

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996389101903316
Titolo	A true copie or transcript of hir Maiesties letters pattents graunted to the inhabitants of Selsey for the repairing of an auncient towre or steeple there being continued for a notable sea-marke to all sailers and trauailers by sea [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : T. Purfoot?, 1590]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([1] p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	Elizabeth, Queen of England, <1533-1603.>
Soggetti	Letters patent - Great Britain Lighthouses - England Great Britain History Elizabeth, 1558-1603 Sources
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Imprint suggested by STC (2nd ed.). "Witnesse our selfe at Westminster the twelfe day of Februarie in the two and thirteth yeare of our raigne." Brief for collections for repair to tower used as a sea-mark--STC. Reproduction of original in: Society of Antiquaries of London. Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0147

2. **Record Nr.** UNIORUON00383971
Autore DIETH, Eugen
Titolo Vademekum der phonetik : Phonetische grundlagen für das wissenschaftliche und praktische studium der sprache / Von Eugen Dieth ; unter mitwirkung von Rudolf Brummer
-
- Pubbl/distr/stampa** Bern, : A. Francke, 1950
-
- Descrizione fisica** XVI, 452 p. . ill. , 21 cm.
-
- Disciplina** 414
Soggetti Fonetica
-
- Lingua di pubblicazione** Tedesco
Formato Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico Monografia
-
3. **Record Nr.** UNINA9910346748303321
Autore Manuel F. Casanova
Titolo Augmentation of Brain Function: Facts, Fiction and Controversy. Volume III: From Clinical Applications to Ethical Issues and Futuristic Ideas
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- Pubbl/distr/stampa** Frontiers Media SA, 2018
-
- Descrizione fisica** 1 online resource (338 p.)
Collana Frontiers Research Topics
-
- Soggetti** Neurosciences
-
- Lingua di pubblicazione** Inglese
Formato Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico Monografia
-
- Sommario/riassunto** The final volume in this tripartite series on Brain Augmentation is entitled "From Clinical Applications to Ethical Issues and Futuristic Ideas". Many of the articles within this volume deal with translational efforts taking the results of experiments on laboratory animals and

applying them to humans. In many cases, these interventions are intended to help people with disabilities in such a way so as to either restore or extend brain function. Traditionally, therapies in brain augmentation have included electrical and pharmacological techniques. In contrast, some of the techniques discussed in this volume add specificity by targeting select neural populations. This approach opens the door to where and how to promote the best interventions. Along the way, results have empowered the medical profession by expanding their understanding of brain function. Articles in this volume relate novel clinical solutions for a host of neurological and psychiatric conditions such as stroke, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, autism spectrum disorders (ASD), traumatic brain injury, and disorders of consciousness. In disease, symptoms and signs denote a departure from normal function. Brain augmentation has now been used to target both the core symptoms that provide specificity in the diagnosis of a disease, as well as other constitutional symptoms that may greatly handicap the individual. The volume provides a report on the use of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in ASD with reported improvements of core deficits (i.e., executive functions). TMS in this regard departs from the present-day trend towards symptomatic treatment that leaves unaltered the root cause of the condition. In diseases, such as schizophrenia, brain augmentation approaches hold promise to avoid lengthy pharmacological interventions that are usually riddled with side effects or those with limiting returns as in the case of Parkinson's disease. Brain stimulation can also be used to treat auditory verbal hallucination, visuospatial (hemispatial) neglect, and pain in patients suffering from multiple sclerosis. The brain acts as a telecommunication transceiver wherein different bandwidth of frequencies (brainwave oscillations) transmit information. Their baseline levels correlate with certain behavioral states. The proper integration of brain oscillations provides for the phenomenon of binding and central coherence. Brain augmentation may foster the normalization of brain oscillations in nervous system disorders. These techniques hold the promise of being applied remotely (under the supervision of medical personnel), thus overcoming the obstacle of travel in order to obtain healthcare. At present, traditional thinking would argue the possibility of synergism among different modalities of brain augmentation as a way of increasing their overall effectiveness and improving therapeutic selectivity. Thinking outside of the box would also provide for the implementation of brain-to-brain interfaces where techniques, proper to artificial intelligence, could allow us to surpass the limits of natural selection or enable communications between several individual brains sharing memories, or even a global brain capable of self-organization. Not all brains are created equal. Brain stimulation studies suggest large individual variability in response that may affect overall recovery/treatment, or modify desired effects of a given intervention. The subject's age, gender, hormonal levels may affect an individual's cortical excitability. In addition, this volume discusses the role of social interactions in the operations of augmenting technologies. Finally, augmenting methods could be applied to modulate consciousness, even though its neural mechanisms are poorly understood. Finally, this volume should be taken as a debate on social, moral and ethical issues on neurotechnologies. Brain enhancement may transform the individual into someone or something else. These techniques bypass the usual routes of accommodation to environmental exigencies that exalted our personal fortitude: learning, exercising, and diet. This will allow humans to preselect desired

characteristics and realize consequent rewards without having to overcome adversity through more laborious means. The concern is that humans may be playing God, and the possibility of an expanding gap in social equity where brain enhancements may be selectively available to the wealthier individuals. These issues are discussed by a number of articles in this volume. Also discussed are the relationship between the diminishment and enhancement following the application of brain-augmenting technologies, the problem of "mind control" with BMI technologies, free will the duty to use cognitive enhancers in high-responsibility professions, determining the population of people in need of brain enhancement, informed public policy, cognitive biases, and the hype caused by the development of brain- augmenting approaches.
