1. Record Nr. UNINA9910141331903321

Titolo	Critical risk research [[electronic resource]] : practices, politics and ethics / / edited by Matthew Kearnes, Francisco Klauser, Stuart Lane
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley, 2012
ISBN	1-119-94525-9 1-280-58600-1 9786613615831 1-119-96274-9 1-119-96273-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (254 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	KearnesMatthew KlauserFrancisco Reto LaneStuart N
Disciplina	361.1
Soggetti	Environmental engineering Risk management Technology - Moral and ethical aspects
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Practices in risk research -- pt. 2. Politics in risk research -- pt. 3. Ethics in risk research.
Sommario/riassunto	Risk Research: Practices, Politics and Ethics offers a collection of essays, written by a wide variety of international researchers in risk research, about what it means to do risk research, and about how - and with what effects - risk research is practiced, articulated and exploited. This approach is based upon the core assumption that: to make a difference in the study of risk, we must move beyond what we usually do, challenging the core assumptions, scientific, economic and social, about how we study, frame, exploit and govern risk. Hence, through a series of essays, the book aims

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910220059403321

Autore	Stephanie H. Ameis
Titolo	Frontiers in Brain Based Therapeutic Interventions and Biomarker Research in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (107 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Medicine and Nursing
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

Developmental neuroscience research is on the cusp of unprecedented advances in the understanding of how variations in brain structure and function within neural circuits confer risk for symptoms of childhood psychiatric disorders. Novel dimensional approaches to illness classification, the availability of non-invasive, diverse and increasingly sophisticated methods to measure brain structure and function in humans in vivo, and advances in genetics, animal model and multimodal research now place brain-based biomarkers within reach in the field of psychiatry. These advances hold great promise for moving neuroscience research into the clinical realm. One exciting new area of translational research in child and adolescent psychiatry, is in the use of a variety of neuroscience research tools to track brain response to clinical intervention. Examples of this include: using longitudinal neuroimaging techniques to track changes in white matter microstructure following a training intervention for children with poor reading skills, or using functional imaging to compare brain activity before and after children with bipolar disorder begin taking psychotropic medication treatment. Brain stimulation is another cutting-edge research area where brain response to therapeutic intervention can be closely tracked with electroencephalography or other brain imaging modalities. Research using neuroscience tools to track brain response to clinical interventions is beginning to yield novel insights into the etiopathogenesis of psychiatric illness, and is

providing preliminary feedback around how therapeutic interventions work in the brain to bring about symptom improvement. Using these novel approaches, neuroscience research may soon move into the clinical realm to target early pathophysiology, and tailor treatments to both individuals and specific neurodevelopmental trajectories, in an effort to alter the course of development and mitigate risk for a lifetime of morbidity and ineffective treatments. Excitement and progress in these areas must be tempered with safety and ethical considerations for these vulnerable populations. This research topic focuses on efforts to use neuroscience research tools to identify brain-based biomarkers of therapeutic response in child and adolescent psychiatry.