

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA990009750430403321
	Titolo	Aberration-Corrected Analytical Transmission Electron Microscopy : Edited by Rik Brydson
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester : Wiley, c2011
	ISBN	978-0-470-51851-9
	Descrizione fisica	XV, 280 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
	Locazione	DINCH
	Collocazione	04 044-194
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Published in association with the Royal Microscopical Society
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910871395403321
	Autore	Giustiniani, Ercole
	Titolo	Trattato di chimica applicata alla igiene, bromatologia, clinica e medicina legale : Volume I, fasc. 1 (novembre 1895)
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Napoli, : Stab. Tip. Meridionale, 1895-
	Descrizione fisica	v. ; 24 cm
	Altri autori (Persone)	Scognamiglio, Gennaro
	Disciplina	540
	Locazione	FAGBC
	Collocazione	A MIC 2876-1 A MIC 2876-3
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910735775703321
Titolo	Advances in Maternal-Fetal Biomedicine : Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Pregnancy Pathologies / / edited by Marcelo Gonzalez-Ortiz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
ISBN	3-031-32554-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (314 pages)
Collana	Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, , 2214-8019 ; ; 1428
Disciplina	618.2
Soggetti	Human physiology Reproductive health Reproduction Physiology Pharmacology Cytology Gynecology Human Physiology Reproductive Medicine Reproductive Physiology Cell Biology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Feto-Placental Unit: from development to function -- Role of hormones during gestation and early development: pathways involved in developmental programming -- Physiological and pathophysiological role of large-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels (BKCa) in HUVECs and placenta -- Metabolic interaction between Folate, Vitamin B12 and Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in pregnancy -- Evidence of nitric oxide impairment during hypertensive pregnancies -- Pathophysiology of preeclampsia and L-Arginine/L-citrulline supplementation as a potential strategy to improve birth outcomes -- Maternal and fetal expression of ATP-binding cassette and Solute Carrier transporters involved in the brain disposition of drugs --

Development of the placenta and brain are affected by selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors exposure during critical periods -- The endocannabinoid system in placenta and respiratory central nervous system development: effects of prenatal exposure to cannabinoids -- Impact of prenatal nicotine exposure on placental function and respiratory neural network development -- Language impairment in children of mothers with gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, and preterm delivery: current hypothesis and potential underlying mechanisms -- COVID-19 on pregnancy outcomes, mental health and placenta: focus in Latin America -- The placental function beyond pregnancy: Insights from Latin America.

Sommario/riassunto

This textbook aims to describe physiological and pathophysiological mechanisms that underlie human maternal-fetal interactions. The book emphasizes the structure and development of the fetoplacental unit, the endocrine and nutritional regulation of fetal development, nitric oxide signalling, solute carriers function and ion channels regulation in healthy pregnancies and diseases, like preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, and maternal obesity, among others. Also, we highlight novel mechanisms associated with language impairment in children, the use of serotonin inhibitors or cannabis during pregnancy, and maternal conditions' potential impact on cerebrovascular development in newborns and infants. The cellular and molecular understanding of maternal-fetal physiology and pathophysiology will allow the readers to understand the impact of diseases or conditions that are highly prevalent in pregnant women.
