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Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (285 p.)
Disciplina	956.7044
Soggetti	Depleted uranium - Environmental aspects - United States Depleted uranium - Health aspects - United States Persian Gulf syndrome - United States Persian Gulf War, 1991 - Health aspects - United States Persian Gulf War, 1991 - Veterans - Diseases - United States Post-traumatic stress disorder - United States Uranium enrichment - By-products
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Stand-alone book; not a part of the Gulf War and health series according to Dir. of Publishing Services, National Academies Press.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	""Reviewers""; ""Contents""; ""Summary""; ""1 Introduction""; ""2 Background""; ""3 Toxicology""; ""4 Methodology""; ""5 Exposure Assessment""; ""6 Clinical End Points of Interest""; ""7 Cohort Descriptions""; ""8 Conclusions""; ""Index""
Sommario/riassunto	The 1991 Persian Gulf War was considered a brief and successful military operation with few injuries and deaths. A large number of returning veterans, however, soon began reporting health problems

that they believed to be associated with their service in the gulf. Under a Congressional mandate, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) is reviewing a wide array of biologic, chemical, and physical agents to determine if exposure to these agents may be responsible for the veterans' health problems. In a 2000 report, *Gulf War and Health, Volume 1: Depleted Uranium, Sarin, Pyridostigmine Bromide, and Vaccines*, the IOM concluded that there was not enough evidence to draw conclusions as to whether long-term health problems are associated with exposure to depleted uranium, a component of some military munitions and armor. In response to veterans' ongoing concerns and recent publications in the literature, IOM updated its 2000 report. In this most recent report, *Gulf War and Health: Updated Literature Review of Depleted Uranium*, the committee concluded that there is still not enough evidence to determine whether exposure to depleted uranium is associated with long-term health problems. The report was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.
