

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990009145960403321
Autore	Pindarus <518-438 a. C.>
Titolo	Odes Fragments / Píndar ; text revisat i traducció de Joan Triadú [solo vol. 1.-2.] ; introducció general a Píndar per Josep M. <sup>a</sup> Gómez Pallarès [solo vol. 3.-6.] ; història de la tradició manuscrita, text crític, introduccions particulars, traducció i notes per Manuel Balasch [solo vol. 3.-6.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Barcelona : Fundació Bernat Metge, 1957-1994
Titolo uniforme	Olympia <in greco e in catalano>
ISBN	84-7225-570-0 84-7225-574-3 84-7225-578-6 84-7225-599-9 84-7225-566-2
Descrizione fisica	6 v. ; 21 cm
Collana	Collecció catalana dels clàssics grecs i llatins : text i traducció / Fundació Bernat Metge , Escriptors grecs ; 124 ; 129 ; 283 ; 284 ; 285 ; 289
Disciplina	882.01
Locazione	FLFBC
Collocazione	P2B-600-FBM-PIND.-200A(1)-1957 P2B-600-FBM-PIND.-200A(2)-1959 P2B-600-FBM-PIND.-200A(3)-1993 P2B-600-FBM-PIND.-200A(4)-1993 P2B-600-FBM-PIND.-200A(5)-1994 P2B-600-FBM-PIND.-200A(6)-1994
Lingua di pubblicazione	Catalano Greco antico
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Volum 1.: Olímpiques [1-5]. - 1957. - 80 p. (47-52, 59-64, 68-70, 75-76, 79-80 doppie). - (124) Volum 2.: Olímpiques [6-14]. - 1959. - 84 p. (16-21, 28-33, 39-42, 46-50, 54-59, 63-64, 68-69, 74-79 83-84 doppie). - (129) Volum 3.: Olímpiques [1-14]. - 1993. - 149 p. (56-61, 66-71, 74-77, 80-81, 86-87, 90-96, 100-105, 108-112, 115-121, 124-129, 131, 134-135, 138-143, 148-149 doppie). - (283) Volum 4.: Pítiques. - 1993. - 139 p. (44-50, 54-58, 62-67, 72-88, 92-97, 100-102, 104, 108-112, 116-122, 124-127, 132-135, 138-

139 doppie). - (284) Volum 5.: Nemees. Ístmiques. - 1994. - 162 p. (36-40, 42-43, 48-52, 56-60, 64-67, 70-73, 78-83, 88-90, 94-97, 102-107, 110-112, 116-119, 124-126, 130-134, 138-141, 144-148, 150-152, 156-160, 162 doppie). - (285) Volum 6.: Fragments. - 1994. - 124 p. (48-120 doppie). - (289)

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557432803321
Autore	Lemieux Isabelle
Titolo	Metabolic Syndrome : From Etiology to Prevention and Clinical Management
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 electronic resource (348 p.)
Soggetti	Humanities Social interaction
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Metabolic syndrome has been the topic of countless publications. It still remains a subject of debate and some experts have even questioned its clinical relevance. Its diagnosis is nevertheless predictive of an increased risk of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease even in the absence of traditional risk factors. Many years ago, our team made the point that the most prevalent form of metabolic syndrome was linked to abdominal obesity, which can be found even among individuals who are not considered obese by body weight standards. Imaging techniques such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging have revealed the link between regional body fat partitioning and cardiometabolic risk. Visceral obesity is the most dangerous form of obesity, with subcutaneous obesity being associated with lower health risk. We have proposed that excess visceral fat may be a marker of subcutaneous adipose tissue dysfunction not being able to serve as a metabolic sink, causing lipid accumulation at undesired sites, a

condition described as ectopic fat deposition. Among the effective approaches to prevent, delay, or manage metabolic syndrome, lifestyle changes are the key elements, with an emphasis on the importance of healthy global dietary patterns, regular physical activity, and adequate sleep quality.

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