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Essentials of Human Disease Epigenetics in Human Disease Crowley's An Introduction to Human Disease An Introduction to Human Disease Viruses and Human Disease Glycoproteins and Human Disease Molecular Pathology Animal Models for the Study of Human Disease Combining Human Genetics and Causal Inference to Understand Human Disease and Development Human Diseases An Introduction to Human Disease Human Diseases Staphylococci in Human Disease Exercise Physiology Human Disease and Health Promotion Vitamin C in Human Health and Disease Signal Transduction and Human Disease Retrotransposons And Human Disease: L1 Retrotransposons As A Source Of Genetic Diversity ABC Transporters in Human Disease Precision Medicine and the Reinvention of Human Disease The Human Microbiota and Chronic Disease Bacteria and Human Disease Iron and Human Disease The Gut Microbiome Spontaneous Animal Models of Human Disease Protozoa and Human Disease Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells and Human Disease Animal Agents and Vectors of Human Disease TGF-? in Human Disease Superantigens Peroxisomes: Biogenesis, Function, and Role in Human Disease DNA Methylation and Complex Human Disease The Burdens of Disease From Gene to Therapy Bacterial Effectors as Drivers of Human Disease: Models, Methods, Mechanisms Biogenic Amines in Neurotransmission and Human Disease Essential Human Disease for Dentists Worms and Human Disease DNA Replication and Human Disease

Transforming growth factor-? (TGF-?) is a secreted polypeptide with multifunctional properties manifested during embryonic development, adult organ physiology, and pathobiology of major diseases, including cancer and fibrotic and cardiovascular diseases. The signaling pathway of TGF-? now is rather well understood. Continuing revelations in the mechanisms of action of TGF-? provide specific mechanistic examples of how human cells lose their controlled function and behave wrongly during the development of diverse diseases. Equally important, however, is the current promise of exploiting the TGF-? pathway in combating human disease. This book comprehensively covers major areas of human disease where the involvement of TGF-? is firmly established. Simultaneously, the book highlights major gaps in knowledge and the future directions of research that can benefit human medical science. The core set of diseases where TGF-? action is well documented and are included in the book are cancer and cardiovascular and fibrotic disorders. The central aim of the book is to stimulate young scientists to enter the prolific TGF-? field and find new solutions to the problems remaining in this area of study. For this purpose the book provides authoritative educational chapters that furnish a good introduction to the field for young doctoral students, postdocs, and clinical fellows. The book also serves as a valuable reference for the aficionados in the field, who can find accessible and well-illustrated material for their teaching and lecturing activities, via which the importance of TGF-? biology is disseminated to the world of science and to the public. This detailed volume presents a series of protocols that are representative of recent developments and improvements in induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells) and corresponding human disease models. Reflecting the latest technology for generating induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells) and their initial characterization, the book explores techniques invaluable both for studies of disease-specific cell types and for their potential applications in regenerative medicine. Written for the highly successful Methods in Molecular Biology series, chapters include introduction to their respective topics, lists of the necessary materials and reagents, step-by-step and readily reproducible laboratory protocols, as well as tips on troubleshooting and avoiding known pitfalls. Authoritative and practical, Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells and Human Disease: Methods and Protocols serves as a vital guide that is valuable for not only experts but also novices in the stem cell field. Diverse alterations of glycosylation occur in diseases such as cancer, metastasis, leukemia, inflammatory and other diseases. The glycosylation abnormalities found in disease are the result of complex rearrangements of the oligosaccharide assembly by glycosyltransferases. This volume reviews several mechanisms that may underly the extremely complex alterations in disease. Disease specific glycosylation may contribute to the disease process by altering cellular functions, or may be exploited therapeutically. Specific therapy may be aimed at correcting glycosylation abnormalities based on knowledge of the mechanisms leading to the disease phenotype and the three-dimensional interactions between carbohydrates and carbohydrate-binding molecules. The essential tools and methodologies for real-world patient education Human Disease and Health Promotion offers a comprehensive introduction to health advocacy and patient education in a real-world context. Covering the epidemiology and pathology of major communicable and non-communicable diseases, this book details up-to-date health promotion strategies and communication approaches designed to engage diverse populations. These methodologies can inform health promotion efforts. You'll learn how to partner with the patient to navigate healthcare systems and services and how to manage the relationship to avoid patient dependence and advocate burn-out. An extensive guide to common diseases includes details on mechanism, treatment, epidemiology, pathology, and attendant psychosocial implications, and prevention and control are emphasized to the degree that the patient has the capacity to obtain, process, and understand the information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions. Rich in examples, tools, and exercises, this text includes access to a downloadable workbook that provides additional exercises to reinforce concepts and build essential practical skills. Public health education and advocacy is an enormous undertaking with many variables. This book helps provides a real-world picture of the depth and breadth of the field, with clear guidance toward current theory and practice. Apply current health literacy theories and participatory patient education strategies Design, implement, and evaluate programs targeting various groups Analyze and apply new technologies in patient education and health advocacy Understand the mechanisms, treatments, and epidemiology of common diseases Nine out of ten adults may lack the skills needed to manage their health and prevent disease, and over half find it a challenge to self-manage chronic diseases and use health services appropriately. Human Disease and Health Promotion helps you develop your role as health educator and advocate so you can connect patients with the care and information they need. This book provides readers with a comprehensive overview of peroxisomes and their role in human diseases. It starts by describing the history of peroxisome research and then examines in detail the current understanding of the biogenesis and function of peroxisomes. It then focuses on peroxisomal disorders and the involvement of peroxisomes in cancer and age-related diseases, discussing in detail the use of model organisms to elucidate the pathogenesis of peroxisomal disorders and the physiological importance of peroxisomal proteins. Further, the book examines diagnostic and therapeutic strategies in peroxisomal disorders as well as significant recent advances. Lastly, it addresses various topics in peroxisome research, including the isolation of peroxisomes from mammalian tissues and cells, the structural biology of peroxisomal proteins, the lipidomics of peroxisomal disorders, the value of exome sequencing, and neuropsychological testing in X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy. Given its scope, the book is a valuable resource for postgraduate students and researchers in the life sciences and clinicians in the fields of internal medicine, pediatrics, and neurology. Covering general medicine and the implications of medical conditions for dental practice, this is a pocketbook for dental students and general dental practitioners. Animal Models for the Study of Human Disease identifies important animal models and assesses the advantages and disadvantages of each model for the study of human disease. The first section addresses how to locate resources, animal alternatives, animal ethics and related issues, much needed information for researchers across the biological sciences and biomedicine.The next sections of the work offers models for disease-oriented topics, including cardiac and pulmonary diseases, aging, infectious diseases, obesity, diabetes, neurological diseases, joint diseases, visual disorders, cancer, hypertension, genetic diseases, and diseases of abuse. Organized by disease orientation for ease of searchability Provides information on locating resources, animal alternatives and animal ethics Covers a broad range of animal models used in research for human disease This is a second edition of DNA Replication in Eukaryotic Cells, published in 1996. This up-to-date monograph provides a broad account of DNA replication and related functions such as DNA repair and protein phosphorylation, as well as a review of recent advances in understanding the complex gene and protein interactions that underpin this essential cellular function. The new edition not only summarizes the many advances in our understanding of DNA replication in eukaryotic cells that have occurred during the past decade, but also will stimulate thinking about the relationships between DNA replication, human disease, and targeted therapeutics. Iron and Human Disease is the first book to cover the three key aspects of human iron metabolism: the accumulation of iron in adults, iron as a limiting factor for tumor and infectious cell growth, and iron as a catalyst for oxygen free radical production. The book describes the hypotheses and findings related to the role of iron in cardiovascular disease (including reperfusion injury), cancer, aging, and autoimmune and neurodegenerative diseases. Other topics covered include the molecular biology and biochemistry of iron, the general principles governing iron balance, iron in the immune system and acute phase response, and new preventive and therapeutic strategies. Iron and Human Disease will be a useful reference for biomedical investigators, physicians, nutritionists, and public health officials. This second edition of the popular advanced student textbook (previously published as Worms and Disease: A Manual of Medical Helminthology) has been thoroughly updated and revised since it was first published in 1975. It is an authoritative handbook covering all human helminth infections with particular emphasis on diagnosis, treatment, clinical manifestations, pathogenesis, epidemiology and control. Practical guidelines are given for estimating the clinical and public significance of helminthiases, vital in areas where the majority of inhabitants are infected with many helminths but only a few are sick. Epigenetics is one of the fastest growing fields of sciences, illuminating studies of human diseases by looking beyond genetic make-up and acknowledging that outside factors play a role in gene expression. The goal of this volume is to highlight those diseases or conditions for which we have advanced knowledge of epigenetic factors such as cancer, autoimmune disorders and aging as well as those that are yielding exciting breakthroughs in epigenetics such as diabetes, neurobiological disorders and cardiovascular disease. Where applicable, attempts are made to not only detail the role of epigenetics in the etiology, progression, diagnosis and prognosis of these diseases, but also novel epigenetic approaches to the treatment of these diseases. Chapters are also presented on human imprinting disorders, respiratory diseases, infectious diseases and gynecological and reproductive diseases. Since epigenetics plays a major role in the aging process, advances in the epigenetics of aging are highly relevant to many age-related human diseases. Therefore, this volume closes with chapters on aging epigenetics and

breakthroughs that have been made to delay the aging process through epigenetic approaches. With its translational focus, this book will serve as valuable reference for both basic scientists and clinicians alike. Comprehensive coverage of fundamental and emergent science and clinical usage Side-by-side coverage of the basis of epigenetic diseases and their treatments Evaluation of recent epigenetic clinical breakthroughs Drawing on the expertise of experienced researchers in neurotransmission and catecholamines, this book provides a brief overview of the latest knowledge in the field. The book contains an introductory chapter that aims to explain the subsequent four chapters for researchers who are new to the field. This is the first text to examine the connection between virology and human disease. It is also the first book to integrate basic virology with pathophysiological conditions. By contrast, most virology textbooks focus on the molecular biology involved without adequate reference to physiology. Viruses and Human Disease is four-color throughout and contains clearly labeled figures and tables. Key Features *Provides a concise overview of animal viruses, emphasizing those causing diseases in humans; * Integrates discussion of molecular biology, epidemiology, and the history of human viruses; * Presents treatment of prions, gene therapy, and vaccine development; * Illustrated in color by an expert virologist; * Includes world maps depicting the current distribution of existing and newly emerging viruses Preceded by An introduction to human disease / Leonard V. Crowley. 9th ed. c2013. Mendelian randomization and related techniques allow researchers to use knowledge about genetic factors that contribute to a disease to predict whether other risk factors, such as environmental exposure, play a part. This volume examines how these approaches allow researchers to make causal inferences about modifiable exposures and how this can benefit public health. Topics covered in this essential volume include: - The Meaning of "Cause" in Genetics - Twins and Causal Inference: Leveraging Nature's Experiment - Mendelian Randomization: Concepts and Scope - Integrating Family-Based and Mendelian Randomization Designs - Computational Tools for Causal Inference in Genetics - Using Mendelian Randomization to Improve the Design of Randomized Trials This two-volume work gathers together the diverse information presently available on spontaneous animal models of human disease. In addition to providing a comprehensive review of existing models, the book presents many previous unpublished new models. The scope of this work is limited to spontaneous models. Neoplasia, infectious diseases including parasitism, and nutritionally induced or other types of experimental models have not been included. The sixteen parts of the book are alphabetically arranged according to organ system with over 230 authors contributing to the overall effort. In addition to many illustrations, the book features an extensive bibliography. The VitalBook e-book version of Protozoa and Human Disease is only available in the US and Canada at the present time. To purchase or rent please visit http://store.vitalsource.com/show/978-1-1367-3816-6. Protozoa and Human Disease is a textbook on medically important protozoa and the diseases they cause for advanced undergraduate students, graduate students, and professionals. It combines a taxonomic and medical approach and is therefore suitable for a parasitology, microbiology, medical, and public health readership. In addition to the basics such as morphological features, life cycles, and the clinical manifestations of the diseases, topics like the molecular and immunological basis of pathogenesis, metabolic pathways, specialized subcellular structures, ecology of disease transmission, antigenic variation, and molecular epidemiology are discussed for many of the protozoan pathogens. At the end of the book is an extensive glossary of molecular biology, immunology, and medical terms. KEY TOPICS: Life Cycles and Distribution. Morphology. Host-Parasite Interactions. Molecular and Immunological Basis of Pathogenesis. Transmission, Control, and Epidemiology. Drug Action and Resistance. Clinical Manifestation, Diagnosis and Treatment. This book presents the basic principles of human disease, organized by human organ system. It provides practical information for both health career and non-professional readers--unlike other books, which are generally too high level or specialized for this purpose. New to this edition are: new diagnostic tests and lab procedures; enhanced coverage in treatment and diagnostic sections in disorders to include common treatments and general pharm options; increased coverage of disease statistics, prevalencies, risk factors for diseases and conditions; addition of prevention and aging to Diseases at a Glance table at the end of each chapter; A new page will be added at the end of each chapter which walks the readers through the multimedia resources that are available for each chapter; and much more! In the last decades, the importance of gut microbiome has been linked to medical research on different diseases. Developments of other medical disciplines (human clinical pharmacology, clinical nutrition and dietetics, everyday medical treatments of antibiotics, changes in nutritional inhabits in different countries) also called attention to study the changes in the gut microbiome. This book contains five excellent review chapters in the field of gut microbiome, written by researchers from the USA, Canada, China, and India. These chapters present a critical review about some clinically important changes in the gut microbiome in the development of some human diseases and therapeutic possibilities (liver disease, cardiovascular diseases, brain diseases, gastrointestinal diseases). The book brings to attention the essential role of gut microbiome in keeping our life healthy. This book is addressed to experts of microbiology, podiatrists, gastroenterologists, internists, nutritional experts, cardiologists, basic and clinical researchers, as well as experts in the field of food industry. Despite what you may have read in the popular press and in social media, Precision Medicine is not devoted to finding unique treatments for individuals, based on analyzing their DNA. To the contrary, the goal of Precision Medicine is to find general treatments that are highly effective for large numbers of individuals who fall into precisely diagnosed groups. We now know that every disease develops over time, through a sequence of defined biological steps, and that these steps may differ among individuals, based on genetic and environmental conditions. We are currently developing rational therapies and preventive measures, based on our precise understanding of the steps leading to the clinical expression of diseases. Precision Medicine and the Reinvention of Human Disease explains the scientific breakthroughs that have changed the way that we understand diseases, and reveals how medical scientists are using this new knowledge to launch a medical revolution. Clarifies the foundational concepts of Precision Medicine, distinguishing this field from its predecessors such as genomics, pharmacogenetics, and personalized medicine. Gathers the chief conceptual advances in the fields of genetics, pathology, and bioinformatics, and synthesizes a coherent narrative for the field of Precision Medicine. Delivers its message in plain language, and in a relaxed, conversational writing style, making it easy to understand the complex subject matter. Guides the reader through a coherent and logical narrative, gradually providing expertise and skills along the way. Covers the importance of data sharing in Precision Medicine, and the many data-related challenges that confront this fragile new field. An Introduction To Human Disease, Seventh Edition, Continues To Give Students A Clear, Well-Illustrated, Easy-To-Understand Explanation Of The Structural And Functional Change Associated With Disease. This Text Also Indicates How The Disturbances Cause The Clinical Manifestations Of Various Diseases And Guide Treatment. The Seventh Edition Of This Best-Selling Text Has Been Fully Updated To Include The Latest Disease Information And The Most Current Approaches To Treatment. This book uniquely relates the broad impact of signal transduction research on the understanding and treatment of human disease. There have been significant advances in the area of signaling in disease processes, yet no resource presently connects these advances with understanding of disease processes and applications for novel therapeutics. Given the emphasis on translational research and biological relevance in biotechnology, and, conversely, the importance of molecular approaches for clinical research, it is evident that a single resource bridging signaling research and human disease will be invaluable. The ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter genes are ubiquitous in the genomes of all vertebrates so far studied. The human ABC transporter superfamily contains 48 genes, subdivided into 7 subfamilies ranging from A to G (based on sequence homology of their nucleotide binding domains). The ABC proteins encoded by these genes are ATP-driven transmembrane pumps, some of which possess the capacity to efflux harmful toxic substances and therefore play a key role in xenobiotic defense. ABC proteins have been evolutionarily conserved from bacteria to humans and multiple gene duplication and deletion events in the ABC genes indicate that the process of gene evolution is still ongoing. Polymorphisms and variations in these genes are linked to variations in expression, function, drug disposition, and drug response. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in these genes could be markers of individual risk for adverse drug reactions or susceptibility to complex diseases. The pharmacogenetics of this unique family of transporters is still under study; however, in the context of human health, it is a well-known fact that variations in these transporters are the underlying cause for several human diseases including cystic fibrosis, Pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE), and X-linked adenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD). This up-to-date sourcebook covers viral and bacterial superantigens (SAgs) from molecular structure and immunological processes to pathology and treatment of superantigen-mediated human diseases. Discusses diseases beyond Toxic Shock Syndrome, such as autoimmune and inflammatory skin conditions, as well as the role of superantigens in other infectious diseases. Illustrated with molecular structures of superantigens. DNA Methylation and Complex Human Disease reviews the possibilities of methyl-group-based epigenetic biomarkers of major diseases, tailored epigenetic therapies, and the future uses of high-throughput methylome technologies. This volume includes many pertinent advances in disease-bearing research, including obesity, type II diabetes, schizophrenia, and autoimmunity. DNA methylation is also discussed as a plasma and serum test for non-invasive screening, diagnostic and prognostic tests, as compared to biopsy-driven gene expression analysis, factors which have led to the use of DNA methylation as a potential tool for determining cancer risk, and diagnosis between benign and malignant disease. Therapies are at the heart of this volume and the possibilities of DNA demethylation. In cancer, unlike genetic mutations, DNA methylation and histone modifications are reversible and thus have shown great potential in the race for effective treatments. In addition, the authors present the importance of high-throughput methylome analysis, not only in cancer, but also in non-neoplastic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. Discusses breaking biomarker research in major disease families of current health concern and research interest, including obesity, type II diabetes, schizophrenia, and autoimmunity Summarizes advances not only relevant to cancer, but also in non-neoplastic disease, currently an emerging field Describes wholly new concepts, including the linking of metabolic pathways with epigenetics Provides translational researchers with the knowledge of both basic research and clinic applications of DNA methylation in human diseases This Combination Note-Taking Guide And Study Guide Includes Chapter Outlines, Introductory Concepts, And Study Questions (Key Terms, True/False, Fill-In-The-Blank, Multiple Choice, Identify, Matching, And Discussion Questions), Followed By The Note-Taking Guide Pages That Correspond With That Chapter. Lecture provides an overview of the progress made in molecular medicine applying genetics and genomics to the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of human diseases. Specifically, the methods for identifying genes involved in human diseases are described. Examples from 10 genes and diseases will be provided, drawing on the author's research. Topics include examples from simple Mendelian diseases, such as cystic fibrosis, inherited cancers, oncogenes activated by chromosomal translocations, host genes involved in infectious disease, genes identified via genomewide association studies, pathogens causing cancer, and gene families contributing to multiple diseases. For each example, historical details will be provided as background for readers to understand the context and process of the discoveries, technologies explained, and current understanding and treatment implications detailed. Microbiota-associated pathology can be a direct result of changes in general bacterial composition, such as might be found in periodontitis and bacterial vaginosis, and/or as the result of colonization and/or overgrowth of so called keystone species. The disruption in the composition of the normal human microbiota, or dysbiosis, plays an integral role in human health and human disease. The Human Microbiota and Human Chronic Disease: Dysbioses as a Cause of Human Pathology discusses the role of the microbiota in maintaining human health. The text introduces the reader to the biology of microbial dysbiosis and its potential role in both bacterial disease and in idiopathic chronic disease states. Divided into five sections,

the text delineates the concept of the human bacterial microbiota with particular attention being paid to the microbiotae of the gut, oral cavity and skin. A key methodology for exploring the microbiota, metagenomics, is also described. The book then shows the reader the cellular, molecular and genetic complexities of the bacterial microbiota, its myriad connections with the host and how these can maintain tissue homeostasis. Chapters then consider the role of dysbioses in human disease states, dealing with two of the commonest bacterial diseases of humanity – periodontitis and bacterial vaginosis. The composition of some, if not all microbiotas can be controlled by the diet and this is also dealt with in this section. The discussion moves on to the major 'idiopathic' diseases afflicting humans, and the potential role that dysbiosis could play in their induction and chronicity. The book then concludes with the therapeutic potential of manipulating the microbiota, introducing the concepts of probiotics, prebiotics and the administration of healthy human faeces (faecal microbiota transplantation), and then hypothesizes as to the future of medical treatment viewed from a microbiota-centric position. Provides an introduction to dysbiosis, or a disruption in the composition of the normal human microbiota Explains how microbiota-associated pathology and other chronic diseases can result from changes in general bacterial composition Explores the relationship humans have with their microbiota, and its significance in human health and disease Covers host genetic variants and their role in the composition of human microbial biofilms, integral to the relationship between human health and human disease Authored and edited by leaders in the field, The Human Microbiota and Human Chronic Disease will be an invaluable resource for clinicians, pathologists, immunologists, cell and molecular biologists, biochemists, and system biologists studying cellular and molecular bases of human diseases. Staphylococci remain the most important cause of hospital-acquiredinfections in the U.S. and MRSA has become the most common cause ofskin and soft tissue infection in many parts of the world. There is now a much greater understanding of the physiology andevolution of the staphylococci and this new edition reflects therapid advancements in knowledge about this pathogen and provides acomprehensive review from both clinical and basic scienceperspectives. The first section addresses the basic biology of thestaphylococci, their molecular genetics, host defenses and hostevasion, virulence determinants, mechanisms of antibioticresistance, and laboratory techniques. The second section dealswith epidemiology, and the third section provides an overview ofthe varied clinical manifestations of human staphylococcalinfections. The fourth section covers prevention and treatment ofthese often life-threatening infections. Written by experts from around the globe, this book is essentialreading for all clinicians and basic scientists studying thestaphylococci. As the molecular basis of human disease becomes better characterized, and the implications for understanding the molecular basis of disease becomes realized through improved diagnostics and treatment, Molecular Pathology, Second Edition stands out as the most comprehensive textbook where molecular mechanisms represent the focus. It is uniquely concerned with the molecular basis of major human diseases and disease processes, presented in the context of traditional pathology, with implications for translational molecular medicine. The Second Edition of Molecular Pathology has been thoroughly updated to reflect seven years of exponential changes in the fields of genetics, molecular, and cell biology which molecular pathology translates in the practice of molecular medicine. The textbook is intended to serve as a multi-use textbook that would be appropriate as a classroom teaching tool for biomedical graduate students, medical students, allied health students, and others (such as advanced undergraduates). Further, this textbook will be valuable for pathology residents and other postdoctoral fellows that desire to advance their understanding of molecular mechanisms of disease beyond what they learned in medical/graduate school. In addition, this textbook is useful as a reference book for practicing basic scientists and physician scientists that perform disease-related basic science and translational research, who require a ready information resource on the molecular basis of various human diseases and disease states. Explores the principles and practice of molecular pathology: molecular pathogenesis, molecular mechanisms of disease, and how the molecular pathogenesis of disease parallels the evolution of the disease Explains the practice of "molecular medicine and the translational aspects of molecular pathology Teaches from the perspective of "integrative systems biology Enhanced digital version included with purchase Bridging the gap between exercise physiology principles and clinical practice, this text provides comprehensive coverage of both traditional basic science and clinical exercise physiology principles. The book presents clinical applications and examples that connect theory to practice. More than 500 full-color illustrations and numerous graphs and tables complement the text. Reader-friendly features including Perspective Boxes, Research Highlights, Biography Boxes, and Case Studies engage readers and reinforce key concepts. A bonus three-dimensional interactive anatomy CD-ROM from Primal Pictures and a Student Resource CD-ROM accompany the book. LiveAdvise online faculty support and student tutoring services are available free with the text. This book presents the scientific evidence for the role of vitamin C in health and disease and offers new guidance on vitamin C intake in humans. The importance of vitamin C in preventing cancer and cardiovascular disease, its relevance to aging and stress, and its impacts on each of the human body systems are thoroughly assessed on the basis of the author's extensive research and his deep understanding, as an anatomy professor, of the body as a whole. Findings published in the international scientific literature are fully taken into account, and due consideration is also given to empirical evidence, bearing in mind that mechanisms of action cannot always be precisely defined in the absence of human experiments. Beyond providing an up-to-date scientific perspective on the effects of vitamin C, the author hopes to promote human health worldwide by encouraging proper use of the vitamin. To this end, recommendations are made on the amount of vitamin C that should be taken daily and on the best way to take it. The book will be of interest to researchers, clinicians, and all others who wish to learn more about this vitamin and its significance. Designed specifically for allied health learners, HUMAN DISEASES, 5e combines comprehensive coverage with the latest research and developments from the field. Extremely reader friendly, this best-selling pathophysiology text provides a basic review of anatomy and physiology and then explores the diseases and disorders health care professionals see and treat the most. Intuitively organized, chapters present each disease's description, etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention, while detailed, full-color photos help ensure thorough understanding. Completely up to date, the fifth edition includes new coverage of emerging disorders, ICD-10 progress, pharmacology concerns, herbal and nontraditional remedies, current statistics, and much more. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version. Thirty years ago we knew that retrotransposons made up at least half of our genomes, but little about their role in biology. The human genome has since been sequenced and the position of all retrotransposons in the reference sequence has been determined. However, as of today, the function of retrotransposons still remains elusive. We know much more about the diseases associated with their movement and the host defenses we all have against them.This volume explores an array of diseases in humans associated with L1 retrotransposon movement within the human genome, including some cancers such as colon cancer and neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia.The chapters explore the diversity of retrotransposons, their different biological mechanisms, the role of L1 in their movement, and their contribution to human diseases. This book posits that somatic events caused by retrotransposons have implications for mosaicism and are often associated with cancers. Germline events are common, occur quite early in development, and are a cause of single gene diseases. All in all, the authors implicate L1 retrotransposons as major sources of human diversity and advocate for their continued study. In this sweeping approach to the history of disease, historian J. N. Hays chronicles perceptions and responses to plague and pestilence over two thousand years of western history. Hays frames disease as a multi-dimensional construct, situated at the intersection of history, politics, culture, and medicine, and rooted in mentalities and social relations as much as in biological conditions of pathology. He shows how diseases affect social and political change, reveal social tensions, and are mediated both within and outside the realm of scientific medicine. Beginning with the legacy of Greek, Roman, and early Christian ideas about disease, the book then discusses many of the dramatic epidemics from the fourteenth through the twentieth centuries, moving from leprosy and bubonic plague through syphilis, smallpox, cholera, tuberculosis, influenza, and poliomyelitis to AIDS. Hays examines the devastating exchange of diseases between cultures and continents that ensued during the age of exploration. He also describes disease through the lenses of medical theory, public health, folk traditions, and government response. The history of epidemics is also the history of their victims. Hays pays close attention to the relationships between poverty and power and disease, using contemporary case studies to support his argument that diseases concentrate their pathological effects on the poor, while elites associate the cause of disease with the culture and habits of the poor.

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