

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910828531903321
Titolo	Post-Vietnam dioxin exposure in agent orange-contaminated C-123 aircraft // Institute of Medicine of the National Academies
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, District of Columbia : , : The National Academies Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-309-30893-3 0-309-30891-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (120 p.)
Disciplina	615.95137
Soggetti	Agent Orange - Health aspects - United States Agent Orange - Testing Veterans - Health and hygiene - United States Aircraft - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Committee to Evaluate the Potential Exposure to Agent Orange/TCDD Residue and Level of Risk of Adverse Health Effects for Aircrew of Post-Vietnam C-123 Aircraft, Board on the Health of Select Populations." Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di bibliografia	
Nota di contenuto	Front Matter; Reviewers; Acknowledgments; Contents; Acronyms and Abbreviations; Summary; 1 Introduction; 2 TCDD: Physicochemical Properties and Health Guidelines; 3 Air Force Use of the C-123 Provider: Background and Sampling Data; 4 Evaluation of Assessments of Possible Exposure of Air Force Reservists from Service in Operation Ranch Hand C-123s; 5 Summary of Findings; References; Appendix A: Public Agendas from Committee Meetings; Appendix B: History and Sampling of C-123s in the United States After Spraying Herbicides in Vietnam; Appendix C: Committee Biographies
Sommario/riassunto	"At the request of the VA, Post-Vietnam Dioxin Exposure in Agent Orange-Contaminated C-123 Aircraft evaluates whether or not service in these C-123s could have plausibly resulted in exposures detrimental to the health of these Air Force Reservists. The Institute of Medicine assembled an expert committee to address this question qualitatively, but in a scientific and evidence-based fashion. This report evaluates

the reliability of the available information for establishing exposure and addresses and places in context whether any documented residues represent potentially harmful exposure by characterizing the amounts available and the degree to which absorption might be expected. Post-Vietnam Dioxin Exposure rejects the idea that the dioxin residues detected on interior surfaces of the C-123s were immobile and effectively inaccessible to the Reservists as a source of exposure. Accordingly, this report states with confidence that the Air Force Reservists were exposed when working in the Operation Ranch Hand C-123s and so experienced some increase in their risk of a variety of adverse responses."--

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910544873503321
Titolo	The biological role of a virus / / Christon J. Hurst, editor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	9783030853952 9783030853938
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (374 pages)
Collana	Advances in Environmental Microbiology ; ; Volume 9
Disciplina	579.2
Soggetti	Viruses - Ecology Virus Ecología Llibres electrònics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	This book answers the question "What is it that viruses do?" by presenting three aspects of viral ecology. The first aspect explains how viruses affect the population diversity and energetics of their host communities. Perhaps the most notable example of this concept is our understanding that primary production within ecosystems often

depends upon those viruses which serve as controllers of nutrient recycling, connecting the aquatic and terrestrial realms in ways that can be assessed locally and globally. The second aspect describes genetic partnerships which exist between hosts and their viruses. These include processes termed endogeny and lysogeny by which the host carries at least a partial genomic copy of the virus. Fluidity of these collective genomes is expressed on an evolutionary time scale and the mutual life cycles which they produce represent a forging of shared genomic fate that obligates partnership of the virus and its host. The viral sequences represent a source of potential benefit as well as potential peril for the host and can implement phenotypic changes in the host. Hosts often use those changes as tools. As humans, the most notable example would be that mammals rely upon temporary activation of their endogenous viral genes in order to successfully develop a placenta. The third aspect is defending the health of a host, which relies upon activity in two directions. Hosts often use their captured viral genes to identify and subsequently direct battle against invading viruses. This natural concept has been engineered for combating cancer, is useful for suppressing the detrimental consequences of genetic diseases, and has been developed to create targeted antiviral vaccines. But, the defense has to work in two directions and the host can use other symbiotic microorganisms as protection against its viruses. This book will appeal to a wide readership by providing a broad perspective of viral ecology, and all scientists will find it helpful for gaining a view of fields beyond their specialization.

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