

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA990007497340403321
	Autore	Macrobius, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius <4./5. sec.>
	Titolo	Macrobe (Oeuvres complètes). Varron (de la langue latine). Pomponius Méla (Oeuvres complètes) / avec la traduction en français, publiées sous la direction de M. Nisard
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris : Librairie de Firmin-Didot et C, 1883
	Altri autori (Persone)	Varro, Marcus Terentius <116-27 a. C.> Mela, Pomponius <1. sec.>
	Locazione	ILFGE
	Collocazione	C-02-043
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910450350303321
	Autore	Coates Vivien E (Vivien Elizabeth), <1957, >
	Titolo	Education for patients and clients / / Vivien E. Coates
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 1999
	ISBN	1-134-75247-4 0-203-69600-X 1-280-06461-7 9786610064618 0-203-69509-7
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (253 p.)
	Collana	Routledge essentials for nurses
	Disciplina	615.5/071
	Soggetti	Patient education Health education Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [217]-240) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Book Cover; Title; Contents; List of illustrations; Education for patients and clients; Investigating education: research issues; Learning theories as a basis for patient education; Teaching strategies I: assessment and planning; Teaching strategies II: intervention and evaluation; Educational issues relating to people with long-term health problems; Educational interventions to promote behavioural change; Nurses as educators of patients and clients; References; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Education for Patients and Clients sets out basic principles for providing patient education as an integral part of nursing care. It challenges the view that simply giving information is enough and investigates strategies for making education as effective as possible. The author explores: *the effect of psychosocial factors such as personal beliefs and family support on our behaviour *the importance of taking such factors into account when planning education for patients and clients *compliance and non-compliance *the role of the nurse as educator *the patient's rig

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910674042703321
Titolo	Current Strategies for the Biochemical Diagnosis and Monitoring of Mitochondrial Disease // edited by Iain P. Hargreaves
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel : , : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, , 2018 ©2018
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (vii, 238 pages) : illusrations
Disciplina	616.07
Soggetti	Mitochondrial pathology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	Mitochondrial disease constitutes a complex and heterogeneous group of disorders resulting from a defect in mitochondrial respiratory chain

(MRC) enzyme activity. In view of the dual regulation of the MRC, exercised by both the mitochondrial and nuclear genome, mutations in either mitochondrial or nuclear DNA can result in a MRC deficiency. Whilst a single organ can be affected, MRC disorders often result in a multi-organ system presentation with prominent neurological and myopathic features. The diagnosis of MRC disorders can be complex, and requires a coordinated interplay of a number of disciplines. However, biochemical determination of metabolites in blood, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) and/or urine are generally considered to be first-line investigations for the diagnosis of these disorders, although they lack sensitivity and specificity. Furthermore, there is a lack of consensus on the overall utility of monitoring other biochemical parameters, which may be of diagnostic value. For example, although oxidative stress may contribute to the pathogenesis of mitochondrial disorders, few centers monitor this as part of their diagnostic repertoire. Therefore, the purpose of this Special Issue was to highlight potential biomarkers of mitochondrial disease and to discuss the appropriateness of biochemical markers to monitor disease progression and therapeutic intervention.

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