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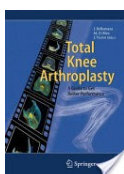
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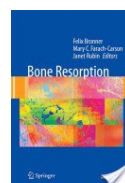
BECKER, H... [et al.] (ed.). *Urinary and fecal incontinence: an interdisciplinary approach*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



BELLEMANS, J.; RIES, M. D.; VICTOR, J. M. K. (ed.). *Total knee arthroplasty: a guide to get better performance*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

"Take away my knee pain and give me better motion". This is what the arthritic patient expects from a Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA). By virtue of standardization of the TKA procedure, surgeons can nowadays solve the pain issue for the majority of the patients. Restoration of function is a goal of a different order and forms the scope of this book. The editors confronted today's leading knee surgeons with the limitations of current surgical techniques and technology. They challenged them to define new thresholds of functional capacity after Total Knee Arthroplasty. "A guide to get better performance in TKA" describes the cutting edge in surgical techniques, prosthetic design and achievement of excellent function for these patients.



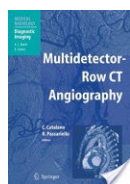
BRONNER, F.; FARACH-CARSON, M. C.; RUBIN, J. (ed.). *Bone resorption*. London: Springer London, 2005.

Bone resorption, the second volume in the series Topics in bone biology, deals with the osteoclast, the bone-resorbing cell, its origins, its enzymes, the regulation of osteoclast activity, and structural aspects of bone resorption. Diseases involving osteoclast function are discussed from the genetic viewpoint in two chapters that span transgenic mouse models to human pathology. Another chapter treats diseases of osteoclast function. Because osteoporosis may be considered a disease in which the bone resorption rate exceeds formation, a separate chapter deals with current and potential therapeutic approaches to this widespread disease that affects both men and women. Bone metastases and an analysis of the central role of the osteoclast in this condition are treated in the concluding chapter. The reviews in the book are essential reading for clinicians, researchers and students in a variety of fields: skeletal biology and orthopedics, nutrition, rheumatology, endocrinology, nephrology, oncology, dentistry, nursing, and chiropractic medicine. Together with the earlier volume on Bone Formation, this volumes serves as a beacon to a field that has become a major topic for those who study the health concerns of the aged, the very young, athletes and those with cancer.



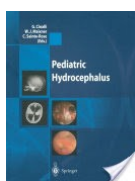
BURGESS, C. M. (ed.). *Cosmetic dermatology*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



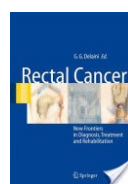
CATALANO, C.; PASSARIELLO, R. (ed.). *Multidetector-row CT angiography*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Multidetector-row CT has dramatically improved the results of computed tomography in all clinical applications, but its beneficial impact has been most striking in vascular imaging. The simplicity of acquisition and the wide availability of equipment make this modality especially suitable for routine clinical application. In this book the basic aspects of multidetector-row CT angiography are comprehensively reviewed. Individual chapters are included on technical principles, image processing techniques and contrast agent administration. All clinical applications are then discussed in depth, with lucid descriptions of the examination technique for particular clinical indications and of the findings that characterize specific diseases. Limitations and advantages in comparison with other imaging modalities are considered. A large number of high-quality black and white and color illustrations help to explain the clinical findings.



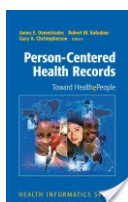
CINALLI, G.; SAINTE-ROSE, C.; MAIXNER, W. J. (ed.). *Pediatric hydrocephalus*. Milano: Springer Milan: Imprint: Springer, 2005.

In the last ten years the pediatric neurosurgeon has witnessed a real revolution in the diagnosis and treatment of pediatric hydrocephalus, the most frequently encountered condition in everyday clinical practice. The evolution of MRI and the advent of neuroendoscopic surgery have resuscitated the interest in the classification, etiology and pathophysiology of hydrocephalus. The book offers an updated overview on the recent progress in this field, and a new approach to hydrocephalus: the reader will find in it a modern and new presentation of an old disease, where genetics, endoscopy, cost-effectiveness analyses and many other aspects of the various therapies are extensively discussed. The volume will be useful not only for neurosurgeons, but for all specialists interested in the various aspects of hydrocephalus: pediatricians, radiologists, endocrinologists, pathologists and geneticists.



DELAINI, G. G. *Rectal cancer: new frontiers in diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation*. Milano: Springer Milan, 2005.

Despite lifestyle improvements, the incidence of rectal cancer is increasing in industrialised countries. Rapid advances in technology, growing knowledge of the biological history of the disease and closer attention to patients' quality of life after surgery have led to a less invasive approach. In the last 15 years, the surgical approach has shifted from extended resection to sphincter-saving procedures, featuring a multidisciplinary approach and a high level of specialisation. The experienced surgeon can plan and choose the "right treatment for the right patient" only with the support of the radiologist, endoscopist and pathologist (preoperative staging), oncologist and radiotherapist (neoadjuvant therapy), and psychologist and stomatherapist (rehabilitation). In addition, the difficult problems of salvage procedure and the reconstruction of anal sphincter after abdominal resection are explored. The aim of this book is to clarify the rapid advances and to offer guidelines for doctors dealing with rectal cancer. Taking into account indications, contraindications, risks, benefits and controversies, the authors offer clear and practice-oriented answers for a wide range of specialists and experts, as well as those new to the field.



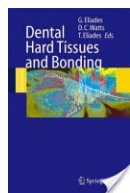
DEMETRIADES, J. E.; CHRISTOPHERSON, G. A.; KOLODNER, R. M. (ed.). *Person-centered health records: toward HealthePeople™*. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.



EATON, S. R.; EATON, G. R.; BERLINER, L. J. (ed.). *Biomedical EPR, part A: free radicals, metals, medicine, and physiology*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Person-centered health records: toward HealthePeople provides essential information on person-centered healthcare systems that will serve individuals throughout their lifetime, enabling a new approach to wellness that goes far beyond outpatient visits to the physician's office or hospitalizations. These health systems represent a profound transformation from the present healthcare system because they will enable individuals to protect and promote their own personal health. The center of the healthcare system will be those individuals – not the entities such as hospitals or physician groups. And the circle will encompass the full range of activities that contribute to wellness and to fighting disease – not just those services traditionally defined as "healthcare." The book consists of three important sections. Section I addresses how the new person-centered system will change the way individuals care for their own health, giving them health records that accompany them throughout their lives, across the full range of experiences that affect their health. Section II lays out considerations involved in building new systems, including the need to address human factors such as control and ownership and the difficulties involved in relearning and learning to function in changed workflow environments. The third section focuses on approaches to transformation including focuses on delivering change, open source health systems, critical standards convergence, and person-centered systems now in place outside the United States. Chapter highlights include Clinical Impact, Human Factors, Health Security and Privacy, Critical Standards Convergence, and much more. To represent the book's depth and breadth, the editors have brought together contributors from varied health care sectors in the United States and elsewhere – public and private ...

Biomedical EPR – part A focuses on applications of EPR spectroscopy in the areas of free radicals, metals, medicine, and physiology. The book celebrates the 70th birthday of Prof. James S. Hyde, Medical College of Wisconsin, and his contributions to this field. Chapters are written to provide introductory material for newcomers to the field which lead into up-to-date reviews that provide perspective on the wide range of questions that can be addressed by EPR. Key features: free radicals in medicine radicals in vivo and in model systems, and their study by spin trapping in vivo EPR, including oximetry and imaging time domain EPR at radio frequencies EPR of copper complexes: motion and frequency dependence time domain EPR and electron spin echo envelope modulation about the editors: prof. Sandra S. Eaton is John Evans professor in the department of chemistry and biochemistry at the University of Denver. Her research interests include distance measurements in proteins, EPR of metal ions in biological systems, electron spin relaxation times, and EPR instrumentation. The Eatons co-organize an annual EPR symposium in denver. Prof. Gareth R. Eaton is John Evans professor in the department of chemistry and biochemistry at the University of Denver. His research interests include EPR instrumentation, distance measurements in proteins, EPR of metal ions in biological systems, and electron spin relaxation times. Dr. Lawrence J. Berliner is currently professor and chair of the department of chemistry and biochemistry at the university of denver after retiring from Ohio State University, where he spent a 32-year career in the area of biological magnetic resonance (EPR and NMR). He is the series editor for biological magnetic resonance, which he launched in 1979.



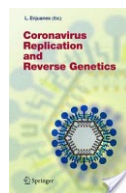
ELIADES, G.; WATTS, D.; ELIADES, T. (ed.). *Dental hard issues and bonding: interfacial phenomena and related properties*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

This book comprehensively reviews bonding to enamel, dentin and cementum and analyses relevant adhesion mechanisms. It is addressed to both the dental researcher and the clinician. Emphasis is placed on the characterization of material interfaces with dental tissues in situ. The volume also stresses the importance of appropriate experimental protocol design in facilitating clinically-relevant research methods, clarifies the mechanisms of adhesion of polymeric materials to hard dental tissues and furnishes a handy reference for routine clinical procedures in restorative and prosthetic dentistry as well as orthodontics. The book introduces important aspects of the chemistry of dental materials and their adaptation to dental hard tissues. It also analyses interfacial phenomena occurring during application of materials, including mechanical properties, and structural-compositional alterations. The text presents the current instrumental approaches in studying related issues and a summary of the current status of theories concerning bonding to dental tissues. This work, in its scope and scientific content, provides an in-depth view of the way in which aesthetic dentistry is currently being practiced.



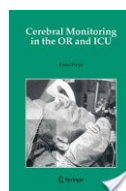
EMMERT-BUCK, M. R.; GILLESPIE, J. W.; CHUAQUI, R. F. (ed.). *Dissecting the molecular anatomy of tissue*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The book provides an updated overview of molecular analysis of human tissues, and the impact this analysis has on diagnosis and prognosis of human diseases. Special emphasis is placed on human cancer and the future directions of the field. Methods of handling clinical tissue samples, including the impact of handling on subsequent molecular analysis, are also discussed. In addition, detailed protocols for molecular analysis of DNA, RNA and protein, with special emphasis on molecular analysis of highly complex human tissue samples containing mixtures of cell populations, are provided.



ENJUANES, L. (ed.). *Coronavirus replication and reverse genetics*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Coronaviruses are the RNA viruses with the largest genome known to date (27 to 32 kb). Members of this virus family affect most domestic animal species, causing important socio-economical losses, and also infect humans. Human coronaviruses were known to cause the winter common cold, a mild infection without important pathological consequences except in immuno-compromised patients. Recently, two new human coronaviruses have emerged, one causing the Severe and Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that infected more than 8000 individuals, leading to more than 800 deaths in 32 countries. This epidemic mobilized the World Health Organization, which launched travel restrictions to certain parts of the world for the first time in the last 50 years. The fact that coronaviruses, as many other viruses, crossed the species barrier to infect humans has posed a serious challenge to scientists involved in animal and human health. Control of coronavirus-induced diseases can only be the consequence of research on virus molecular biology and pathogenesis. This book contains information on virus genome structure, mechanism of replication and transcription, and the development of tools that make possible reverse genetic studies to understand virus-host interactions and the molecular basis of virus pathogenesis. The book also provides essential information for the development of classical and recombinant vaccines to control coronavirus infections.



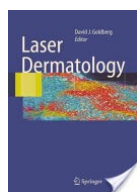
FREYE, E. (ed.). *Cerebral monitoring in the OR and ICU*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

This comprehensive volume will serve as a complete guide to the clinical application of computer assisted systems in monitoring central nervous functions both in the OR and ICU. It presents practical guidelines and therapeutic indications for computerized EEG and Somatosensory Evoked Potential (SSEP) monitoring for the experienced user as well as the novice, leading the newcomer step-by-step to a level of advanced monitoring. Basic procedures and data handling are explained in a user-friendly and practical way. The book also describes what cerebral monitoring can do and what its limitations are. In addition, proper selection of the available monitoring devices, set-up procedures, the technique of electrode placement, trouble shooting and data interpretation are fully covered. Various typical cases underline how EEG power spectra and evoked potential changes are interpreted, how they are used in the light of other variables being measured how they can serve to get a deeper insight into the underlying clinical situation. In this respect representative and color illustrated examples further emphasize the link between this book and clinical practice.



GILSANZ, V. *Hand bone age: a digital atlas of skeletal maturity*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

For decades, the determination of bone maturity has relied on a visual evaluation of skeletal development in the hand and wrist, most commonly using the Greulich and Pyle atlas. The Gilsanz and Ratib digital atlas takes advantage of the advent of digital imaging and provides a more effective and objective approach to skeletal maturity assessment. This atlas integrates the key morphological features of ossification in the bones of the hand and wrist and provides idealized, sex- and age-specific images of skeletal development. This computer-generated set of images should serve as a reasonable alternative to the reference books currently available.



GOLDBERG, D. J. (ed.). *Laser dermatology*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The continual array of laser technology throughout the world has been nothing short of miraculous. Over the last fifteen years, this field has continued to grow and expand with new technologies. This book represents the most up to date description of the latest in laser and light source technology. All chapters are written by leading experts from both North America and Europe and cover: the latest understanding of laser physics and safety; laser treatment of vascular lesions; pigmented lesions and tattoos; unwanted hair; ablative and non-ablative resurfacing; the treatment of medical purposes each chapter is not only well-illustrated, but also includes quick and easy bullet points and repetitive structure such as: core concepts, currently available technologies, indications and contraindications, an example of each author's consent form and personal treatment approaches.



HAINAUT, P.; WIMAN, K. G. (ed.). *25 years of p53 research*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

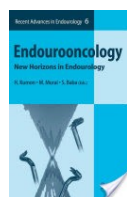
1. Communication, awareness and access to information: given the complexity of the field and the fact that data pertaining to each particular aspects of p53 biology or deregulation are scattered in many different publications, it is extremely difficult to access the full scale of relevant information of any specific p53-related topic. Review articles, despite their fundamental role in disseminating knowledge, usually focus only on general mechanisms and do not discuss in detail the many variations that can occur with respect to cell type, particular mutation type, as well as biological activation context. Books such as this one may help in this task by putting into perspective both general considerations on the p53 pathway and more specific information on various aspects of p53. In the longer term, however, open access to p53 complexity will require the development of knowledge bases accessible through the web and using simple navigation tools to guide users towards the specific information they need. Several efforts are currently being developed in that direction. They need to be strengthened and better integrated within the rapidly growing galaxy of web-based information sources on molecular and individual variations in cancer.

2. Reference functional assays and structural analysis: Given the huge diversity of cellular and animal models for wild-type or mutant p53 functions, it will be important to set up standard, universally accepted assays to measure critical p53 protein functions.



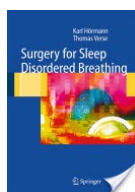
HENDERSON, J. *A life of Ernest Starling*. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

Ernest Starling (1866-1927) was pre-eminent in the golden age of British Physiology. His name is usually associated with his "Law of the Heart," but his discovery of secretin (the first hormone whose mode of action was explained) and his work on capillaries were more important contributions. He coined the word 'hormone' one hundred years ago. His analysis of capillary function demonstrated that equal and opposite forces move across the capillary wall—an outward (hydrostatic) force and an inward (osmotic) force derived from plasma proteins.



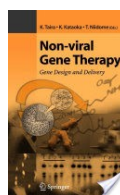
HIROMI K.; MASARU M.; SHIRO B. (ed.). *Endourooncolology: new horizons in endourology*. Tokyo: Springer Tokyo, 2005.

Recent research and clinical work have demonstrated that the rapid urologic innovation in minimally invasive treatment is creating exciting new horizons in endourology. This sixth volume in the series Recent Advances in Endourology brings that knowledge to a wider audience, focusing on the new concept of endourooncolology, which is the merging of endourology and oncology. In the surgical treatment of urologic malignancies, bipolarization - that is, radical extended resection or organ-sparing surgery - is making remarkable advances. Further developments in sophisticated reconstructive surgery using robotic systems and image-guided ablation technology will allow surgeons to formulate minimally invasive, tailor-made procedures for each patient with urologic cancer. In this book, the current status and future prospects of these new technologies are reviewed, illuminating their roles in the future of endourooncolology.



HÖRMANN, K. *Surgery for sleep-disordered breathing*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

In recent years, the spectrum of therapy for sleep-related breathing disorders has been immensely enriched by numerous innovative surgical procedures and techniques. Deciding which therapy is most appropriate for which patient is often a difficult matter, especially in light of the non-surgical alternatives. This book analyses the efficiency of the recognised surgical procedures; it is rooted in evidence-based medicine. Indications, techniques, complications, and specific follow-up treatments in the realm of sleep medicine have been compiled in the form of a primer. The authors are directors of one of the largest otolaryngological sleep laboratories in the world and perform approximately 1.500 surgical sleep medicine procedures per year. The complete surgical and sleep medicine know-how of the authors, as well as the experience of numerous international courses on sleep surgery, have been incorporated into this volume. It is therefore the fundamental textbook for sleep medicine surgeons.



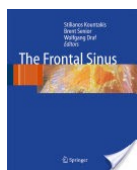
KAZUNARI T.; KAZUNORI K.; TAKURO N. (ed.). *Non-viral gene therapy: gene design and delivery*. Tokyo: Springer Tokyo, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



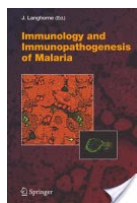
KIND, P.; BROOKS, R.; RABIN, R. (ed.). *EQ-5D concepts and methods: a developmental history*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

Science today makes progress through the imaginative harvesting of knowledge generated by the many, rather than as the result of the isolated endeavours of the lone researcher. Innovations in the physical sciences from the development of nuclear technologies to the laser, have involved research teams working collectively. Collaboration is the rule rather than the exception. In the social sciences this model is all but reversed. Here it is not uncommon to encounter the solitary enthusiast, relishing an independence of spirit and pursuing their own private research agenda. All the more surprising then that a group of researchers from several different disciplines, should have come together in the late 1980s with nothing more substantial on the agenda than that they share their thoughts on the topic of measuring the value of health, or more specifically, on the way that the value of health might vary across different countries. Few scientific enterprises can have begun as cautiously or uncertainly. Few can have developed a cohesion and dynamism that lasted decades and continues to drive ahead after long years of scientific endeavour. Such is the good fortune that befell those of us who came together to form what was later to be known as the Euro-QoL Group. The Group's creation is principally due to the shared professional association of its members with one man, an economist by training and a visionary academic by inclination and temperament - Alan Williams.



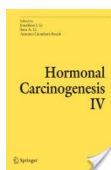
KOUNTAKIS, S. E.; SENIOR, B. A.; DRAFF, W. (ed.). *The frontal sinus*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Addressing disease of the frontal sinus successfully remains, perhaps, one of the most technically challenging issues encountered by otolaryngologists. The intricate anatomy, combined with a narrow aperture and relatively acute angle of approach, leads to complexity not encountered elsewhere in surgery of the sinuses. This comprehensive volume with contributions by over 30 of the world's leading rhinologists will help to shed light on this difficult topic. Thorough discussions of anatomy and pathophysiology of a variety of frontal sinus diseases provide a background for in-depth chapters on aspects of both medical and surgical management. A variety of surgical approaches are discussed, including the latest endoscopic techniques, as well as more traditional open and microscopic approaches. Heavily illustrated, this volume will be a "must have" for the rhinologist managing disease in the frontal sinus.



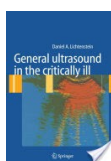
LANGHORNE, J. (ed.). *Immunology and immunopathogenesis of malaria*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Malaria is still a major global health problem, killing more than 1 million people every year. Almost all of these deaths are caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, one of the four species of malaria parasites infecting humans. This high burden of mortality falls heavily on Sub-Saharan Africa, where over 90% of these deaths are thought to occur, and 5% of children die before the age of 5 years. The death toll from malaria is still growing, with malaria-specific mortality in young African children estimated to have doubled during the last twenty years. This increase has been associated with drug resistance of the parasite, spread of insecticide resistant mosquitoes, poverty, social and political upheaval, and lack of effective vaccines. This collection of reviews addresses many of these important issues of malarial immunity and immunopathology. They are of interest not only to malariologists, but hopefully also to the broader immunological community. Strong interactions with, and feedback from immunologists working in other infectious diseases and in basic immunology will help us to move the field of malaria immunology and therapeutic intervention forward more quickly.



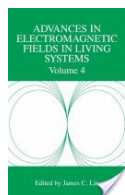
LI, J. J.; LI, S. A.; LLOMBART-BOSCH, A. (ed.). *Hormonal carcinogenesis IV*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Uniquely, hormonal carcinogenesis IV, integrates salient aspects of hormone-related cancers of interest to epidemiologists, basic researchers, and clinicians. The most recent advances in the major hormone-related cancers are presented by leaders of their specialty. The chapters in this volume deal with the causation, dependence, and resistance of endocrine-related cancers with particular emphasis on the most common neoplasms occurring in men and woman world wide, such as breast, prostate, uterine, and ovarian cancers.



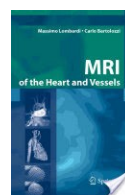
LICHTENSTEIN, D. *General ultrasound in the critically ill*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

General ultrasound in the critically ill describes a bedside tool destined for use by the intensivist and any physician involved in emergencies. It specifically deals with findings of immediate clinical relevance throughout the body. New emergency applications of ultrasound in the abdomen, the vessels, the head and the heart are considered. The major topic, the lung, is extensively discussed. Interventional ultrasound forms part of nearly every chapter. Flow charts simplify daily concerns: acute dyspnea, shock, unexplained fever, etc. The strong points and pitfalls of ultrasound are reviewed. Technical notes are mingled with general considerations. Benefiting from the extensive experience of an intensivist intimately familiar with ultrasound, this book accurately answers most daily problems arising in the critically ill. It offers not only an exhaustive atlas but also a permanent aid to the therapeutic decision. All in all, General ultrasound in the critically ill provides a key for practicing a kind of visual medicine. Since 1990 Daniel Lichtenstein has been an intensivist in a medical ICU which already occupied a pioneering place in echocardiography. He has from the beginning devoted his efforts to the development of general ultrasound. He regularly publishes studies on lung ultrasound, his main topic, in the international literature.



LIN, J. C. (ed.). *Advances in electromagnetic fields in living systems*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Advances in electromagnetic fields in living systems, published by Springer since 1994, presents state-of-the-art discussions in electromagnetism that influence the activities of living organisms. This focus affirms Springer's commitment to publish important reviews to add to the scientific and professional literature significant research larger in scope than journal articles. *Advances in Electromagnetic Fields in Living Systems*, Volume 4 begins with fetal magnetocardiography (fMCG), a noninvasive method of detecting components of the magnetic field produced by the electrical activity of the fetal heart. fMCG is experiencing steady growth, and is expected to gain influence in diagnosing certain congenital fetal heart defects while at the same time providing optimal care for patients. fMCG provides a distinct signal, free of maternal cardiac interference, which can be detected throughout the last half of pregnancy. Other key topics: noninvasive biomedical application of non-ionizing electromagnetic energy; microwave thermoelastic imaging uses microwave-pulse-induced thermoelastic pressure waves to form planar or tomographic images; mechanisms of light-tissue interaction in the near infrared region and different types of instruments used for diffuse optical imaging; advances in reliable laser diodes and optical telemetry; ELF magnetic-field exposure and the pain system; cyclotron resonance in enhancing the sensitivity of biological systems to magnetic fields. *Advances in electromagnetic fields in living systems* will be essential reading for all academics, bench scientists, and industry professionals wishing to take advantage of the latest and greatest in this continuously emerging field.



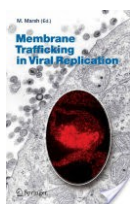
LOMBARDI, M. *MRI of the heart and vessels*. Milano: Springer Milan, 2005.

In recent years magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has enriched the technological potential available for the characterization of cardiovascular pathologies, adding substantial advantages to other non-invasive techniques. This technique, which is intrinsically digital and has reduced operator dependency, allows the performance of image analysis in a quantitative and reproducible manner. The use of non-ionizing energy with the consequent absence of an environmental impact and of operator and patient biohazards makes MRI a winning technique when evaluating the risk – benefit ratio in comparison to other imaging methods. In virtue of its added diagnostic value and inherent refinements that allow construction of two- and three-dimensional images, MRI is gaining a primary role in the histopathological and physiopathological understanding of a large number of pathologies concerning the heart and vessels. This text is addressed both to MRI operators seeking specific technical information and to clinicians who wish to have a better understanding of the diagnostic and management advantages that MRI



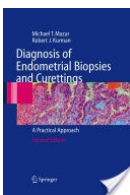
MAROLDI, R.; NICOLAI, P. (ed.). *Imaging in the treatment planning for sinonasal diseases*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

This book provides both basic and advanced information on the clinical presentation, imaging findings and treatment of sinonasal diseases. For each specific disease, the rationale underlying the treatment strategy is discussed and the imaging findings critical to the decision-making process are identified. This is an original approach and reflects the constant team effort at the editors' institute over the past 15 years to integrate clinical and radiological information with the aim of establishing the most appropriate treatment. Special emphasis is placed on the identification of clinical and imaging data that allow selection of an endonasal or an external approach in surgical candidates. The value of planning an integrated endoscopic and radiological follow-up in the different diseases is also thoroughly reviewed. Through the correlation of imaging with endoscopic or clinical findings, this book will enable radiologists to familiarise themselves with the "otorhinolaryngological world" and clinicians to understand more fully the significance of specific radiological findings. It will serve as an invaluable guide to the selection of imaging techniques.



MARSH, M. (ed.). *Membrane trafficking in viral replication*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The ability of viruses to exploit cellular functions for their own ends makes them highly effective pathogens and exquisite experimental tools. Work with viruses underpins much of our current understanding of molecular cell biology and related fields. Each of the eight chapters in this volume deals with a specific aspect of viral interactions with cellular membranes. These include chapters on viral entry, viral membrane fusion, viral membrane protein synthesis and transport, viral replication, viral interactions with cytoskeletal systems and the nucleus, the trafficking of viral membrane proteins and viral perturbation of host cell protein trafficking. These chapters should provide both an overview of cellular membrane trafficking mechanisms and viral interactions with these systems, as well as reviews of the current state of each of the fields.



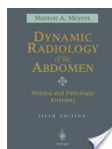
MAZUR, M. T. *Diagnosis of endometrial biopsies and curettings: a practical approach*. 2nd. ed. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

ogic diagnosis from the diverse array of tissue received in the surgical pathology laboratory with an emphasis on differential diagnosis. More than 220 illustrations complement the text, with 70 of them in full color throughout. Each chapter includes a section on "Clinical Queries and Reporting", which summarizes the features that must be discussed in the final pathology report. The authors are two prominent gynecologic pathologists, and this book is derived from their long-running Short Course presented at the International Academy of Pathology. From rave reviews of the first edition: "This delightful and well written monograph stresses the practical aspects and common problems in endometrial biopsy interpretation. The preface states that this dissertation focuses on often subtle microscopic findings ignored by most standard texts but often present pathologists with significant challenges in daily practice. Substantially, the authors succeed in their goal." Int J Gyn Path.



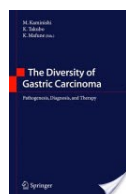
MEULEN, RUUD... [et al.] (ed.). *Evidence-based practice in medicine and health care: a discussion of the ethical issues*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Evidence-based medicine (EBM) is feared to become a kind of cook-book medicine that has nothing to do with the traditional skills and ethics. This volume shows the contribution EBM makes and might make to medical practice and health policy. It describes as many viewpoints as possible with a focus on the ethical issues that are at stake in this process. It shows how EBM has developed from an internal medical issue to an instrument for health policy. It is the outcome of the european project "Ethical issues of evidence based practice in medicine and health care" and gives insight into the ethical background of the debate on the role of EBM in various areas of medicine, including clinical practice, medical education, medical research, health policy and medical sociology.



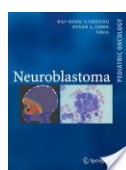
MEYERS, M. A. *Dynamic radiology of the abdomen: normal and pathologic anatomy*. 5th. ed New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

Meyers' Dynamic radiology of the abdomen, extensively revised and updated, is the classic text covering radiology of the abdomen as it relates to the progression of disease within an organ and from one organ to another. The book provides a systematic application of anatomic and dynamic principles to the practical understanding and diagnosis of intraabdominal disease. The full range of imaging modalities is addressed, from plain films and conventional contrast studies to CT, US, MRI and endoscopic ultrasonography. Highly selected, ample images including CT and MRI support the thoroughly descriptive text. Expanded references, citing both the classic and recent contributions, and a detailed cross-referenced index are presented. For radiologists, general surgeons, gastroenterologists, and others seeking insight into the clinical practice of radiology, this text continues to be the gold standard in the field.



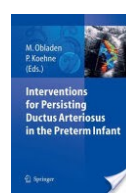
MICHIO K.; KAIYO T.; KEN-ICHI M. (ed.). *The diversity of gastric carcinoma: pathogenesis, diagnosis, and therapy*. Tokyo: Springer Tokyo, 2005.

Japan has long been a leader of research into the carcinogenesis, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of gastric carcinoma, which is still the second leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Distinguished experts in the field collaborated in creating this groundbreaking work, providing a comprehensive view of gastric cancer. This book encourages further development of gastric cancer research and its clinical application. Topics include all aspects of gastric carcinoma, such as the history of clinical and experimental gastric cancer research; updated issues of molecular and pathological research on gastric carcinogenesis; multidisciplinary methods in diagnosis, treatment, and chemotherapy; and perspectives in minimally invasive surgery. Color figures of histological specimens and other clinical features assist readers in readily understanding the textual descriptions, making this volume a valuable source for clinicians and researchers alike.



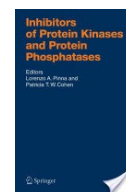
NAI-KONG V. C.; COHN, S. L. (ed.). *Neuroblastoma*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Neuroblastoma is a medical enigma. As a childhood neoplasm arising from neural crest cells, it is characterized by diverse clinical behaviors ranging from spontaneous remission to rapid tumor progression and death. Although clinical outcome can be predicted to a large extent by the stage of disease and the age at diagnosis, an in-depth understanding of its clinico-pathological behavior, now greatly aided by sophisticated molecular genetic profiling, will improve diagnostic precision and refine risk-based therapies. Comprehensive international efforts have advanced our understanding of tumor biology and improved the clinical management of children with neuroblastoma. This book reviews our current understanding of the genes and biological pathways that contribute to neuroblastoma pathogenesis, modern risk-based treatment approaches for these patients, and recent advances in biologically based therapy. It provides a concise up-to-date reference for practitioners, students, and researchers.



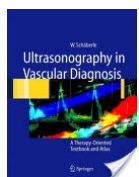
OBLADEN, M.; KOEHNE, P. (ed.). *Interventions for persisting ductus arteriosus in the preterm infant*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Over the past few years a remarkably rapid evolution in the professional level of neonatology and in the survival of immature infants has been witnessed. Persisting ductus arteriosus is common in this population and is associated with impaired longterm outcome. Many uncertainties exist concerning indication, approach, best time, and side effects of necessary measurements and interventions to avoid later neurodevelopmental handicaps of the survivors. Experts in neonatology and pediatric cardiology give their opinion in this book. We are sure it will help to define the level of evidence and to develop standards of intervention for persisting ductus arteriosus in Europe. Adequate dealing with the ductus will become a challenge for every perinatal center.



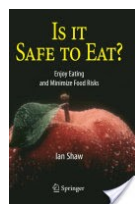
PINNA, L. A.; COHEN, P. T. W. (ed.). *Inhibitors of protein kinases and protein phosphatases*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The aims of this volume are to highlight the tremendous pharmacological potential of protein kinase and protein phosphatase inhibitors, to provide a thorough overview of the most remarkable achievements in the field and to illustrate how beneficial these studies can be for the advancement of both basic knowledge on biological regulation and deregulation and for the clinical treatment of a wide spectrum of diseases. This goal is attained by contributions of leader investigators in the field, who address the issue from different angles.



SCHÄBERLE, W. *Ultrasonography in vascular diagnosis: a therapy-oriented textbook and atlas*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

This comprehensive and up-to-date presentation of vascular ultrasound provides a detailed account of this diagnostic modality and the exciting expansion it has seen in recent years. The emphasis is on the clinical aspects that are relevant from the angiologist's and vascular surgeon's point of view. The main chapters are subdivided into a text section and an atlas section. The text part of each chapter gives an account of the respective vascular territory in terms of its sonoanatomy, the examination procedure and normal findings, the indications for diagnostic ultrasound, and the clinical impact of the ultrasound findings. The atlas constituting the second part of each chapter presents a compilation of pertinent case material to illustrate the typical ultrasound findings not only of the more common vascular diseases but also of rare conditions that are nevertheless significant for the vascular surgeon and angiologist. The ultrasound material is compared with the angiographic and intraoperative findings. This book is a benefit for beginners as well as for experienced sonographers.



SHAW, I. *Is it safe to eat?: enjoy eating and minimize food risks*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Does your perception of food risks closely mirror the real risks? The reality is not what you think it is! Nobody would expect to die of cyanide poisoning after eating an almond cake - but if you tell them there is cyanide in it, they might think at least twice about eating it. Do you know that you are spreading an aerosol of *Camphylobacter* bacteria around your kitchen and on other food that may lay around - and thus creating possibly life-threatening toxins - just by washing an oven-ready chicken from the supermarket before roasting it? The author, Ian Shaw, PhD, discusses all these and many other important problems and questions - ranging from GM food to natural toxins - in his easily understandable, passionate, yet authoritative and informative book. But in contrast to many other authors, Ian Shaw sets the risks of food, foodborne pathogens and food contaminants in the context of life's risks. Enjoyment of food and eating is a benefit that far outweighs the risks, at least if everybody is aware of those risks and uses measures to minimize them.



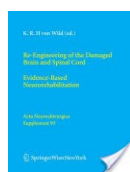
THOMAS, A. M. K.; BANERJEE, A. K.; BUSCH, U. (ed.). *Classic papers in modern diagnostic radiology*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

I am very pleased to have been asked to write the foreword to this book. The technical advances in diagnostic radiology in the last few decades have transformed clinical practice and have been nothing short of astonishing. The subject of diagnostic radiology is now very large and radiology departments are involved in all areas of modern patient care. The defining event in modern radiology, and arguably the most significant development in radiology since Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X-rays, was the invention of the CT scanner in the 1970s. The CT scanner introduced modern cross-sectional imaging and also digital imaging. We now have MRI and ultrasound and these techniques are replacing many traditional X-ray procedures. The developments in radiology have been the result of a fruitful interaction between the basic sciences, clinical medicine and the manufacturers. This can be seen by looking at the various sources of these publications. Change is produced by the interactions between the various disciplines. The editors have had a very difficult task in selecting the key discoveries and descriptions. The radiological literature is very large. Medical imaging continues to develop rapidly and these papers are the foundations of our current practice.



VERONESI, U. *European oncology leaders: the CancerFutures collection 2001-2004*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

CancerFutures was launched in 2001 with the aim of increasing knowledge about the complex world of cancer care through people and facts. Cover story and masterpiece are two key sections of the magazine that have featured in-depth interviews with some of Europe's most influential oncology leaders - people who have been pioneers of the art and science of oncology over the past 30 years. These interviews comprise a unique collection of stories that give insight into the many personal and professional challenges these leaders have faced in building their careers and pushing forward the boundaries of oncology practice. The European School of Oncology is pleased to launch the CancerFutures collection which will be of interest to all members of the European oncology community, both today and in the future. This collection acknowledges the tremendous contribution that these leaders have made to cancer care and pays tribute to their dedication and drive. It will provide encouragement for all those confronted with difficulties in building their careers, and will give some inspiration for future leaders.



WILD, K. R. H. (ed.). *Re-engineering of the damaged brain and spinal cord: evidence-based neurorehabilitation*. Vienna: Springer Vienna, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



WILSON, D. (ed.). *Paediatric musculoskeletal disease: with an emphasis on ultrasound*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Ultrasound is a technique particularly suited to the investigation of disorders in children. It is painless, safe and non-threatening. There are significant strengths and weaknesses of its use in the diagnosis of musculoskeletal disorders. This text describes the methods, findings and potential pitfalls of imaging where US is commonly used as the primary diagnostic method and where it is best as an adjunct to other imaging. The alternative imaging techniques including CT, MRI, scintigraphy and plain radiography are described in detail where appropriate. The reader of this book should obtain a working knowledge of the potential advantages of US whilst understanding when and where other forms of imaging are preferred. The authors have international reputations as researchers, clinicians and teachers in their field.



WINTERHAGER, E. (ed.). *Gap junctions in development and disease*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The main objective of *Gap junctions in development and disease* is to describe the molecular events that cause impairments in development and disease. Communication between cells via intercellular channels, so called gap junctions, appears to be essential for certain developmental processes and appropriate organ function. Starting with a comprehensive review of the various mouse and human genes encoding the channel-forming protein connexin, further chapters describe the most important connexin mutations that lead to diseases such as hereditary deafness and female infertility in humans. Erroneous signaling mediated via connexin-protein interactions, thought to be responsible for disfunction of organs such as heart, muscle, brain, skin, lens, placenta, and endocrine tissue in mice and men, is also addressed. Although the question why some of the mutations in gap-junction proteins lead to a specific phenotype remains to be answered, the reviews in this book give an intriguing outlook on the future direction of this research field.

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