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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910253861003321 |
| Titolo | Marine and Freshwater Toxins // edited by P. Gopalakrishnakone, Vidal Haddad Jr., Aurelia Tubaro, Euikyung Kim, William R. Kem |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Dordrecht : , : Springer Netherlands : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016 |
| ISBN | 94-007-6419-7 |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2016.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (121 illus., 91 illus. in color. eReference.) |
| Collana | Toxinology, , 2542-761X |
| Disciplina | 615.19 |
| Soggetti | Pharmaceutical technology Biochemistry Animal physiology Pharmaceutical Sciences/Technology Animal Biochemistry Animal Physiology |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Phylum Porifera and Cnidaria -- Clinical and Therapeutic Aspects of Envenomations Caused by Sponges and Jellyfish -- Phyla Molluska: The Venom Apparatus of Cone Snails -- Venomous Marine Fish: Evolution of the Venoms. Chondrichthyes (Cartilaginous Fish) -- Venomous Marine Fish: Osteichthyes (Bony Fish) -- Venomous Freshwater Fish: Catfish and Freshwater Stingrays -- Toxins Produced by Marine Microorganisms: A Short Review -- Toxins Produced by Marine Invertebrate and Vertebrate Animals: A Short Review -- Pufferfish Poisoning and Tetrodotoxin -- Ciguatera and Ciguatera -- Saxitoxin and Other Paralytic Toxins: Toxicological Profile -- Brevetoxins: Toxicological Profile -- Okadaic Acid and Other Diarrhetic Toxins: Toxicological Profile -- Domoic Acid and Other Amnesic Toxins: Toxicological Profile -- Azaspiracid Toxins: Toxicological Profile -- Spirolides and Cyclic Imines: Toxicological Profile -- Palytoxins: Toxicological Profile -- Effects of Cyanotoxins: Sea and Freshwater Toxins -- Microcystins: Toxicological Profile -- Jellyfish Venom and Toxins : A Review -- Equinatoxins: A Review -- Intoxications Caused by Saxitoxin, Shellfish, and Other Neurotoxins -- Phylum Echinodermata e Annelida: Sea Urchins, Starfish and Sea |

Cucumbers, and Marine Worms -- Instrumental Methods for Paralytic Shellfish Toxins -- Immunomodulatory Properties of Sea Cucumber Triterpene Glycosides -- Miscellaneous Marine Toxins of Medical Significance. .

Sommario/riassunto

This book presents the structure of the main toxins of aquatic origin, their distribution, producing species and vectors, their mechanisms of action, the clinical aspects of envenomation in humans, their effects in laboratory or wild animals, their toxicokinetic properties, including the relevant treatment, detection methods and regulatory aspects for management. The work also presents the main species associated with the injuries, poisonings their toxins, mechanism of action and the clinical aspects of the envenomations by aquatic animals and discusses the actual measures utilized in the first aid and hospital treatments. Marine toxins such as palytoxins, brevetoxins, saxitoxin, ciguatoxins, okadaic acid, azaspiracid toxins, equinatoxins are also dealt with in this volume. These toxins can be lethal as well as having a complex and large molecular structure and display mechanisms by which they act very specifically on targets, receptors or on critical body proteins. The marine and freshwater environments are the new frontiers of humanity, but the increase of economic and tourist activities provoke nasty encounters between aquatic animals and humans. The main victims are swimmers, professional and sportive fishermen, surfers and scuba divers as well as people working in related fields. The identification, knowledge and treatment of envenomations caused by venomous and poisonous animals are not adequate and the prevention of injuries still is not possible. Additionally, the immense potential of the pharmacologic effects of their toxins is not fully explored. Toxins of venomous aquatic animals can cause proteolysis, myotoxicity, hemotoxicity (mainly hemolysis), cytotoxicity and neurotoxicity. The neurotoxicity is generally associated with toxins of dinoflagellates and cyanobacteria, present in poisonous and/or contaminated invertebrates and fish.
