1. Record Nr. UNINA9910706290203321

Autore	Stoll W. C (Walter Clericus), <1915->
Titolo	Mica and beryl pegmatites in Idaho and Montana / / by W. C. Stoll
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington : , : United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, , 1950
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (v, 64 pages) : illustrations, maps + + 8 plates
Collana	Geological Survey professional paper ; ; 229
Soggetti	Beryl - Idaho Beryl - Montana Mica - Idaho Mica - Montana Pegmatites - Idaho Pegmatites - Montana Beryl Mica Pegmatites Idaho Montana
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from title screen (viewed September 29, 2014). "A description of mines and prospects examined in each district, some illustrated by maps and structure sections." Includes plates.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910166645703321

Autore	Dwight E. Heron
Titolo	Clinical Application of Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT): Cranium to Prostate
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (85 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Medicine
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Stereotactic radiosurgery is a relatively recent radiation technique initially developed using a frame-based system in 1949 by a Swedish neurosurgeon, Lars Leksell, for lesions not amendable to surgical resection. Radiosurgery is founded on principles of extreme radiation dose escalation, afforded by precise dose delivery with millimeter accuracy. Building upon the success of frame-based radiosurgery techniques, which were limited to cranial tumors and invasive head-frame placement, advances in radiation delivery and image-guidance have lead to the development of stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT). SBRT allows for frameless delivery of dose distributions akin to frame-based cranial stereotactic radiosurgery to both cranial and extra-cranial sites and has emerged as a important treatment strategy for a variety of cancers from the cranium to prostate. Herein we highlight ongoing investigations for the clinical application of SBRT for a variety of primary and recurrence cancers aimed at examining the growing clinical evidence supporting emerging roles for SBRT in the ever growing oncologic armamentarium.