1. Record Nr. UNINA9910454133703321

Autore	Hakemulder Frank
Titolo	The Moral Laboratory [[electronic resource]] : Experiments examining the effects of reading literature on social perception and moral self-concept
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam/Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000
ISBN	1-282-16280-2 9786612162800 90-272-9854-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (215 p.)
Collana	Utrecht Publications in General and Comparative Literature ; ; v.34
Disciplina	801/.3
Soggetti	Books and reading Literature and morals Literature and society Literature - General Languages & Literatures Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	THE MORAL LABORATORY; Editorial page; Title page; LCC page; Dedication; Contents; Chapter 1. Apologies; Notes; Chapter 2. Changing Readers; Notes; Chapter 3. A Blueprint for Moral Laboratories; Notes; Chapter 4. Understanding Others; Notes; Chapter 5. Moral Self-knowledge; Notes; Chapter 6. Summary and Conclusion; Appendix; References; Index of names; Index of terms
Sommario/riassunto	The idea that reading literature changes the reader seems as old as literature itself. Through the ages philosophers, writers, and literary scholars have suggested it affects norms, empathic ability, self-concept, beliefs, etc. This book examines what we actually know about these effects. And it finds strong evidence for the old claims. However, it remains unclear what aspects of the reading experience are responsible for these effects. Applying methods of the social sciences to this particular problem of literary theory, this book presents a psychological explanation based upon the conception

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910136802703321

Autore	Richie Thomas
Titolo	Breaking the cycle : attacking the malaria parasite in the liver / / edited by Ute Frevert, Urszula Krzych, Thomas L. Richie
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2015 [Place of publication not identified] : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2015
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (173 pages) : illustrations, charts; digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Frontiers research topics Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, , 1664-8714
Soggetti	Plasmodium falciparum Malaria - Immunological aspects Malaria - Prevention Malaria - Research Liver - Immunology Liver - Parasites Hepatology Plasmodis
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	Despite significant progress in the global fight against malaria, this parasitic infection is still responsible for nearly 300 million clinical cases and more than half a million deaths each year, predominantly in African children less than 5 years of age. The infection starts when mosquitoes transmit small numbers of parasites into the skin. From here, the parasites travel with the bloodstream to the liver where they undergo an initial round of replication and maturation to the next developmental stage that infects red blood cells. A vaccine capable of blocking the clinically silent liver phase of the Plasmodium life cycle would prevent the subsequent symptomatic phase of this tropical disease, including its frequently fatal manifestations such as severe anemia, acute lung injury, and cerebral malaria. Parasitologists,

immunologists, and vaccinologists have come to appreciate the complexity of the adaptive immune response against the liver stages of this deadly parasite. Lymphocytes play a central role in the elimination of Plasmodium infected hepatocytes, both in humans and animal models, but our understanding of the exact cellular interactions and molecular effector mechanisms that lead to parasite killing within the complex hepatic microenvironment of an immune host is still rudimentary. Nevertheless, recent collaborative efforts have led to promising vaccine approaches based on liver stages that have conferred sterile immunity in humans – the University of Oxford's Ad prime / MVA boost vaccine, the Naval Medical Research Center’s DNA prime / Ad boost vaccine, Sanaria, Inc.'s radiation-attenuated whole sporozoite vaccine, and Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre’s chemoprophylaxis with sporozoites vaccine. The aim of this Research Topic is to bring together researchers with expertise in malariology, immunology, hepatology, antigen discovery and vaccine development to provide a better understanding of the basic biology of Plasmodium in the liver and the host’s innate and adaptive immune responses. Understanding the conditions required to generate complete protection in a vaccinated individual will bring us closer to our ultimate goal, namely to develop a safe, scalable, and affordable malaria vaccine capable of inducing sustained high-level protective immunity in the large proportion of the world’s population constantly at risk of malaria.