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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.
