1. Record Nr. UNISALENTO991003775569707536

Autore	De Martino, Ernesto <1908-1965>
Titolo	Morte e pianto rituale : dal lamento funebre antico al pianto di Maria / Ernesto De Martino
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Torino : Boringhieri, 1975
Descrizione fisica	IX, 430 p., [16] c. di tav. : ill. ; 20 cm
Collana	Universale scientifica ; 123-124
Disciplina	393
Soggetti	Lamento funebre
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Precedentemente pubbl. con il tit.: Morte e pianto rituale nel mondo antico

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910739469703321

Autore	Paus Tomas
Titolo	Population Neuroscience / / by Tomas Paus
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2013
ISBN	3-642-36450-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (184 p.)
Disciplina	530.12 599935 610 611.01816
Soggetti	Neurosciences Radiology Epidemiology Human genetics Imaging / Radiology Human Genetics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Terms and Concepts -- History of the Key Disciplines -- Enviromics -- Genomics -- Epigenomics -- Molecular Phenomics -- Systems Phenomics -- Cohorts -- Challenges -- Personalized Preventive Medicine.
Sommario/riassunto	Is Newton’s brain different from Rembrandt’s? Does a mother’s diet during pregnancy impact brain growth? Do adolescent peers leave a signature in the social brain? Does the way we live in our middle years affect how our brains age? To answer these and many other questions, we can now turn to population neuroscience. Population neuroscience endeavors to identify environmental and genetic factors that shape the function and structure of the human brain; it uses the tools and knowledge of genetics (and the “omics” sciences), epidemiology and neuroscience. This text attempts to provide a bridge spanning these three disciplines so that their practitioners can communicate easily with

each other when working together on large-scale imaging studies of the developing, mature and aging brain. By understanding the processes driving variations in brain function and structure across individuals, we will also be able to predict an individual's risk of (or resilience against) developing a brain disorder. In the long term, the hope is that population neuroscience will lay the foundation for personalized preventive medicine and, in turn, reduce the burden associated with complex, chronic disorders of brain and body.