

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910453927703321
Autore	Hagan John <1946->
Titolo	Darfur and the crime of genocide // John Hagan, Wenona Rymond-Richmond [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2009
ISBN	1-107-19053-3 0-511-73667-3 1-281-94490-4 9786611944902 0-511-80474-1 0-511-45627-1 0-511-45758-8 0-511-45457-0 0-511-45356-6 0-511-45560-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxii, 269 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies in law and society
Disciplina	345/.0251
Soggetti	Genocide - Sudan - Darfur Crimes against humanity - Sudan - Darfur Sudan History Darfur Conflict, 2003-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 237-261) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Darfur crime scenes -- The crime of crimes -- While criminology slept / with Heather Schoenfeld -- Flip-flopping Darfur / with Alberto Palloni and Patricia Parker -- Eyewitnessing genocide -- The rolling genocide -- The racial spark -- Global shadows.
Sommario/riassunto	In 2004, the State Department gathered more than a thousand interviews from refugees in Chad that verified Colin Powell's UN and congressional testimonies about the Darfur genocide. The survey cost nearly a million dollars to conduct and yet it languished in the archives as the killing continued, claiming hundreds of thousands of murder and rape victims and restricting several million survivors to camps. This book fully examines that survey and its heartbreaking accounts. It

documents the Sudanese government's enlistment of Arab Janjaweed militias in destroying black African communities. The central questions are: why is the United States so ambivalent to genocide? Why do so many scholars deemphasize racial aspects of genocide? How can the science of criminology advance understanding and protection against genocide? This book gives a vivid firsthand account and voice to the survivors of genocide in Darfur.

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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557508803321
Autore	Runhaar Jos
Titolo	Diagnosis and Treatment of Musculoskeletal Disorders
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (162 p.)
Soggetti	Medicine
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Musculoskeletal disorders are a serious burden for patients and modern society. In Europe alone, 100,000,000 individuals suffer from musculoskeletal disorders and 40,000,000 affected workers cause losses due to work absence and a productivity loss of EUR 12 billion per year. Worldwide, musculoskeletal disorders are the second most common cause of pain and disability. Adequate diagnosis and early initiation of treatment are key elements in the care for patients suffering from musculoskeletal disorders, yet, for many musculoskeletal disorders, diagnostic tests lack appropriate accuracy. Treatment of musculoskeletal disorders is challenging as the mechanisms causing the complaints and mechanisms of action for the available treatment options are largely unknown. Moreover, these mechanisms and effectiveness might depend on specific patients' characteristics and call for personalized strategies. This Special Issue

invited researchers in the field to contribute to the state of the art in the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders. As many different healthcare professionals are involved in the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders, the Special Issue published high-quality studies from different areas of healthcare. Studies reporting on original research (e.g., randomized controlled trials, cohort studies), but also systematic literature reviews and meta-analyses within the scope of the Special Issue were considered. Given recent debates around the effectiveness of surgical interventions for musculoskeletal disorders and concomitant risks for adverse side-effects, intervention studies on non-surgical treatment options were prioritized.

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