1. Record Nr. UNINA9910485022303321

Titolo	Guided endodontics / / Niraj Kinariwala, Lakshman Samaranayake, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2021] Â©2021
ISBN	3-030-55281-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2021.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XI, 215 p. 182 illus., 168 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	617.6342
Soggetti	Endodontics Three-dimensional imaging in medicine Dentistry
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction to 3D Guided Approach and Concept of Minimal Invasive Endodontics -- CBCT in Endodontics -- 3D Printing in Endodontics -- Digital Impression Systems in Dentistry -- Static 3D Guided Approach for Calcified Canal -- Dynamic 3D Guided approach -- 3D Guided Approach in Surgical Endodontics -- Future trends of 3D guidance in Dentistry.
Sommario/riassunto	This superbly illustrated book provides a comprehensive overview of guided endodontics, a technology-driven treatment approach that represents a paradigm shift in endodontic therapy and offers predictable solutions in cases of partial or complete root canal calcification and root end surgeries. Guided endodontics has proved to be a safe, clinically feasible method for the location of root canals and prevention of root perforations. Preoperative CBCT scans are aligned with intraoral 3D scans using special software, allowing virtual planning of the root canal access cavity. Subsequently, a 3D template can be produced to guide the drill into the calcified canal. This virtual planning helps to preserve the tooth structure and avoid procedural errors. All of these aspects are fully covered in the book, with detailed step-by-step instruction on the use of static guides and dynamic navigation systems in non-surgical treatments. The role of static and dynamic guidance in

		surgical endodontics is also explained, and a concluding chapter addresses future trends in 3D guidance in endodontics and other fields of dentistry.

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910791966303321
	Titolo	Air power and armies
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tuscaloosa, AL, : University of Alabama Press, 2009
	ISBN	0-8173-8330-1
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (261 p.)
	Classificazione	355.469
	Altri autori (Persone)	SlessorJohn Cotesworth
	Disciplina	358.4/03
	Soggetti	Air power - Great Britain - History World War, 1914-1918 - Aerial operations, British Aeronautics, Military - Great Britain 1.Verdenskrig 1914-1918 Luftkrigsførelse Luftstrategi Electronic Books
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Originally published: London : Oxford University Press, 1936.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Introduction; Contents; Part I. Air Superiority; I. The Object; II. The Main Offensive; III. The Supplementary Offensive. The Destruction or Neutralization of Enemy Air Forces; IV. The Supplementary Offensive (contd.); Part II. The Selection of Objectives; V. Strategic Concentration; VI. Fighting Troops and Supply; VII. Air Attack on Communications; Part III. The Battle of Amiens, August 8th-11th, 1918; VIII. The Story of the Battle; IX. The R.A.F. in the Battle The Air Plan; X. The R.A.F. in the Battle (contd.)Tactical Concentration; Part IV. Conclusions; XI. The Third Revolution
	Sommario/riassunto	Sir John Cotesworth Slessor (1897-1979) was one of Great Britain's most influential airmen. He played a significant role in building the World War II Anglo-American air power partnership as an air planner on the Royal Air Force Staff, the British Chiefs of Staff, and the Combined

		Chiefs of Staff. He coordinated allied strategy in 1940-41, helped create an Anglo-American bomber alliance in 1942, and drafted the compromise at the Casablanca Conference that broke a deadlock in Anglo-American strategic debate.

3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910298409403321
	Autore	Popov Igor
	Titolo	Orthogenesis versus Darwinism / / by Igor Popov
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
	ISBN	3-319-95144-0
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (207 pages)
	Disciplina	575.009
	Soggetti	Evolution (Biology) Animal genetics Biology—History Paleontology Evolutionary Biology Animal Genetics and Genomics History of Biology
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di contenuto	Part 1. Orthogenesis: a history -- Chapter 1. The sources. Formation of the concept of directed evolution in the 19th century -- Chapter 2. Evolutionary biology at the turn of the 20th century. New concepts of directed evolution in the 1900-1930s -- Chapter 3. Declarations in favour of orthogenesis in the 1900-1930s -- Chapter 4. Orthogenesis and the modern evolutionary synthesis -- Chapter 5. New concepts of directed evolution in the recent history of evolutionary biology -- Chapter 6. Statements in support of orthogenesis in the 1950s and later -- Part 2. Orthogenesis: Pro et Contra -- Chapter 7. “Laws” in biology. - Chapter 8. Species senescence -- Chapter 9. Adaptation or non-adaptation? -- Chapter 10. Anticipation, parallelisms and

convergences -- Chapter 11. Constraints on variation -- Chapter 12. Direct impact of the environment on evolution and the inheritance of acquired characteristics -- Chapter 13. Mystics or unrealised synthesis? Chapter 14. Conclusion.

Sommario/riassunto

This book reviews the convoluted history of orthogenesis with an emphasis of non-English sources, untangles relationships between various concepts of directed evolution and argues whether orthogenesis has something to offer modern biology. Darwinism claims that evolution occurs by selection from an extensive random variability. An alternative viewpoint—that the material for variability is limited and organisms are predisposed to vary in certain directions—is the essence of evolutionary concepts that can be grouped together under the name of orthogenesis. Dating back to Lamarck, orthogenesis has existed in many guises. Branded as mystical and discarded as unscientific, it keeps re-emerging in evolutionary discussions.