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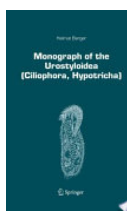


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BERGER, H. *Monograph of the urostyloidea (Ciliophora, Hypotricha)*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

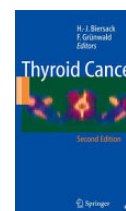
Não consta resumo.



BETTA, M. *The moral, social, and commercial imperatives of genetic testing and screening the Australian case*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

This is a dynamic book that successfully combines global and local thinking with regard to an emerging technology that will contribute to the expansion of proteomics and pharmacogenomics, the science of tailored healthcare and treatments. Genetic testing and screening will change the way people understand health, diagnostic knowledge, illness but also crime, databases and private information, paternity, and self-knowledge. In addition to giving individuals the opportunity to think differently about their well-being, it installs a new taxonomy in terms of illness, because its probabilistic effects will introduce a new narrative in the health discourse of 21st century society. While in the past people could be classified as being healthy or sick, now, through genetic testing and screening, adults can be classified as being healthy,

predisposed to an illness, probably at risk, at risk, or carriers of certain risks. The effects of this taxonomy do not remain confined to the individual who is tested but extends to an entire family, as genetic knowledge is family knowledge. But the technology of genetic testing and screening installs a second dramatic register in the prenatal phase when cells and embryos are tested and subsequently altered in order to hit targets of perfection. However, this technology can also be seen as a strategy for the acquisition of new knowledge about oneself, as it instigates a different attitude towards ourselves in a scenario in which the notion of life as a singular noun is seriously questioned by cultural practices that make it necessary to speak of forms of life. The complexity of the Self resulting from this epistemological shift evoke the ancient Greco-roman practices of the care of the self leading to self-knowledge. Genetic testing and screening could therefore be understood as a form of self-quest, and attempt to discover what we are beyond our wishes and desires - beyond what we would like to be.



BIERSACK, H. J. *Thyroid cancer*. 2nd ed. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2005.

One of the main reasons for publishing this second edition of "Thyroid Cancer" is the fact that the first edition has sold out. Furthermore, during the 4 years following the publication of the first edition in 2001, some progress, mainly in the basic sciences (molecular biology), has been made. The most prominent change in the clinical sciences has been the new classification of thyroid cancer, especially with relation to T1-T3 tumors. Now, tumors with a diameter of up to 2 cm are still classified T1. This new UICC classification (6th edition) follows the classification of the American Society of Pathology. These changes require a modification of the old guidelines. According to the Hinderer classification (1988) tumors with a diameter below 1 cm were classified as "papillary microcarcinoma of the thyroid". Only in those tumors was total or nearly total thyroidectomy deemed unnecessary and I-131 therapy not a prerequisite for treatment. The majority of the chapters has been updated including references to many new publications. Two new chapters, on I-124 PET and dosimetry, have been added. We strongly feel that this second edition of "Thyroid Cancer" is again a state-of-the-art overview of the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid cancer.

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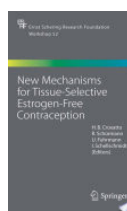


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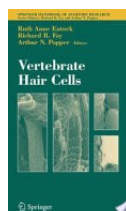
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CROXATTO, H. B. *New mechanisms for tissue-selective estrogen-free contraception.* Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2005.

Combined oral contraceptives are the most convenient and accepted method of hormonal contraception. Nevertheless, the medical community and consumers constantly demand innovation, additional benefits during use and lower hormonal load despite the high safety profile of available products. At the Ernst Schering Research Foundation workshop 52, new perspectives and mechanisms for tissue-selective, estrogen-free contraception were discussed. The aim of the workshop was to bring together experts in the field of molecular and pharmacodynamic action of progestins with clinicians and medical experts to discuss potential medical endpoints, physiological reactions and (bio)marker useful describing the tissue selectivity and the contraceptive action of new progestins in different target organs. A major factor for successful realization of these new concepts is a deeper understanding of local pharmacological responses to progestins in general and to new progestins in particular.



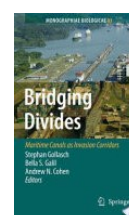
EATOCK, R. A. *Vertebrate hair cells.* New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Vertebrate hair cells' provides a current overview of the mechanosensory receptor cells of the vertebrate inner ear. Each chapter is written by experimentalists active in exploring a particular aspect of hair cell function, including development, mechanoelectrical transduction, and synaptic transmission. Hair cell research has entered an exciting phase in which the convergence of molecular/genetic and biophysical methods is stimulating a rapid expansion in our understanding of function. The intended audience ranges from senior undergraduates to scientists in the field of hair cell research. Ruth Anne Eatock is professor in the Department of Otolaryngology at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas. Richard R. Fay is director of the Parmlly Hearing Institute and Professor of Psychology at Loyola University of Chicago. Arthur N. Popper is professor in the Department of Biology and co-director of the Center for Comparative and Evolutionary Biology of Hearing at the University of Maryland, College Park.



FU, Z. F. *The world of rhabdoviruses.* Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2005.

In this volume the unique and common features of rhabdoviruses, particularly their morphological, molecular, and pathogenic characteristics, and their phylogenetic relationships are reviewed. Rhabdoviruses have a very wide host range and have been isolated from plants, insects, and almost from all vertebrates including fish and primates. The Rhabdoviridae family consists of six genera which have all been associated with diseases. While rhabdoviruses that are etiological agents of human diseases can cause serious public health problems, other members of this family that infect domestic livestock and agricultural plants can also cause enormous economic loss.



GOLLASCH, S.; GALIL, B. S. *Bridging divides maritime canals as invasion corridors.* Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Maritime canals dissolve natural barriers to the dispersal of marine organisms, thus providing novel opportunities for natural dispersal, as well as for shipping-mediated transport. The introduction of alien species has proved to be one of the most profound and damaging of anthropogenic deeds - with both ecological and economic costs. This book is the first to assess the impacts

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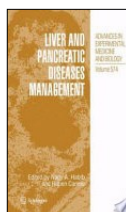
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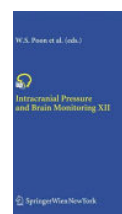
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of the world's three principal maritime canals – the Kiel, the Panama, the Suez – as invasion corridors for alien biota. These three canals differ in their hydrological regimes, the types of biotas they connect, and in their permeability to invasions. Dr. Stephan Gollasch was involved in the first European ship sampling programme on ballast water, tank sediments and ship hull fouling (1992-1996). His PhD is world-wide the first thesis based on ballast water sampling. In addition to laboratory and desk studies he spent more than 125 days at sea during several biological surveys and joint ships on their voyages through the Kiel and Suez Canals. Due to the international aspect of biological invasions Dr. Gollasch became a member of several international working groups: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES); International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the Baltic Marine Biologists (BMB). As an independent consultant he is today involved projects related to biological invasions (e.g. ballast water treatment, ship sampling, risk assessment). Recently he was involved in the development of risk assessments and ballast water management scenarios for the European Atlantic coast, north, Baltic, Caspian and Mediterranean seas. Dr. Bella Galil is a senior research scientist at the National Institute of Oceanography, Israel. Her main research interests are the anthropogenic changes occurring in the Levantine marine biota, and the impact of alien species on the Mediterranean ecosystem ...



HABIB, N. A. *Liver and pancreatic diseases management*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

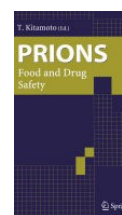
The aim of this book is to present a unique compilation of lectures given by international speakers at the Hammersmith Hospital during the recent meetings in hepato-pancreato-biliary and transplantation. New therapeutic approaches, advances in oncology and in diagnostic imaging, which reduce the need for invasive techniques and reach an improvement in survival and quality of life in cancer, are considered in this book. Modern literature has been reviewed with special reference to articles of general interest. In the clinical management of patients with liver, bile duct and pancreas diseases, it is important to assess the degree of disturbance and to diagnose the causative insult, and therefore clinical and laboratory methods of assessing each of these pathologies are of high interest. This version is an up-to-date account of diseases of the liver, biliary tract and pancreas, including transplantation, which we trust will be of value for surgeons, physicians and pathologists and also a reference book for medical students.



INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE AND BRAIN MONITORING (12th: 2004: Hong Kong, China); PON, W. S. *Intracranial pressure and*

brain monitoring XII. Wien, Áustria: Springer, 2005.

88 short papers originating from the 12th International symposium on intracranial pressure and brain monitoring held in August 2004 in Hong Kong present experimental as well as clinical research data on invasive and non-invasive intracranial pressure and brain biochemistry monitoring. The papers have undergone a peer-reviewing and are organized in nine sections: ICP management in head injury, neurochemical monitoring, intracranial hypertension, neuroimaging, hydrocephalus, clinical trials, experimental studies, brain compliance and biophysics.



KITAMOTO, T. *Prions food and drug safety*. Tokyo: Springer, 2005.

Prion diseases recently have attracted interest not only scientifically but also socially because of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) epidemic and the outbreak of variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) in the United Kingdom. In 2004, the International symposium of prion diseases for food and drug safety was held October 31 – November 2 in Sendai, Japan, where, 20 years earlier,

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arguments were first heard on whether the etiologic agent of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy was prions or scrapie-associated fibrils. This volume is a collection of current work on prion research that was presented at the 2004 symposium. Topics included range from basic research to clinical aspects of prion diseases, making the book a valuable resource for researchers and clinicians, and encouraging further developments by the next generation of researchers.



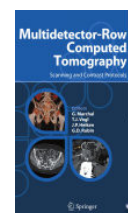
LATTANZIO, V.; SIMONETTI, G. *Mammography guide to interpreting, reporting and auditing mammographic images*: Re.Co.R.M. New York, NY: Springer, 2005.

Breast cancer screening by mammography has proved to be the only means of reducing mortality from this disease by as much as 30-50% worldwide. However, despite the widespread utilization of screening mammography and the constantly growing number of examinations performed every day, the interpretation of mammograms remains largely subjective and is not even always clear. The current terminology is still far from standardized and is often even inappropriate. This is partly because of a lack of complete knowledge of mammographic signs and how to report them in clear, correct language. The core of this book consists of high-quality images that clearly demonstrate normal breast features and pathologic abnormalities, thus providing essential visual support for radiologists interpreting mammograms.



LOWRY, S. F. *Learning surgery the surgery clerkship manual*. New York, NY: Springer, 2005.

A symptom-based version of the critically-acclaimed norton/surgery: basic science and clinical evidence, learning surgery provides a ready reference to those in third and fourth year residencies. Essential algorithms and case presentations meet with clerkship learning objectives as outlined by the Association of Surgical Education in their ASE manual. Two sections include Introduction to clinical surgery in the surgical clerkship setting and management of surgical diseases during the clerkship. Chapters include: stroke, hypertension, abdominal masses, head injuries, and burns. Written by leading clinicians and educators, both surgery residents and medical students will find Learning surgery indispensable in their rotations and clerkships. Surgeons who train residents will also find the text a valuable adjunct to their teaching.



MARCHAL, G. *Multidetector-row computed tomography scanning and contrast protocols*. Milano: Springer, 2005.

Multidetector-row computed tomography (MDCT) has advanced the approach to diagnostic assessment of many pathologies and now plays an integral role in imaging of both abdominal and cardiovascular diseases. The possibility to acquire diagnostic images with shorter scan duration, longer scan ranges, and/or thinner sections, MDCT has facilitated the opening of new horizons, such as interventional MDCT and functional imaging in stroke and oncology. In addition, advanced postprocessing techniques now permit high quality volumetric imaging in combination with maximum intensity projections, volume rendering, curved planar reformations and multiplanar reconstructions. This volume gathers contributions by internationally renowned specialists in the field who, through presenting their clinical experience, provide a thorough overview not only of MDCT and its practical applications, but also of workflow management in everyday clinical practice. Focussing on scanning and contrast protocols, the current advantages and disadvantages of non-enhanced vs. enhanced MDCT are discussed, along with insights into likely future developments. The volume represents an up-to-date source of technical and practically-oriented clinical information which should prove of great benefit to all who wish to improve or consolidate their knowledge and expertise in MDCT.

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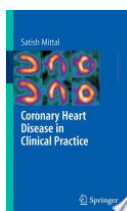


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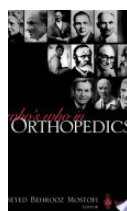
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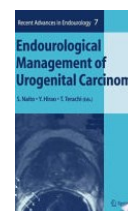
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MITTAL, S. *Coronary heart disease in clinical practice*. London: Springer, 2005.



MOSTOFI, S. B. *Who's who in orthopedics*. London: Springer, 2005.



NAITO, S. *Endourological management of urogenital carcinoma*. Tokyo: Springer, 2006.

Coronary heart disease in clinical practice is a concise and thorough reference for health professionals involved in the care and treatment of cardiac patients, both in primary care and hospital environment. The broad coverage of this book includes chapters on all aspects of modern coronary heart disease practice, including cardiac investigations, angina, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, arrhythmia, lipids, hypertension and diabetes. Aspects of risk modification, including nutrition, obesity, smoking and alcohol, are also outlined. The book contains carefully selected medical questions on hot topics and each is answered at length with the aid of illustrations and tables. It also highlights and summarizes the important aspects of the numerous current international guidelines and trials, making this a valuable timesaving reference tool incorporating the latest research in the field.

It is indeed a pleasure to prepare the foreword for this text, mainly because I am now a senior orthopedist who has known so many of the great orthopedists who are described in such great detail in this book. Some of the named physicians have been my very close personal friends, many have been my teachers, professors and colleagues. Indeed, these physicians through their contributions have made the field of orthopedic surgery what it is today worldwide. This is a wonderful source of information on the interesting lives and contributions of the individual surgeons. In addition, it can be read from front to back as a history of orthopedics. We are all indebted to S.B. Mostofi for this fascinating book. It is truly a text for everyone who has an interest in orthopedics, and surely should be read by orthopedic trainees, faculty members, and practicing orthopedists.

In the 6 years since the publication of the first volume of Recent advances in endourology by the Japanese Society of Endourology and ESWL, data on long-term oncological or functional outcomes have been collected in several related fields, and advances in surgical techniques and improved instrumentation have led to further development of such complex surgery as laparoscopic partial nephrectomy and radical prostatectomy. This seventh volume in the series focuses on the treatment of urogenital malignancies by endourological procedures, including laparoscopic surgery with robotic assistance. The standard procedures and their relatively long-term outcomes as well as new techniques have been clearly described with detailed references. This book provides a better understanding of the present status of endourological management for urogenital carcinoma and sets the stage for future improvements in both oncological and functional outcomes.

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NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Significance of Virus Diseases for Crop Biosecurity in a Developing European Community (2005):

Kiev, Ukraine); COOPER, J. I. *Virus diseases and crop biosecurity*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Biosecurity roughly means "safe life" and involves a variety of measures designed to prevent disease – causing agents from entering a region and there being spread. Food supplies are easy to disrupt and the provision of biosecurity at land-land borders is especially challenging if trade is to be maintained and when very few travellers are subjected to thorough inspection. Within the context of the NATO sponsored workshop that was held in Kiev, Ukraine during may 4–7, 2005, the pathogens were viruses that infect plants and the region encompassed developing states on the verge of acceding into the European Union. In publishing the papers presented at the workshop, we take this opportunity to thank the sponsors including particularly the NATO Science committee and also the contributors for making the discussions entertaining and beneficial. Under United Nations FAO auspices, the International Plant Protection Convention aimed to secure common and effective activities against pests and pathogens. Now, most countries party to that convention have laws and regulations in place to sustain agricultural production under natural

threat. National plant protection services exist to inspect growing crops and importations and to determine when and how introduced pathogens might be eradicated. The member states of the European Union, through their national and also the regional plant protection service (The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation)], advise national governments and develops specific protocols (identification, containment and eradication) that aim at managing pests and pathogens in ways that have minimal impact on trade.

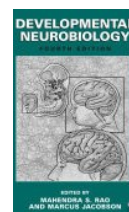


POSTGRADUATE

Course in Critical Care Medicine (19.: 2004: Trieste, Itália); GULLO, A. *Anaesthesia, pain, intensive care and emergency medicine A.P.I.C.E.: proceedings of the 19th postgraduate course in critical care medicine*, Trieste, Italy, november 12–15, 2004. Milano: Springer, 2005.

In modern medicine the most functional methodologies are taking an increasing importance in spreading informations, rendering it credible while at the same time using reliable data to focus interaction between basic science and clinical medicine. Critical care medicine embraces these needs and more than any other discipline thrives and develops thanks to interdisciplinary contact. APICE 2004 has been organised to provide precise answers to these issues. In

particular, considerable emphasis has been given to the reviews regarding the most important aspects, or the most significant clinical developments, in the sectors involving variety of functions: neurological, respiratory and cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, metabolism and perfusion; trauma infections, sepsis and organ failure; perioperative medicine and life support techniques; information technology dedicated to clinical medicine, but also as a means of information and education. The contributing authors are all part of leading research groups at the international level in the various sectors presented in the volume.



RAO, M. S. *Developmental neurobiology*. 4th ed. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic/Plenum, 2005.

Developmental neurobiology provides an up-to-date survey of the cellular events and the molecular contributors that contribute to the assembly of the vertebrate nervous system. The text will serve as a readily tractable source for advanced undergraduate neuroscience majors and beginning graduate students who will benefit from a single source to begin their study of a more detailed understanding of neural development. Each chapter is peppered with a sound mixture of historical context and descriptions from both the vertebrate-

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te and invertebrate literature that best illustrate specific aspects of development. The liberal use of simple diagrams and tables, which readily illustrate complex issues, is a welcome addition for instructor and student alike. While classic topics of neural development, including axial patterning, cell proliferation, migration, cell death and synapse formation are covered, of particular interest are subjects that oftentimes received superficial coverage in texts, including separate, detailed chapters on oligodendrocyte and astrocyte development, and developmental mechanisms that relate to the process of aging. Multi-authored texts are often tricky to assemble for consistency, but *Developmental neurobiology* succeeds in providing a sound introduction to the most exciting questions that neuroscientists will address experimentally for years to come. Pat Levitt, Ph.D., Director, Vanderbilt Kennedy Center for Research on Human Development, professor of pharmacology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN when the inaugural edition of *Developmental neurobiology* appeared in 1970, it was the first attempt to comprehensively assess our understanding of neuronal development since the publication of S.R. Detwiler's book *Neuroembryology* in 1936. Although progress had been made in the intervening 34 years, the author, Marcus Jacobson, was correct in noting that in 1970 "most aspects of neural ontogeny could be surveyed at a glance"...



SAVARY, S. *Plant disease epidemiology facing challenges of the 21st century*: under the aegis of an international plant disease epidemiology workshop held at Landernau, France, 10-15th april, 2005. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Plant disease epidemiology deals with diseases in plant populations. During the past century, it has become a vibrant field of science, achieving significant conceptual innovations with an important impact on the management of plant diseases. Plant disease epidemiology mobilises concepts and methods from ecology, genetics, environmental physics, botany, and mathematics. It deals with cultivated and non-cultivated plants in environments where human activities may have had an impact. Now, plant disease epidemiology faces important questions. Global climate is changing at a rapid rate: will it render plant diseases more, or less, harmful to man-made ecosystems? There is much debate on this issue, partly because climate has sometimes very large effects on the local environment of growing plant canopies, and because the physical micro-environment so strongly influences plant diseases and their consequences on ecosystem functioning and performance and the way they are managed. Plant disease epidemiologists have a strong scientific tradition in studying climate-pathogen-disease relationships. Biodiversity is also of global concern. The decline of global biodiversity that is currently taking place has been referred to as the sixth great extinction process our planet has experienced during its

history, but this time, it is man-made. Generations of plant pathologists, and especially, of plant disease epidemiologists, have been dealing with biodiversity. It is from this diversity that presumably the most potent instrument for disease management has been developed by plant pathologists: host plant resistance. Host plant diversity, and the disease resistance genes it harbours, can be deployed over time and space, according to epidemiological principles. Sustainable production and protection systems also need to be devised which could exploit scarcer resources sparingly, and if possible enhance the resource base ...



SCHÄFER, E. *Photomorphogenesis in plants and bacteria function and signal transduction mechanisms*. 3rd ed. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Plants as sessile organisms have evolved fascinating capacities to adapt to changes in their natural environment. Arguably, light is by far the most important and variable environmental factor. The quality, quantity, direction and duration of light is monitored by a series of photoreceptors covering spectral information from UVB to near infrared. The response of the plants to light is called photomorphogenesis and it is regulated by the concerted action of photoreceptors. The combined techniques of action spectroscopy and biochemistry allowed one of the important photoreceptors – phytochrome – to be identified in the middle of the last century.

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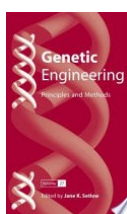
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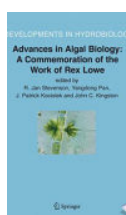
ry. An enormous number of physiological studies published in the last century describe the properties of phytochrome and its function and also the physiology of blue and UV-B photoreceptors, unidentified at the time. This knowledge was summarized in the advanced textbook "Photomorphogenesis in Plants" (Kendrick and Kronenberg, eds., 1986, 1994). With the advent of molecular biology, genetics and new molecular, cellular techniques, our knowledge in the field of photomorphogenesis has dramatically increased over the last 15 years.



SETLOW, J. K. *Genetic engineering principles and methods*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

Genetic engineering: principles and methods presents state-of-the-art discussions in modern genetics and genetic engineering. Recent volumes have covered gene therapy research, genetic mapping, plant science and technology, transport protein biochemistry, and viral vectors in gene therapy, among many other topics. Volume key features: genetic engineering: principles and methods, volume 27 contains discussions of contemporary and relevant topics in genetics, including: identification and analysis of microRNAs dormancy and the cell cycle long distance peptide and metal transport in plants signa-

ling in plant response to temperature and water stresses nutrient transport and metabolism in plants salt stress signaling and mechanisms of plant salt tolerance gene cloning and expression assisted folding and assembly of proteins this principles and methods approach to genetics and genetic engineering is essential reading for all academics, bench scientists, and industry professionals wishing to take advantage of the latest and greatest in this continuously emerging field. Jane K. Setlow, PhD. has championed the field of genetics for over 30 years, agreeing to edit Genetic engineering: principles & methods since its inception in 1979. An internationally recognized scientist with numerous publications, Dr. Setlow is the former Chairperson of the NIH Recombinant DNA Molecule Advisory Committee (RAC). Her lab can found at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York.



STEVENSON, R. J. *Advances in algal biology a commemoration of the work of Rex Lowe*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

Advances in algal biology: a commemoration of the work of rex lowe was written by students and colleagues of rex lowe to acknowledge his esteemed career that included exceptional contributions to research and teaching. Papers in the book cover a variety of topics in algal ecology, focusing on benthic algal ecology in freshwater ecosystems. The studies provide an unusual combination of small-scale experiments and large-

scale regional surveys that bridge both basic and applied ecology. Ecologists, limnologists, phycologists, and environmental scientists will find valuable contributions to the development and application of algal research.



STRAYER, S. M. *Handhelds in medicine a practical guide for clinicians*. New York, NY: Springer, 2005.

Handheld computers are emerging as the stethoscopes of the twenty-first century, and no clinician should be without! These small, easy-to-use devices are now powerful enough to help clinicians manage information and make medical decisions at the point of care. Here, Drs. Strayer, Reynolds and Ebell, practicing physicians and nationally recognized handheld computing experts, show you how to make the most of a handheld computer in your medical practice. This comprehensive how-to guide targets all levels of handheld computer users from novices to experts. It is designed with easy-to-understand hands-on exercises that walk readers through each new skill presented. For beginners, the first section is devoted to "getting to know your handheld," choosing or upgrading a handheld computer, and the basics of handheld operation. There's also a comprehensive chapter on downloading and installing software. Further sections delve into different types of medical and nonmedical software, Internet and evidence-based resources for

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medical handheld computing, and, finally, advanced topics such as designing custom software and going wireless. Even the most advanced user will find a lot to learn in this book. Tired of handwriting your prescriptions, searching for your peak flow slide rule or obstetrical wheel, or using index cards for billing while on rounds? You'll learn how to do all these things and more on your handheld, including patient record keeping, medical calculations, electronic prescribing, electronic billing, and database programming. Use of handheld computers in large practices and residencies is highlighted as well, and a chapter on teaching others to use handheld computers rounds out this definitive guide.



SUZUKI, K. *Plantation technology in tropical forest science*. Tokyo: Springer, 2006.

This book is intended to be a record of the Biotechnology-Assisted Re/Afforestation Project in the Asia-Pacific Region (BIO-REFOR) since 1992, conducted in cooperation with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). The purpose of the project is to promote exchanges of information of fundamental research on indigenous species in the Asia-Pacific Region in order to restore natural forests. The production, cultivation, and maintenance of forest tree species provide highly sustainable production systems that conserve soils, the

microenvironment, and biodiversity. The key technology for biomass production of forests is propagation via micropropagation or traditional propagation. However, there are many recalcitrant species among useful forest trees to be propagated in large numbers. Recent advances in mycorrhizal technology and in vitro culture have made it possible to commercially propagate useful trees for re/afforestation. In this book, comprehensive information is provided on propagation, mycorrhizal inoculation, and reforestation of economically and environmentally important forest trees, information that usually is available only in widely scattered resources. Here, we include a wide area of the ecology and physiology of dipterocarps as a general overview, and then cover propagation techniques, mycorrhizal symbiosis, man-made forests, and biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region.



VAN SAENE, H. K. F. *Infection control in the intensive care unit*. 2nd ed. Milano: Springer, 2005.

Infection control in the intensive care unit has been entirely rewritten in this second edition. All statements are justified by the best available evidence, avoiding unsubstantiated expert opinion. The book contains a new section dedicated to the microbiology of the critically ill, specifically, how to process and interpret surveillance cultures to distinguish the 'normal' from the 'abnormal' carrier state. There

with evidence-based infection control molecular techniques for outbreak analysis; clinical virology in neonatal, paediatric and adult intensive care; the six basic principles of the therapy of an infection; and the role of the pharmacist in infection control. Attention is given to special topics such as nutrition, gut mucosal protection and the control of antimicrobial resistance. The addition of enteral to parenteral antimicrobials contributes to the control of multi-resistant micro-organisms. This completely revised second edition is a 'must have' for anyone requiring in depth knowledge in the ever expanding field of infection control.



VERHEIJDE, J. L. *Managing care a shared responsibility*. Dordrecht: Springer, 2006.

The effective management of appropriate health care should be able to contain medical care costs and improve accessibility while addressing rationing concerns. However, managed care in the United States has not lived up to the expectations set for it. Managed care quickly gained popularity among employers and public policy makers as a mechanism for curbing the excessive growth of health care insurance costs. Nonetheless, since its introduction, the system of largely for-profit managed care has been the subject of much public and political debate. The change from a fee-for-service system toward a system in which the health-

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care insurance component is combined with the delivery of a broad range of integrated health care services for populations of plan enrollees that are financed prospectively from a limited budget has been widely criticized and has even been called repugnant. Instead of placing the blame on managed care organizations, however, we need to keep in mind that such organizations operate without societal agreement on critical issues such as a workable definition of health, an authoritative standard for defining the scope of entitlements, and on the distribution of labor between public and private sector entities. The health care system in the United States is also characterized by decentralization as well as the absence of a comprehensive health care planning or budgeting system, substantive access rules, and agreed-upon minimum health care benefit package. Therefore, managed care organizations only have limited responsibilities. The nonexistence of a shared, unifying paradigm of responsibility has been called the leading cause of the inability to manage health care appropriately. The stakeholders in health care operate on a set of widely varying interpretations of the notion of responsibility ...



VINCENT, J. *Intensive care medicine annual update 2006*. New York, NY: Springer, 2006.

The update compiles the most recent developments in experimental and clinical research and practice in one comprehensive reference book. The chapters are written by well recognized experts in the field of intensive care and emergency medicine. It is addressed to everyone involved in internal medicine, anesthesia, surgery, pediatrics, intensive care and emergency medicine.

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