

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910219993403321
Autore	Lovheim Daniel <1975->
Titolo	Naturvetarna, ingenjörerna och valfrihetens samhälle: Rekrytering till teknik och naturvetenskap under svensk efterkrigstid
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Gothenburg, Sweden, : Kriterium, 2016
ISBN	91-88168-72-7 91-88168-73-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (260 p.)
Soggetti	History of science History Political structure and processes Teaching of a specific subject Technology, Engineering, Agriculture, Industrial processes
Lingua di pubblicazione	Swedish
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	"Scientists, engineers, and a free-choice society is a book about control, largely the governing of children and young people in Sweden and the efforts made to persuade them to choose careers-and identities-in science and technology in the period 1950-2000. It is very much part of an interdisciplinary research tradition in which perspectives taken from the history of science and education are combined with theories from the field of governmentality studies. The book begins by describing a new societal problem that confronted Sweden, like so many other Western countries, in the immediate post-war years, namely a lack of engineers and scientists. The period from the outbreak of the Second World War to the mid fifties saw a new appreciation for scientific research and its application in both the military and civilian sectors. With the reconstruction of Europe and the Marshall Plan at its height in the fifties, technology and science became gradually associated with rising industrial productivity and with economic growth in general. By the sixties this had left national employment policy with some markedly pronounced objectives. By the

end of the decade, it was obvious that the determination to increase student numbers in science and engineering ran contrary to other political ambitions, and did not sit well with the right of the individual to freedom of choice in education. The attempt to respect people's autonomy while at the same time enabling more of them study these particular disciplines shaped a distinct set of strategies that made up the 'positive exercise of power'-what might also be called liberal governing-in which the main idea was to encourage students to come to science and engineering of their own free will. The book goes on to demonstrate how this strategy of governing through individual autonomy would result in a series of specific measures in the seventies and on, including changes to the curricula and teaching materials, which were matched by activities outside the traditional bounds of learning such as a travelling science shows, advertising campaigns, and the construction of science and technology centres. The book also spells out the sheer reach of this recruitment policy. Many leading figures in Sweden set out to encourage people to become scientists and engineers-these were voices heard not only from government quarters, but also from industry and special interest groups. Scientists, engineers and a free-choice society does not set out to answer the question of how best to set about attracting young people into science and technology; rather, it is concerned with how that question has been answered by others, and what impact their responses have had on power relations between society and the individual, and indeed on the place of science and engineering education in the present.

Naturvetarna, ingenjörerna och valfrihetens samhälle handlar om styrning av framförallt barn och ungdomar i Sverige till att välja naturvetenskap och teknik som utbildning, yrke och identitet mellan åren 1950-2000. Amnesmassigt befinner sig texten i en tvärvetenskaplig forskningstradition där perspektiv från vetenskapshistoria och utbildningshistoria används tillsammans med teoretisk inspiration från fältet governmentality studies. I boken beskrivs inledningsvis framväxten av en ny samhällslig problembild i Sverige och övriga världsliden under tidig efterkrigstid, nämligen bristen på ingenjörer och naturvetare. Den period som sträckte sig från andra världskriget krigets utbrott till 1950--?talets mitt hade sett en ny värdering av vetenskaplig forskning och tillämpning, både från de militära och civila delarna av samhället. I samband med återuppbyggnaden av Europa och den pågående Marshallhjälpen sammankopplades teknik och naturvetenskap alltmer med ökad industriell produktivitet men också med ekonomisk tillväxt. Övanstående utveckling ledde under 1960--?talet till att rekryteringspolitiska målsättningar uttalades allt starkare. I slutet av decenniet blev det uppenbart att viljan att höja antalet studerande i teknik och naturvetenskap kom att kollidera med andra utbildningspolitiska ambitioner, framförallt den om individens rätt till ett fritt val av utbildning. I försöket att på samma gång respektera detta självbestämmande och samtidigt skapa fler studerande inom de ovan nämnda disciplinerna växte strategier fram i formen av ett slags "positiv maktutövning" - vad som också kallas liberalt styre - där den barande idén var att forma elever att söka sig till naturvetenskap och teknik av sin egen fria vilja. Boken ger fortsättningsvis prov på hur denna strategi att styra genom individens autonomi frambringade en rad olika specifika påverkanssatgarder från 1970--?talet och framåt. Bland dessa återfinns förändrade kursplaner och läromedel, men också insatser utanför den traditionella läromiljön, såsom kringresande vetenskapsshower, reklamkampanjer och uppförandet av teknik--? och vetenskapscentra. Vad som också framträder i boken är

rekryteringspolitikens bredd. Manga aktorer i samhället verkade för fler naturvetare och ingenjörer - inte endast på myndighetsnivå utan även inom näringsliv och bland enskilda intresseorganisationer. Naturvetarna, ingenjörerna och valfrihetens samhälle ger inga svar inte på hur fler ungdomar skall formas bli intresserade av naturvetenskap och teknik. Snarare handlar boken om hur den frågan besvarats av andra och vilka konsekvenser detta har fått för uppkomsten av nya maktrelationer mellan samhälle och individ, men också för de naturvetenskapliga och tekniska utbildningarnas positioner i samtiden."

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300093903321
Titolo	Uncommon Diseases in the ICU // edited by Marc Leone, Claude Martin, Jean-Louis Vincent
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	3-319-04576-8
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (204 p.)
Disciplina	610 616 616.028 616028
Soggetti	Critical care medicine Internal medicine Anesthesiology Intensive Care Medicine Internal Medicine
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 at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Genetic aspects of uncommon diseases -- Cardiovascular system -- Tako-Tsubo cardiomyopathy -- Brugada syndrome -- Calcium channel disorders -- Pulmonary hypertension -- Pheochromocytoma -- Infectious diseases -- Lemierre's syndrome --

Rickettsiosis in ICU -- Strongyloides hyperinfection syndrome -- Dengue virus infection -- Cikungunya in ICU -- Respiratory system -- Pulmonary fibrosis -- Nervous system -- Myasthenia in ICU -- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis -- ICU and Parkinson disease -- Internal medicine diseases -- Immunological diseases in ICU -- Metabolic diseases in ICU -- Mitochondrial disease -- Hematological diseases -- Hemolytic anemia -- Retinoic acid syndrome -- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura -- Skin system -- Hereditary angioedema (B. Floccard, B. Allaouchiche) -- Toxic epidermal necrolysis in children -- Renal system -- Gitelman and Bartter syndromes -- Liver system -- Uncommon liver diseases.

Sommario/riassunto

This book highlights the practical characteristics of uncommon diseases and presents the most relevant features for the management of intensive care units. It does not aim to provide an exhaustive description of uncommon diseases, focusing instead on the major diseases that intensivists may encounter in their clinical practice. After a brief introduction on the epidemiology and pathophysiology of each disease, the authors emphasize the aspects related to diagnosis and treatment, providing concise and pragmatic guidance for residents and intensivists who care for patients with uncommon diseases. Although by definition uncommon diseases have a low prevalence in the general population, they can affect a large number of patients admitted to intensive care units, as they can often be diagnosed at intensive care units. Indeed, often a complication of the disease is what leads to the patient's being admitted to an intensive care unit.
