1. Record Nr. UNINA9910830352903321

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Titolo	Dermatopathology : diagnosis by first impression / / Christine J. Ko, Ronald J. Barr
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, New Jersey : , : Wiley-Blackwell, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	1-119-82606-3 1-119-82607-1 1-119-82608-X
Edizione	[Fourth edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (387 pages)
Disciplina	616.5075
Soggetti	Skin - Permeability Atlas
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- About the Companion Website -- Introduction -- Chapter 1 Shape on Low Power -- Epidermis -- Regular acanthosis -- Lobular proliferation -- Reticulated proliferation -- Central pore -- Epidermal perforation -- Dermis -- Circular islands -- Cords/tubules and comma shapes -- Space with a lining -- Papillations -- Polypoid (dome-shaped) -- Square/rectangular -- Palisading reactions -- Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia above abscesses -- Pink ball, (see Chapter 6) -- Chapter 2 Gestalt: Rash/inflammatory -- Epidermal changes -- Parakeratosis -- Spongiosis -- Papulosquamous (psoriasiform) -- Interface (vacuolar) -- Interface (lichenoid) -- Inflammation: Specific patterns and cell type -- Epidermal eosinophils -- Perivascular -- Band-like dermal/papillary dermal infiltrate -- Diffuse/nodular -- Subcutaneous -- Chapter 3 Cell Type -- Melanocytic -- Spindle cells -- Pleomorphic cells -- Epithelioid vs spindle vs pleomorphic cells -- Endothelial -- Giant -- Clear -- Chapter 4 Top-Down -- Arthropods -- Hyperkeratosis/parakeratosis -- Upper epidermal change -- Acantholysis -- Subepidermal space/cleft -- Granular "material" in cells -- "Busy" dermis -- Dermal

material -- Fat necrosis -- Chapter 5 Color - Blue -- Blue tumor -- Lymphocytes -- Mucin and glands or ducts -- Mucin -- Chapter 6 Color - Pink -- Pink ball of spindle cells -- Pink material -- Pink dermis -- Epidermal necrosis -- Chapter 7 Miscellaneous -- Alopecia -- Immunohistochemistry -- Index (Pattern) -- Index (Histological Category) -- Index (Alphabetical) -- EULA.

Sommario/riassunto

"Recognizing a disease process on a histopathologic slide becomes instantaneous, with increasing familiarity. Breaking this process down into the "how" is difficult, especially given that the steps may not be the same for each individual. Nonetheless, on a basic level, it is important to separate a solitary growth ("tumor" or "lesion") from a rash ("inflammatory" process, focus on the most obvious pathologic finding, and run through a differential diagnosis. With experience, that "obvious" pathologic finding (i.e., where to start) becomes second nature. The diseases in this atlas are grouped, arbitrarily, by such findings (see the Index by Pattern). Notably, basic algorithms are ultimately overly simplistic, and there is overlap of the two major divisions in Figure 1 (tumor versus rash). For example, clear cell acanthoma can architecturally mimic psoriasis, mycosis fungoides can appear to be a dermatitis, and epithelioid sarcoma can be confused with a palisading granulomatous process"--

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910136806103321

Titolo	Emergent neural computation from the interaction of different forms of plasticity
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (193 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Disciplina	612.8/233
Soggetti	Neurosciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	From the propagation of neural activity through synapses, to the integration of signals in the dendritic arbor, and the processes determining action potential generation, virtually all aspects of neural processing are plastic. This plasticity underlies the remarkable versatility and robustness of cortical circuits: it enables the brain to learn regularities in its sensory inputs, to remember the past, and to recover function after injury. While much of the research into learning and memory has focused on forms of Hebbian plasticity at excitatory synapses (LTD/LTP, STDP), several other plasticity mechanisms have been characterized experimentally, including the plasticity of inhibitory circuits (Kullmann, 2012), synaptic scaling (Turrigiano, 2011) and intrinsic plasticity (Zhang and Linden, 2003). However, our current understanding of the computational roles of these plasticity mechanisms remains rudimentary at best. While traditionally they are assumed to serve a homeostatic purpose, counterbalancing the destabilizing effects of Hebbian learning, recent work suggests that they can have a profound impact on circuit function (Savin 2010, Vogels 2011, Keck 2012). Hence, theoretical investigation into the functional implications of these mechanisms may shed new light on the computational principles at work in neural circuits. This Research Topic of Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience aims to bring together recent advances in theoretical modeling of different plasticity mechanisms and of their contributions to circuit function. Topics of

interest include the computational roles of plasticity of inhibitory circuitry, metaplasticity, synaptic scaling, intrinsic plasticity, plasticity within the dendritic arbor and in particular studies on the interplay between homeostatic and Hebbian plasticity, and their joint contribution to network function.