

1.	Record Nr.	UNISA990001377550203316
	Autore	BIDEZ, Joseph
	Titolo	Eos, ou Platon et l'Orient / par J. Bidez
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bruxelles : Academia Royale de Belgique, 1945
	Descrizione fisica	XIII, 51 p. ; 24 cm
	Collana	Gifford lectures
	Collocazione	II.1.A.791(VIII A 558)
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910136402403321
	Autore	Gianluca Tamagno
	Titolo	Neurological and psychiatric disorders in endocrine diseases / / edited by: Gianluca Tamagno and Jacques Epelbaum
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2015 [Lausanne, Switzerland] : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2015 ©2015
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (97 pages) : illustrations; digital file(s)
	Collana	Frontiers Research Topics Frontiers in Neuroscience Frontiers in Endocrinology
	Soggetti	Neuroendocrinology Psychoneuroendocrinology Neuropsychiatry Endocrine System Diseases - physiopathology
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references.

Sommario/riassunto

Neurological and psychiatric disorders can occur in endocrine diseases either in the setting of the clinical manifestations of the same (i.e., hyper- or hyposecretion of hormones or peptides from the endocrine glands) or as events secondary to the pathogenetic mechanisms of the endocrinopathy (i.e., autoimmunity affecting endocrine glands and the brain). Also the medical or surgical treatment of the endocrine disease can sometimes determine the occurrence of neurological or psychiatric abnormalities. Moreover some genetic alterations can lead to syndromes affecting both the endocrine and the nervous system with a variety of possible manifestations. In the last couple of decades a number of associations between dysfunctions of the endocrine system and neurological or psychiatric manifestations have appeared and only in the minority of the cases this link has been fully elucidated. Often the neurological or psychiatric alterations still represent a relevant challenge for clinicians with regard to the management of the patients. The complexity of the topic and the limited availability of laboratory research models for the study of the endocrine system-nervous system cross-interaction are making the scientific progresses intricate and, sometimes, slow. A dedicated focus to such broad and often still obscure topic might help and clarify the current state-of-the-art in the field and direct the goals of future research.
