in 1966 when the Millis Report on the training of the generalist physician was published, defining the concept of primary care. According to the Report, the primary provider has four major responsibilities or roles. The first role is that of initial contact care of the undifferentiated patient. The second is to provide comprehensive care based on the belief that the primary provider should be able to manage the overwhelming majority of problems with which patients present. Equally important is the third role—continuity and coordination of care within the health care system. Finally, the primary provider is responsible for demonstrating leadership in the community. This Report's description of a primary provider seems as relevant today as it was when it was written. In 1994, the Institute of Medicine's assessment of primary care added the responsibility of family and community integration of care to the Millis Report description. Without question there are many challenges to a contemporary implementation of this comprehensive description of primary care, beginning with the level of individual patients who so often suffer from complex problems, such as mental disorders and obesity. Treating these conditions in a brief primary care visit is difficult. At the level of the larger system, reimbursement is often inadequate and can represent policies that are unsupportive of primary care, such as those that compromise payment for preventive services that help patients to quit smoking or lose weight.



ROSETTE, J. J. M. C. H.; GILL, I. S. (ed.). *Laparoscopic urologic surgery in malignancies*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The horizons of laparoscopic surgery are expanding, such that the overwhelming majority of abdominal urologic procedures have now been performed laparoscopically. In some of these procedures, the laparoscopic alternative has been demonstrated to be superior to its open counterpart; in others comparative analyses are ongoing; and in yet others, only the initial forays into minimally invasive surgery have been undertaken. This book sets out to collate the current body of knowledge on laparoscopic urology under one cover. The authors are respected experts in the field and have provided concise, thoughtful updates on their respective topics. The information contained in this volume will help urologists to increase their laparoscopic knowledge and skills.



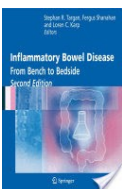
SANQUIN DIVISION BLOOD BANK NOORD NETHERLAND (org.). *Neonatology and blood transfusion: proceedings of the twenty-eighty international symposium on blood transfusion*, Groningen, NL. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Neonatology and Blood Transfusion Proceedings of the Twenty-Eighth International Symposium on Blood Transfusion, Groningen, NL, organized by the Sanquin Division Blood Bank North-East, Groningen It is in many ways fitting that the last of these international symposia on blood transfusion should end with neonatal blood transfusion. The most fragile, least well studied and most at risk population requires special care and concern. We need to expand our knowledge of their unique physiology, biochemical pathways and in planning treatment and interventions, always "do no harm." This proceedings of the last Groningen symposium presents a wealth of information on developmental immunology, the molecular basis of haematopoiesis, physiological basis of bleeding and thrombosis, transfusion risks and benefits and lastly, future therapies. Infants provide us with much to learn but in turn they will be the providers of (through cord blood) and the recipients of (through cellular engineering) the best that science can offer. Translational research, which has been the thrust of these presentations for 28 years, will benefit them in a way that no scientist could have ever predicted.



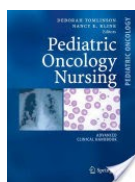
SCHAFFER, D. V.; WEICHANG ZHOU (ed.). *Gene therapy and gene delivery systems*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

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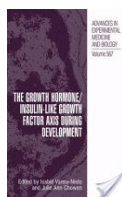
TARGAN, S. R.; SHANAHAN, F.; KARP, L. C. (ed.). *Inflammatory bowel disease: from bench to bedside*. 2nd. ed. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease: From Bench to Bedside is a detailed and comprehensive story of the local and systemic pathophysiology of intestinal inflammation including management strategies. Research advances and current concepts of etiopathogenesis in the context of what is already known of the clinicopathologic features of these disorders are explored. This volume blends recent advances in the basic and clinical sciences as they relate to inflammatory bowel disease and emphasizes the effectiveness of a team approach of basic scientists and clinician investigators in this field.



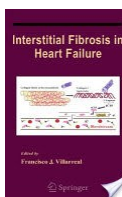
TOMLINSON, D.; KLINE, N. E. (ed.). *Pediatric oncology nursing: advanced clinical handbook*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



VARELA-NIETO, I.; CHOWEN, J. A. (ed.). *The growth hormone/insulin growth factor axis during development*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-I is a widely expressed growth factor with diverse effects on many tissues throughout development and in adult life. The purpose of this work is to provide detailed and updated information on the role of the growth hormone (GH)-IGF axis in fetal and postnatal development, as well as its physiological functions and implications in pathology.



VILLAREAL, F. J. (ed.). *Interstitial fibrosis in heart failure*. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

Interstitial fibrosis in heart failure, edited by Francisco J. Villarreal, M.D., Ph.D., provides a timely and integrative review of the basics of cardiac extracellular matrix structure. Topics covered include how cardiac remodeling influences its disposition, abundance and function; possible non-invasive techniques for diagnosis; and potential drug-based or molecular therapeutic strategies that may interrupt or even reverse the course of the development of cardiac fibrosis. This resource for both clinicians and scientists aims to cover state-of-the-art findings relevant to cellular and molecular processes underlying cardiac fibrosis including basic elements of structure, function, diagnosis and treatment.

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