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Autore	Browne Kingsley
Titolo	Biology at work : rethinking sexual equality / / Kingsley R. Browne
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, New Jersey ; ; London, [England] : , : Rutgers University Press, , 2002 ©2002
ISBN	1-283-59200-2 9786613904454 0-8135-4247-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (295 p.)
Collana	Rutgers Series in Human Evolution
Disciplina	305.3
Soggetti	Sex differences (Psychology) Sexual division of labor Sex differences Electronic books.
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	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Sex Differences in Temperament -- 3. Sex Differences in Cognitive Abilities -- 4. Once One Breaks the Glass Ceiling, Does It Still Exist? -- 5. Occupational Segregation -- 6. The Gender Gap in Compensation -- 7. Why Socialization Is an Inadequate Explanation -- 8. Hormones -- 9. Evolutionary Theory and the Ultimate Cause of Biological Sex Differences -- 10. Difference or Disadvantage? -- 11. A Thumb on the Scales -- 12. Mitigating Work /Family Conflict -- 13. Sexual Harassment -- 14. Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the Author
Sommario/riassunto	Does biology help explain why women, on average, earn less money than men? Is there any evolutionary basis for the scarcity of female CEOs in Fortune 500 companies? According to Kingsley Browne, the answer may be yes. Biology at Work brings an evolutionary perspective to bear on issues of women in the workplace: the "glass ceiling," the "gender gap" in pay, sexual harassment, and occupational segregation. While acknowledging the role of discrimination and sexist socialization,

Browne suggests that until we factor real biological differences between men and women into the equation, the explanation remains incomplete. Browne looks at behavioral differences between men and women as products of different evolutionary pressures facing them throughout human history. Women's biological investment in their offspring has led them to be on average more nurturing and risk averse, and to value relationships over competition. Men have been biologically rewarded, over human history, for displays of strength and skill, risk taking, and status acquisition. These behavioral differences have numerous workplace consequences. Not surprisingly, sex differences in the drive for status lead to sex differences in the achievement of status. Browne argues that decision makers should recognize that policies based on the assumption of a single androgynous human nature are unlikely to be successful. Simply removing barriers to inequality will not achieve equality, as women and men typically value different things in the workplace and will make different workplace choices based on their different preferences. Rather than simply putting forward the "nature" side of the debate, Browne suggests that dichotomies such as nature/nurture have impeded our understanding of the origins of human behavior. Through evolutionary biology we can understand not only how natural selection has created predispositions toward certain types of behavior but also how the social environment interacts with these predispositions to produce observed behavioral patterns.

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Titolo	Advanced Drug Delivery : Methods and Applications / / edited by Tuhin Subhra Santra, Ashwini Uma Surendra Shinde
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Nature Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
ISBN	981-9965-64-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (368 pages)
Collana	Studies in Mechanobiology, Tissue Engineering and Biomaterials, , 1868-2014 ; ; 26
Disciplina	615.6
Soggetti	Drug delivery systems Biomedical engineering Nanobiotechnology Microfluidics Cytology Pharmaceutical chemistry Drug Delivery Biomedical Engineering and Bioengineering Cell Biology Pharmaceutics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Biological methods -- Chapter 2. Liposomal based drug delivery system -- Chapter 3. Hydrogel-based drug delivery strategies -- Chapter 4. Monoclonal antibodies -- Chapter 5. Electroporation -- Chapter 6. Photoporation -- Chapter 7. Mechanoporation -- Chapter 8. Magnetoporation -- Chapter 9. Microinjection -- Chapter 10. Jet injection -- Chapter 11. Sonoporation -- Chapter 12. Device based drug delivery techniques – microfluidics Chapter 13. Nanoparticles drug delivery systems -- Chapter 14. BioMaterials -- Chapter 15. Implanted drug delivery systems -- Chapter 16. Transdermal drug delivery systems -- Chapter 17. Subcutaneous drug delivery systems -- Chapter 18. Nasopulmonary drug delivery systems -- Chapter 19. Mucosal drug delivery systems -- Chapter 20. Intrauterine drug delivery systems -- Chapter 21. Gastro retentive drug delivery systems

	-- Chapter 22. Endoscopic assisted drug delivery -- Chapter 23. Theranostics.
Sommario/riassunto	This book provides an overview of various drug delivery systems at the cellular level including biological, chemical methods, and most importantly physical methods such as photoporation, electroporation, mechanoporation, and device-based techniques (e.g., microfluidics), as well as organism-level techniques including nanomaterials, biomaterials, and transdermal. Drug delivery (DD) can be defined as the method and route by which an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) is administered to promote its desired pharmacological effect and/or convenience and/or to reduce adverse effects. Drug delivery systems are developed to maximize drug efficacy and minimize side effects. As drug delivery technologies improve, the drug becomes safer and more comfortable for patients to use. During the last seven decades, extraordinary progress has been made in drug delivery technologies, such as systems for long-term delivery for months and years, localized delivery, and targeted delivery. The advances, however, will face the next phase considering the future technologies that we need to overcome many physicochemical barriers for new formulation development and biological unknowns for treating various diseases. Thus, various technologies are built at a single-cell level as well as an organism level. This book is useful at the university level for graduate courses or research studies and biotechnology-based companies with research and development on cell-based analysis, diagnosis, or drug screening. This book is also very useful for researchers in drug delivery technologies, which came in frontier research for the past decade.