

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781177103321
Autore	Wallace Daniel J (Daniel Jeffrey), <1949->
Titolo	Lupus [[electronic resource] ] : the essential clinician's guide // Daniel J. Wallace
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford University Press, 2008
ISBN	0-19-770748-3 1-282-54384-9 9786612543845 0-19-970917-3
Descrizione fisica	115 p. : col. ill
Collana	Oxford American rheumatology library
Disciplina	616.7/72
Soggetti	Lupus erythematosus
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 107-109) and index.
Nota di contenuto	History of lupus -- Definitions and classification -- Epidemiology -- Pathogenesis -- Clinical findings-symptoms and signs -- Laboratory and imaging correlates -- Differential diagnosis and disease associations -- Important subsets -- Methods of ascertainment used for clinical trials -- General concepts of treatment -- Medications used to manage lupus -- Economic impact and disability issues -- Prognosis -- Experimental and innovative therapies.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557430703321
Autore	Walls Susan C
Titolo	Contributions of Behavior and Physiology to Conservation Biology
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2020
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (141 p.)
Soggetti	Ecological science, the Biosphere Science: general issues
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Conservation biology is a rapidly evolving discipline, with its historically synthetic, multidisciplinary framework having expanded extensively in recent years. Seemingly disparate disciplines, such as behavior and physiology, are being integrated into this discipline's growing portfolio, resulting in diverse tools that can help develop conservation solutions. Demonstrations are needed, however, of how behavior and physiology - either separately or combined - have contributed to conservation success. Behavior and physiology have traditionally been considered separate fields; yet, their integration can provide a more comprehensive approach to offering solutions to conservation and management problems. Examining species' vulnerabilities to extinction through the lenses of behavior and physiology can provide insight into the mechanisms that drive population declines and extirpations. Our goal is to increase awareness of the benefit of combining behavioral and physiological tools to improve conservation management decisions. Such studies can also help strengthen the basis for evidence-based conservation which, in some cases, has been previously lacking.</p>