

Geographical Epidemiology Of The Toxemias Of Pregnancy

*Geographical Epidemiology of the Toxemias of Pregnancy*Geographical Epidemiology of the Pregnancy ToxemiasCurrent Bibliography of EpidemiologyImmunology of Pregnancy 2013Bentham Science Publishers

Includes section "Books and reports."

American Journal of Public Health

American Book Publishing Record

Discovering Normality in Health and the Reproductive Body

Prevention of Embryonic, Fetal, and Perinatal Disease

News - National Library of Medicine

The science of nutrition has advanced beyond expectation since Antoine La voisier as early as the 18th century showed that oxygen was necessary to change nutrients in foods to compounds which would become a part of the human body. He was also the first to measure metabolism and to show that oxidation within the body produces heat and energy. In the two hundred years that have elapsed, the essentiality of nitrogen-containing nutrients and of proteins for growth and maintenance of tissue has been established; the ne cessity for carbohydrates and certain types of fat for health has been docu mented; vitamins necessary to prevent deficiency diseases have been identified and isolated; and the requirement of many mineral elements for health has been demonstrated. Further investigations have defined the role of these nutrients in metabolic processes and quantitated their requirements at various stages of development. Additional studies have involved their use in the possible prevention of, and therapy for, disease conditions.

Since a September, 1992, Nature article which read: " Can there be life without LIF? " , researchers now realize that the maternal immune system is both a foe (it can reject the conception) and a friend (immune cells and molecules are also necessary for successful pregnancy). Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF) when absent, prevents embryo implantation in rodents. From fecundation to parturition, immunity acts as a Janus, required but potentially dangerous. However, the complexity and the diversity of immunity in pregnancy deters many from entering the field. This book will try to give a complete overview of immunity from gametes till parturition, in brief, but with complete chapters and subsections, each written by specialists in the field. The importance of the topic relies not only on " the riddle of the fetal allograft " , which is per se fascinating, but on its consequences, linked to the development of IVF and in general, Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) / Medicine. Since the discovery that there would not be (mammalian) life without LIF, it has become clear that Immune Molecules, and in general, transient post mating inflammatory reactions are required for successful implantation. Disruptions of this process can lead to implantation failure / sterility. In later stages of pregnancy immunological cells, mostly of the innate immune system, control formation of local spiral arteries. Finally, a state of tolerance establishes itself, whose " break ' leads to immune abortion and the vascular bed is further transformed and enlarged, till delivery, and here again " immunological cytokines " do play a major role and can eventually cause immune mediated abortion. Failure of, not just, the cytokine and cell recognition mediated dialogue, but also the pre and peri-implantation " preparation of the uterus " , as stated, leads to sterility, early pregnancy loss and recurrent abortions. There is also an increasingly stronger argument to implicate immunology in pre-eclampsia. Further still, immunology is also implicated in the control of local infection, mother to child transmission of pathogens (notably, but not limited to, HIV). Finally, pregnancy is the only known physiological phenomenon where the once named " suppressor T cells, " re-emerge as " regulatory T cells " , and play a cardinal role. This E-book provides a complete compendium of gynecological immunology, spanning from fecundation to delivery. Topics also include the role of various cell types (such as T regs ad NK cells) in implantation and uterine changes as well as the genetic regulation of immunological processes. As such it will be of interest not only to fundamental and reproductive immunologists, but more importantly, clinicians in obstetrics and gynecology.

Cumulated Index Medicus

Nutrition and Growth

Hypertension in Pregnancy

Geographical Epidemiology of the Pregnancy Toxemias

Maternal-fetal Medicine

Co-published with the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN), this book is a comprehensive clinical resource for practicing perinatal nurses and an excellent staff educator's guide and textbook. It provides commonly accepted guidelines for practice and evidence-based care and includes algorithms to support decision-making. Numerous photographs complement the text and summary boxes highlight key points. Appendices provide patient care examples and practice guidelines. This edition has been extensively revised and updated. New features include more than 650 end-of-chapter review questions and answers and selected AWHONN protocols.

Despite being one of the world's biggest killers of women, heart disease is under-diagnosed, under-treated, and under-managed. Why? What is going wrong? Important and ground-breaking, Women and Heart Disease brings our attention to the inadequacies in both the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease in women.

Key features: * written by Nanette Wenger and Peter Collins, two of the worlds leading cardiologists * contributions from leaders in women's cardiac health * covers all aspects of cardiovascular disease, not just coronary artery disease * fully updated. Building on the success of the best-selling first edition, this is essential reading for all physicians with a particular interest in women and heart disease.

Current Catalog

Subject Catalog

Catalog of Copyright Entries

National Library of Medicine News

National Library of Medicine Current Catalog

Clinical Pharmacology in Obstetrics presents an extensive examination of drug usage in pregnancy. It discusses the principles behind the adverse effects of drugs on the fetus. It addresses studies in the drug treatment of heart disease in pregnancy. Some of the topics covered in the book are the examination of pharmacokinetics in pregnancy; analgesia intake of pregnant women; drug treatment of gastrointestinal disorders; antibiotics and antimicrobial chemotherapy; anemia and hematinics of pregnant women, use of cytotoxic drugs; and treatment of threatened and recurrent abortion. The definition and description of antihypertensive drugs, therapy for asthma, and tocolytic therapy for pretern labor are fully covered. An in-depth account of the prophylactic treatment of idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome is provided. The drug treatment of thyroid and adrenal disease are completely presented. A chapter is devoted to description and effect of perinatal drugs on new born baby. Another section focuses on the treatment of renal disease. The book can provide useful information to obstetricians, doctors, students, and researchers.

The potential contribution of antenatal care to health is enormous. However, if this potential is to be fully realised the content and organisation of that care must be more imaginatively conceived and realised and must take into account the uncomfortable paradox that antenatal care is a mixture of science and magic. This book faces that paradox, asking: 'what in antenatal care has been shown by proper scientific method to work?'; 'what is questionable dogma?'; 'what is magic?'; 'what should be done now?'. This volume is intended not only for those professionals giving the care and for the potential mothers reveiving it, but also for all those who influence decisions concerning the future of antenatal care, such as politicians, researchers and the public in general.

National Library of Medicine Programs and Services

Geographical Epidemiology of the Toxemias of Pregnancy

Library of Congress Catalogs

Annual cumulation

Perinatal Nursing

Few areas of clinical practice give rise to more unsubstantiated dogma than hypertension in pregnancy. In this tenth volume in the Handbook of Hypertension series, Dr. P.C. Rubin and his group of authors have presented in each chapter a clear and dispassionate review of the literature. Since in this instance hypertension is a complication of pregnancy, a proper review could only be obtained by breaking down traditional boundaries between disciplines. The contributors to this book are accordingly eclectic, their areas of interest ranging from physiology to epidemiology and from pathology to pediatrics. The book begins with a review of the physiological changes in normal pregnancy followed by a summary of clinical features of the various forms of hypertension which can complicate pregnancy. The next seven chapters deal with what can broadly be described as laboratory aspects of the subject and encompass the placental, renal and hemodynamic changes, the possible roles of prostanoids, the renin-angiotensin system and autonomic nervous system, and finally a review of animal models.

Beginning with 1953, entries for Motion pictures and filmstrips, Music and phonorecords form separate parts of the Library of Congress catalogue. Entries for Maps and atlases were issued separately 1953-1955.

Prevention of embryonic, fetal, and perinatal disease

1972: Title Index

The Hypertensive Disease of Pregnancy

Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ...

AJCN.

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

Pre-eclampsia

Women and Heart Disease

Use of Medical Literature

Demographic Characteristics and the Geographical Variability by Zip Code of Community Hospital Utilization in Michigan

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series