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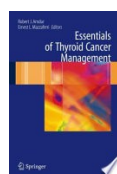
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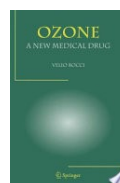
ALBERTS, D. S.; HESS, L. M. (ed.).
Fundamentals of cancer prevention. Berlin,
Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg,
2005.

An authoritative work that provides a detailed review of the current status of practice and research in cancer prevention and control – an essential reference guide and tool for primary care physicians, the research community and students. Written as a collaborative work by the faculty of the nationally-renowned cancer prevention and control program at the Arizona Cancer Center, this book harnesses the expertise of researchers, investigators and clinicians in cancer prevention and control, to provide insights into this field for the benefit of nonspecialists.



AMDUR, R. J.; MAZZAFERRI, E. L. (ed.).
Essentials of thyroid cancer management.
Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Much has changed in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid cancer over the past five years. *Essentials of thyroid cancer management* provides clinicians from all disciplines with the information they need to manage patients correctly. Each chapter focuses on a specific clinical situation with the major points explained using tables and figures. A teaching atlas is included for neck ultrasonography and the interpretation of whole body radioiodine scans. Examples of topics that are covered include: *Evaluation of a thyroid nodule *Total versus hemi thyroidectomy *Neck dissection for positive nodes *Thyroid remnant ablation with I-131 *Preparation for remnant ablation with recombinant human TSH *Follow-up with recombinant human TSH-stimulated Tg measurements *Testing for tumor persistence *Treatment of persistent disease *External beam radiotherapy *Management of distant metastases using recombinant human TSH *Using molecular markers of medullary carcinoma Series editor comments: "Benign and malignant tumors of the thyroid are relatively common lesions. The management of thyroid cancer is multi-disciplinary involving endocrinologists, surgeons, nuclear medicine physicians, and medical and radiation oncologists. This text provides a comprehensive review of current management issues by leading investigators in the field." Steven T. Rosen, M.D. series editor.



BOCCI, V. *Ozone: a new medical drug*.
Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

Oxygen-ozone therapy is a complementary approach less known than homeopathy and acupuncture because it has come of age only three decades ago. This book clarifies that, in the often nebulous field of natural medicine, the biological bases of ozone therapy are totally in line with classic biochemical, physiological and pharmacological knowledge. Ozone is an oxidising molecule, a sort of superactive oxygen, which, by reacting with blood components, generates a number of chemical messengers responsible for activating crucial biological functions such as oxygen delivery, immune activation, release of hormones and induction of antioxidant enzymes, which is an exceptional property for correcting the chronic oxidative stress present in atherosclerosis, diabetes, infections and cancer. Moreover ozone therapy, by inducing nitric oxide synthase, may mobilize endogenous stem cells, which will promote regeneration of ischaemic tissues. The description of these phenomena offers the first comprehensive picture for understanding how ozone works and why, when properly used as a real drug within the therapeutic range, not only does not procure adverse effects but yields a feeling of wellness. Half of the book describes the value of ozone therapy in several diseases, particularly cutaneous infections and vascular diseases where ozone really behaves as a "wonder" drug. The book has been written for clinical researchers, physicians and ozonetherapists but also for the layman or the patient interested in this therapy.



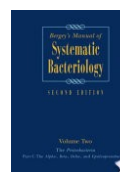
BODEY, B. *Molecular markers of brain tumor cells: implications for diagnosis, prognosis and anti-neoplastic biological therapy*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

Childhood brain tumors are a diverse group of diseases characterized by the abnormal growth of tissue contained within the skull. Other than leukemia and lymphoma, brain tumors are the most common type of neoplasms that occur in children. The leading cause of death from childhood neoplasms among persons up to 19 years is brain tumors. As such, this book is a review of the most recent molecular biological research concerning brain tumors with references and comparisons to a variety of neoplastic disorders. The book then uses this information to foreshadow the direction that future anti-neoplastic therapies will take. Because of the wide spectrum of the objectives of the book, any individual involved in cancer research will greatly benefit from the work. Histopathologists, neuropathologists, clinical and research oncologists, and medical students will find this book to be an invaluable resource as a reference guide. Patients and their families will also find the book useful as it offers a comprehensive update on new, non-classical therapeutic modality options and contains a detailed description and analysis of brain tumors. Such an endeavor has yet to be undertaken by any other book and may prove to be the most comprehensive book on brain tumors thus far.



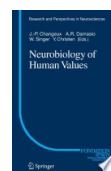
BOGDANOV, A. A.; LICHA, K. (ed.). *Molecular imaging: an essential tool in preclinical research, diagnostic imaging, and therapy*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The continuous progress in the understanding of molecular processes of disease formation and progression attributes an increasing importance to biomedical molecular imaging methods. The purpose of this workshop was to discuss and overview multiple applications and emerging technologies in the area of diagnostic imaging including its fundamental capabilities in preclinical research, the opportunities for medical care, and the options involving therapeutic concepts. The book provides the reader with state-of-the-art information on the different aspects of diagnostic imaging, illuminating new developments in molecular biology, imaging agents and molecular probe design, and therapeutic techniques.



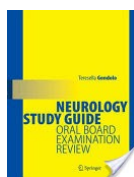
BRENNER, D. J.; KRIEG, N. R.; STALEY, J. T. (ed.). *Bergey's manual of systematic bacteriology: volume two, the proteobacteria part C the alpha-, beta-, delta-, and epsilonproteobacteria*. 2nd. ed. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Includes a description of the Alpha-, Beta-, Delta-, and epsilonproteobacteria (1256 pages, 512 figures, and 371 tables). This large taxa include many well known medically and environmentally important groups. Especially notable are acetobacter, agrobacterium, aquospirillum, brucella, burkholderia, caulobacter, desulfovibrio, gluconobacter, hyphomicrobium, leptothrix, myxococcus, neisseria, paracoccus, propionibacter, rhizobium, rickettsia, sphingomonas, thiobacillus, xanthobacter and 268 additional genera.



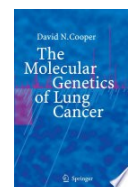
CHANGEUX, J... [et al.]. (ed.). *Neurobiology of human values*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Man has been pondering for centuries over the basis of his own ethical and aesthetic values. Until recent times, such issues were primarily fed by the thinking of philosophers, moralists and theologians, or by the findings of historians or sociologists relating to universality or variations in these values within various populations. Science has avoided this field of investigation within the confines of philosophy. Beyond the temptation to stay away from the field of knowledge science may also have felt itself unconcerned by the study of human values for a simple heuristic reason, namely the lack of tools allowing objective study. For the same reason, researchers tended to avoid the study of feelings or consciousness until, over the past two decades, this became a focus of interest for many neuroscientists. It is apparent that many questions linked to research in the field of neuroscience are now arising. The hope is that this book will help to formulate them more clearly rather than skirting them. The authors do not wish to launch a new moral philosophy, but simply to gather objective knowledge for reflection.



COMPANS, R. W... [et al.] (ed.). *CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cell: origin, function and therapeutic potential*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The vertebrate immune system defends the organism against invading pathogens while at the same time being self-tolerant to the body's own constituents thus preserving its integrity. Multiple mechanisms work in concert to ensure self-tolerance. Apart from purging the T cell repertoire from auto-reactive T cells via negative selection in the thymus dominant tolerance exerted by regulatory T cells plays a major role in tolerance imposition and maintenance. Among the various regulatory/suppressive cells hitherto described, CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells (Treg) and interleukin-10 producing T regulatory 1 (Tr1) cells have been studied in most detail and are the subject of most articles in this issue. Treg, also called "natural" regulatory T cells, will be traced from their intra-thymic origin to the site of their action in peripheral lymphoid organs and tissues. The repertoire of Treg is clearly biased towards recognition of self-antigens, thereby potentially preventing autoimmune diseases such as gastritis and oophoritis. Regulatory T cells, however also control infections, allergies and tolerance to transplanted tissues and this requires their induction in the periphery under conditions which are not yet fully understood. The concept of dominant tolerance, by far not novel, will offer new insights and hopefully tools for the successful treatment of autoimmune diseases, improved cancer immunotherapy and transplant survival. The fulfillment of these high expectations will, however, require their unambiguous identification and a better understanding of their mode of action.



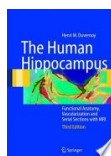
COOPER, D. N. *The molecular genetics of lung cancer*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality in western countries. It also provides an archetypal example of how inherited predisposing genetic variants may interact with an environmental influence (smoking) to modulate individual cancer risk. The molecular genetics of lung cancer describes how the new techniques, methods and approaches of molecular genetics are being used to unravel the complexities of the mechanisms underlying lung tumorigenesis by analysis at the DNA, RNA and protein levels with potentially important implications for tumour classification, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment as well as providing new insights into how lung tumours arise and how they progress to malignancy.



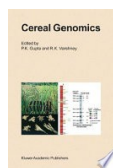
DANEK, A. (ed.). *Neuroacanthocytosis syndromes*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

Neuroacanthocytosis syndromes is the first comprehensive review of a field that has not yet received the attention it deserves. Affecting the brain as well as the circulating red cells, these multi-system disorders in the past had often been mistaken for Huntington's disease. Recent breakthroughs have now identified the molecular basis of several of these. This volume grew out of the first international scientific meeting ever devoted to neuroacanthocytosis and provides in-depth information about the state of the art. Its thirty chapters were written by the leading authorities in the field to cover the clinical as well as the basic science perspective, including not only molecular genetics but also experimental pharmacology and cell membrane biology, among others. The book vehemently poses the question of how the membrane deformation of circulating red blood cells relates to degeneration of nerve cells in the brain, the basal ganglia, in particular. It provides a wealth of data that will help to solve an intriguing puzzle and ease the suffering of those affected by one of the neuroacanthocytosis syndromes.



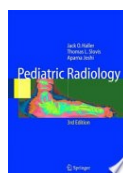
DUVERNOY, H. M. *The human hippocampus: functional anatomy, vascularization and serial sections with MRI*. 3rd. ed. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

This book offers a precise description of the anatomy of human hippocampus in view of neurosurgical progress and the wealth of medical imaging methods available. A survey of the current concepts explains the functions of the hippocampus and describes its external and internal vascularisation. Head sections and magnetic resonance images complete this comprehensive view of human hippocampal anatomy. It will be of interest to neuroscientists and, in particular, to neurosurgeons, neuroradiologists and neurologists.



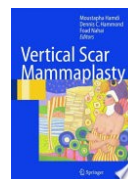
GUPTA, P. K.; VARSHNEY, R. K. (ed.). *Cereal genomics*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

Cereals make an important component of daily diet of a major section of human population, so that their survival mainly depends on the cereal grain production, which should match the burgeoning human population. Due to painstaking efforts of plant breeders and geneticists, at the global level, cereal production in the past witnessed a steady growth. However, the cereal production in the past has been achieved through the use of high yielding varieties, which have a heavy demand of inputs in the form of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides/pesticides, leading to environmental degradation. In view of this, while increasing cereal production, one also needs to keep in mind that agronomic practices used for realizing high productivity do not adversely affect the environment. Improvement in cereal production in the past was also achieved through the use of alien genetic variation available in the wild relatives of these cereals, so that conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources is another important area, which is currently receiving the attention of plant breeders. The work leading to increased cereal production in the past received strong support from basic research on understanding the cereal genomes, which need to be manipulated to yield more from low inputs without any adverse effects as above. Through these basic studies, it also became fairly apparent that the genomes of all cereals are related and were derived from the same lineage, million of years ago.



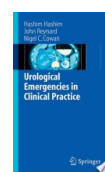
HALLER, J. O. *Pediatric radiology: an introduction for medical students, residents, and pediatric health care provider*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

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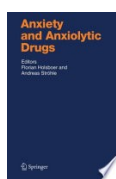
HAMDÍ, M.; HAMMOND, D. C.; NAHAI, F. (ed.). *Vertical scar mammoplasty*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Over the past decade vertical scar mammoplasty has gained wide popularity amongst surgeons and patients because it stands for minimal scars and long-lasting aesthetic results. The refinements and modifications of the technique achieved during the past decade and now collected in this book will facilitate the use of the technique and give each plastic surgeon the opportunity to adopt his or her own technique to obtain an optimal outcome. The step-by-step instructions and their high-quality illustrations will help improve results, lessen the number of complications and successfully manage any complications that do arise.

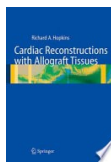


HASHIM, H. *Urological emergencies in clinical practice*. London: Springer London, 2005.

Urological emergencies in clinical practice summarizes adult and pediatric urological emergencies and their management, diagnosis and treatment, in a concise, relevant and readily available form. Signs and symptoms are listed and specific treatments explained. This is a simple yet practical guide to the management of urological emergencies with an emphasis on common urological emergencies seen in everyday practice. Any clinician without previous urological knowledge will be able to make an accurate diagnosis and have a treatment plan to follow. A user-friendly pocketbook, this is easy to refer to in an emergency situation. Each chapter is clearly marked, separated and organized into sections with heading of Signs, symptoms, diagnosis and management placed in a numbered fashion similar to an objective structured clinical examination. Some sections also have useful hints and tips. Covering the basics of treatment rather than going into depth, these small but very important aspects of care are usually not mentioned in "big" reference textbooks, yet form an important aspect in everyday life. Aimed at residents in urology, it will also be useful to accident and emergency doctors and primary care physicians.



HOLSBOER, F.; STRÖHLE, A. (ed.). *Anxiety and anxiolytic drugs*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.



HOPKINS, R. A. *Cardiac reconstructions with allograft tissues*. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

The present volume gives a comprehensive overview on the current state of basic and clinical research on anxiety and anxiolytic drugs. Using newly developed methods and techniques researchers are now beginning to understand the molecular mechanisms of anxiety, anxiety disorders and their treatment. In parallel, new drug targets have been generated and the first clinical studies with new compounds have been started. In 20 chapters written by numerous experts in the field comprehensive information on all relevant topics is provided.



HOLZ, F. G.; SPAIDE, R. F. (ed.). *Medical retina*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Although the treatment of retinal diseases remains one of the most challenging fields in ophthalmology, the standard of knowledge has improved substantially over the past few years. The insight into basic mechanisms of disease has been expanded and novel diagnostic and therapeutic strategies have been developed, bridging the gap between laboratory and clinical science. Internationally renowned experts present here a comprehensive review of the newest developments, including: - applications of optical coherence tomography - scanning laser ophthalmoscopy for fundus autofluorescence imaging - current and updated recommendations for photodynamic therapy in neovascular AMD - novel approaches including intravitreal injections of antiangiogenic substances this highly practical and clinically relevant volume will be of great value for all those involved with the treatment of retinal diseases such as age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, and chronic central serous chorioretinopathy.

Cryopreserved allograft tissues are now standard materials for the reconstructive cardiac surgeon. Since publication of the first edition ("Cardiac Reconstructions with Allograft Valves") in 1989, the field has progressed dramatically with increased clinical use of cardiovascular allograft tissues, with the development of new surgical techniques, and with advances in the understanding of the fundamentals of valve transplantation biology and cryopreservation. As a result, over two-thirds of the present volume represents new material. Fifty-six authors bring their expertise to thirteen comprehensive, lavishly illustrated sections which discuss the principles of the use of homograft valves, major clinical series of homograft valves for both left and right ventricular outflow tracts, cryopreserved allograft tissue for cardiac reconstruction, cell biology of heart valve leaflets, cryobiology of heart valve preservation, morphological, biochemical, and explant pathology studies of allograft heart valves, allograft valve banking, as well as detailed explanation of surgical techniques for valve and root methods for left and right ventricular outflow tract reconstructions, the Ross operation and variants, and complex reconstructions. A final section presents potential future directions for the field. Over 400 illustrations, created expressly for this book, depict the surgical techniques from the perspective of the surgeon standing at the operating table. All surgeons performing pediatric and/or adult valve replacements and reconstructive cardiac surgeries will benefit from the described methods. Cardiothoracic residents and cardiologists will also find the text useful. It will provide the surgeon with an enhanced understanding of the biological and material properties of allografts and increased familiarity with the range of surgical techniques applicable for the use of these valves, particularly in the successful management of challenging cardiac reconstructions.



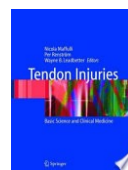
KOBAYASHI, K.; TSUCHIDA, E.; HORINOUCI, H. (ed.). *Artificial oxygen carrier: its front line*. Tokyo: Springer Tokyo, 2005.

This volume of the Keio University international symposia for life sciences and medicine contains the proceedings of the 13th symposium held under the sponsorship of the Keio University Medical Science Fund. The fund was established by the generous donation of the late Dr. Mitsunada Sakaguchi. The Keio University international symposia for life sciences and medicine constitute one of the core activities sponsored by the fund, of which the objective is to contribute to the international community by developing human resources, promoting scientific knowledge, and encouraging mutual exchange. Each year, the committee of the international symposia for life sciences and medicine selects the most significant symposium topics from applications received from the Keio medical community. The publication of the proceedings is intended to publicize and distribute the information arising from the lively discussions of the most exciting and current issues presented during the symposium. On behalf of the committee, I am most grateful to the late Dr. Sakaguchi, who made the series of symposia possible. We are also grateful to the prominent speakers for their contribution to this volume. In addition, we would like to acknowledge the efficient organizational work performed by the members of the program committee and the staff of the fund. Naoki Aikawa, M. D. , D. M. Sc. , F. A. C. S.



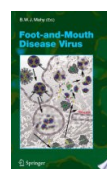
KOHNEN, T.; KOCH, D. D. (ed.). *Cataract and refractive surgery*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

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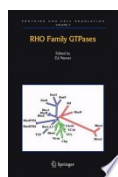
MAFFULLI, N.; RENSTRÖM, P.; LEADBETTER, W. B. (ed.). *Tendon injuries: basic science and clinical medicine*. London: Springer London, 2005.

Tendon ailments are a significant cause of morbidity among athletes of all levels and are increasing in prevalence. Their management is often empirical, and para-scientific, only looking at the biological aspects of tendon ailments. This book conveys a comprehensive and concise body of knowledge on the management of tendon problems in sportspeople with practical details of clinical protocols. Tendon injuries: basic science and clinical medicine is specifically dedicated to the clinical aspects of tendinopathy and provides the required knowledge and scientific basis for the sports medicine practitioner, orthopedic specialist and student facing upper and lower limb tendon ailments in athletes. A comprehensive review of tendon disorders is given and modern criteria of management outlined to form the basis of effective clinical management of this group of patients.



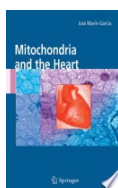
MAHY, B. W. J. (ed.). *Foot-and-mouth disease virus*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The chapters in this volume provide an account of the present knowledge and understanding of Foot and mouth disease virus pathogenesis and global epidemiology, the detailed structure of the virus itself and the properties of its RNA genome. Also considered are the immune response of the host and the state of the art in vaccine production, and the nature of virus evolution. It is clear that in all these areas there is still much more to learn about this fascinating virus. Because of its highly contagious nature research work on FMDV is restricted to a small number of laboratories worldwide that have adequate containment facilities. Despite this restriction, the recent progress in research on FMDV which is described in this volume has provided a remarkable level of understanding of this unique virus.



MANSER, E. (ed.). *Rho family GTPases*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2005.

Humans contain more than 20 rho type GTPases. This volume not only presents a detailed phylogenetic analysis of rho proteins, but also discusses the possible origins of the human members. Such an analysis of human rho GTPases has not previously been attempted. The book includes an overview of how rho GTPases become activated which is complemented by an extensive chapter by Darcera Owen and Helen Mott who unravel the beautiful molecular details given to us by the many structural studies of rho GTPases. The key areas currently being investigated in relation to these ubiquitous proteins are described for both in vitro and in vivo systems. These are presented in a format that ensures the reader can approach the topic with minimal background knowledge, while ultimately bringing the subject to the level of an expert. Timely and highly authoritative, this volume illuminates newer findings, particularly as they relate to rho proteins in vertebrate biology.



MARÍN-GARCÍA, J. (ed.). *Mitochondria and the heart*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

The function of the heart is highly dependent on oxidative energy that is generated in mitochondria. Defects in mitochondrial structure and function can be found in association with cardiovascular diseases. Mitochondria and the heart discusses the role that mitochondria plays in cardiovascular disease, including biogenesis and function of cardiac mitochondria during normal growth, development and aging. In addition, nonbioenergetic, biogenesis and degradation pathways are explored. Understanding these pathways and the effects that mitochondrial defects have in cardiac pathology is extremely important in establishing the diagnosis and treatment of mitochondrial-based cardiac diseases. José Marín-García is affiliated with The molecular cardiology and neuromuscular institute, Highland Park, New Jersey and the Department of Physiology & Biophysics, UMDNJ – Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Piscataway, New Jersey.



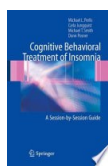
MÜLLER, U. R.; NICOLAU, D. V. *Microarray technology and its applications*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

The genomics revolution would not have been possible without the 'parallelisation' offered by microarray technology. This technological - and commercial - success has been since emulated by other applications areas, with a tremendous amplification of innovation. This book describes the fundamentals and latest developments in microarray technology, as well as its future directions. It presents detailed overviews of the different techniques of fabricating microarrays, of the chemistries and preparative steps involved, of the different types of microarrays, and of the instrumentation and optical issues involved.



OKITA, K. (ed.). *NASH and nutritional therapy*. Tokyo: Springer Tokyo, 2005.

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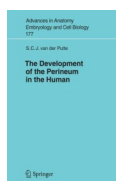
PERLIS, M. L. *Cognitive behavioral treatment of insomnia: a session-by-session guide*. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

Cognitive behavior therapy which has been adapted to treat so many problems, has also brought data-driven and data-yielding treatment to insomnia. Focusing on this evidence-based modality, cognitive behavioral treatment of insomnia is a much-needed treatment manual that provides clinicians with the why's and how's of this approach in concise and practical terms. This book, which is written as a reader-friendly guide, is intended for clinical trainees, non-insomnia sleep specialists, and for expert CBT clinicians from outside the sleep medicine field who wish to begin the process of learning to provide empirically validated CBT-I. The book is organized into seven parts: definition of insomnia; review of the conceptual; framework for treatment; overview of the components of therapy; session-by-session guide; dialogues; assessment and eligibility for CBT-I; and sample documentation. The organizing principles for the guide can best be expressed as two seemingly simple questions: "Who is appropriate for CBT-I?" "What does one need to know to set up a behavioral sleep medicine service?" The guide provides all that one needs to confidently answer these questions.



PICKARD, J. D... [et al.] (ed.). *Advances and technical standards in neurosurgery*. Vienna: Springer Vienna, 2005.

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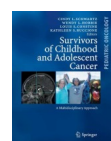
PUTTE, S. C. J. *The development of the perineum in the human: a comprehensive histological study with a special reference to the role of the stromal components*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

For over a century, the development of the perineum has received ample attention because of the striking complexity of its formation and malformation. In the prolonged disputes at this subject, normal and abnormal development became intricately interwoven and ideas about the normal process were often directed by the anomalies. The unexpected results from an investigation into hereditary congenital anorectal malformations of pig embryos demonstrated the weakness of such interpretations and constructions and underlined the need for a new inquiry into the normal development of the area in human embryos. They showed that although data from malformations may offer extra information about the normal development of the area, great care has to be taken in using that information for the reconstruction of its normal development which should be based first and foremost on the observation of the evolving microscopic anatomy of the region. To avoid the inconsistencies caused by fragmented research in the past, such an investigation should comprise the whole structure of the region from its incipience to birth. The present study offers such a survey. It contradicts current opinion on major developmental events and gives new insights into the origin of the urinary bladder, the subdivision of the cloaca, the transformation of the cloacal mantle into the erectile, fascial and muscular structures of the female and male perineum, and also corrects existing ideas about the formation of the vagina, urethra and vestibulum in the female and the urethra, penis and scrotum in the male. These new findings will be indispensable in unravelling the pathogenesis of challenging perineal malformations. (not yet copy edited, March 16, 2004).



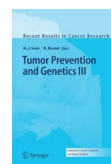
SAVAGNER, P. *Rise and fall of epithelial phenotype: concepts of epithelial-mesenchymal transition*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

Epithelial phenotype is a dynamic stage of differentiation that can be modulated during several physiological or pathological events. The rapid conversion to a mesenchymal-like phenotype is called an epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT). The rise and fall of epithelial phenotype is the first book to comprehensively introduce the concept of EMT. The first part of this volume describes main examples and models and explains their physiological relevance. These examples include hydra morphogenesis, gastrulation in mouse, drosophila and sea urchin, as well as neural crest cell migration and heart morphogenesis in vertebrates. Part two reviews in detail, specific EMT molecular pathways covering extracellular induction, transduction and transcription response and modulation of cell-cell adhesion structures. It emphasizes new specific pathways with potential medical applications. EMTs can also be linked to pathological events such as wound healing and cancer progression, as detailed in this section of the book.



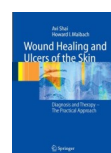
SCHWARTS, C. L... [et al.] (ed.). *Survivors of childhood and adolescent cancer: a multidisciplinary approach*. 2nd. ed. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.



SENN, H.; MORANT, R. (ed.). *Tumor prevention and genetics III*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.

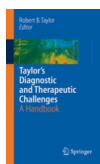


SHAI, A. *Wound healing and ulcers of the skin: diagnosis and therapy: the practical approach*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Não consta resumo.

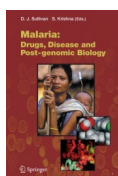


SMEITINK, J. A. M. *Oxidative phosphorylation in health and disease*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.



TAYLOR, R. B... [et al.] (ed.). *Taylor's diagnostic and therapeutic challenges: a handbook*. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2005.

Mitochondrial diseases are often hard to diagnose. From the time they were first researched without animal models, patients of mitochondrial diseases were of equal interest to both clinical and basic scientists. With the new research done, this book includes updates on the normal structure, function, and molecular biology of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, information on traditional diagnostical methodologies, and an overview of the diagnostic promise of new technologies. The hypermetabolism of Luft disease, although only seen twice, is also studied. There are critical reviews of symptoms and signs associated with syndromes, as well as updates on the genetic defects of either the mitochondrial or the nuclear genome responsible for many disorders.



SULLIVA, D. J.; KRISHNA, S. (ed.). *Malaria: drugs, disease and post-genomic biology*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

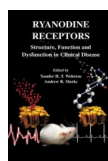
This volume brings some of the world's best investigators to describe recent advances in both the scientific and clinical aspects of malaria, and bridges between the two. The opening chapters discuss antimalarials and resistance to them in Africa and Asia. Then there are reviews of the different clinical manifestations of malaria, ranging from uncomplicated infections to severe disease and its complications. This section is followed by detailed reviews of what the new 'omics' offer to investigators of plasmodium biology and is completed by descriptions of advances in understanding the biology of plasmodium in the mosquito. If this volume attracts new students and provokes existing investigators to explore new directions, then it will have achieved much of what it has set out to do.

With a clinician's experienced eye, Robert B. Taylor, MD, has carefully chosen chapters from his widely trusted reference, *Family medicine: principles and practice*, sixth edition, that focus on selected problems that clinicians often find a challenge to diagnose or treat. Respected contributors share their wisdom and provide readers with a sense of direction as they consider care options. Chapters address the diagnosis of a variety of difficult diseases and disorders, such as diabetes mellitus, fatigue, and chronic pain. The etiology of conditions is also highlighted to help physicians select the most effective therapeutic courses of treatment. Management strategies for complicated problems, such as alcoholism and obesity, are examined as well. By covering some of medicine's most challenging clinical problems, this pocket-sized handbook is a convenient timesaving source. The text is invaluable for family physicians and other clinicians who provide primary care, including general internists, general pediatricians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants.

TORTORI-DONATI, P. *Pediatric neuroradiology: brain*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

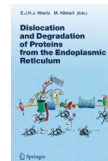
Pediatric
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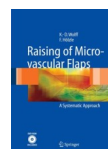
WEHRENS, X. H. T.; MARKS, A. R. (ed.). *Ryanodine receptors: structure, function and dysfunction in clinical disease*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

In recent years, the ryanodine receptor has emerged as a new and very promising target for the treatment of several cardiovascular disorders, including cardiac arrhythmias and heart failure. This volume is the most current publication devoted to the major intracellular calcium-release channel, the ryanodine receptor. "In this series of brief but informative chapters, the contributions progress from the basic gene family and primary structure, through its 3D structure so far, to its regulation and physiology." David E. Clapham, MD, PhD professor of neurobiology and pediatrics Harvard Medical School Dr. Xander H.T. Wehrens received his M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from Maastricht University in the Netherlands. His research has mainly concentrated on molecular mechanisms of cardiac arrhythmias, in particular in the setting of inherited arrhythmogenic syndromes and congestive heart failure. This work has led to the development of novel anti-arrhythmic therapies. He is currently a research scientist in the Department of Physiology and Cellular Biophysics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Dr. Andrew R. Marks is the chair and professor of the Department of Physiology and Cellular Biophysics at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Marks' research has focused on understanding how macromolecular signaling complexes regulate ion channel function in muscle and non-muscle systems, and on the regulation of vascular smooth muscle proliferation and migration. His work has contributed new understandings of fundamental mechanisms that regulate muscle contraction that have led to the discovery of molecular defects that contribute to heart failure and fatal cardiac arrhythmias.



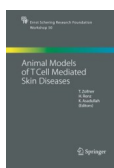
WIERTZ, E.; KIKKERT, M. (ed.). *Dislocation and degradation of proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum*. Boston, MA: Springer US, 2005.

The present volume of Current topics in microbiology and immunology contains seven chapters that illuminate various aspects of a protein's genesis and terminal fate in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). This area is of immediate medical relevance and has blossomed, to no small extent, because of the study of molecules central to the function of the immune system [immunoglobulins, T cell receptors, major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-encoded products]. Similarly, the clever strategies used by bacteria or viruses to gain a foothold in the host and ensure their continued survival have uncovered altogether new cell biological principles. It is therefore fitting that a special volume be devoted to the interplay between pathways of protein degradation in the ER and a wide variety of pathogens. The concept of quality control emerged with the appreciation that, in the case of multimeric glycoproteins, any unpaired glycoprotein subunit had great difficulties leaving its site of synthesis—the ER—and was destroyed instead. Free immunoglobulin heavy chains were probably the earliest documented example of this kind, and were long known to cause pathology when their accumulation went unchecked. Increased knowledge of the biosynthetic pathways of glycoproteins allowed the identification of the ER as an important site where such quality control decisions were made. The T cell receptor for antigen, long considered the paradigm of this mode of degradation, led the way in these early explorations.



WOLFF, K. *Raising of microvascular flaps: a systematic approach*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Raising of microvascular flaps provides all those dealing with microsurgical tissue transfer, i.e. plastic surgeons, ENT surgeons, trauma surgeons, and oral and maxillofacial surgeons with all they need to know in their daily practice. The systematic approach of this operative manual is based on photographs of perfect quality showing cadaver preparations alongside with explanatory colour drawings to even enhance the understanding of the anatomy through 3D perspectives and by also showing structures that are hidden in preparation. A clear didactic structure and perfect artwork supply the surgeon with invaluable guidelines for his daily work. Focusing on comprehensive, precise and teaching information, this text atlas is highly instructive.



ZOLLNER, T.; RENZ, H. ASADULLAH, K. (ed.). *Animal models of T cell-mediated skin diseases*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Pharmaceutical companies are spending increasing amounts of money on drug discovery and development. Nevertheless, attrition rates in clinical development are still very high, and up to 90% of new compounds fail in clinical phase I - III trials, which is partially due to lack of clinical efficacy. This indicates a strong need for highly predictive in vitro and in vivo models. The "50th international workshop of the Ernst Schering Research Foundation" focussed on "Animal models of T cell-mediated skin diseases". Such animal models should have impact not only on inflammatory dermatoses but also on other inflammatory disorders due to their model character. The current volume summarises recent advances in animal research that are important for anti-inflammatory drug discovery.

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