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Titolo	More than you wanted to know : the failure of mandated disclosure // Omri Ben-Shahar, Carl E. Schneider
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, New Jersey : , : Princeton University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-4008-5038-X
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (244 p.)
Classificazione	PU 5330
Disciplina	346.7302/1
Soggetti	Disclosure of information - Law and legislation - United States Consumer protection - Law and legislation - United States Decision making - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 197-223) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Part I. The Ubiquity of Mandated Disclosure -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Complex Decisions, Complex Disclosures -- 3. The Failure of Mandated Disclosure -- Part II. Why Disclosures Fail -- 4. "Whatever": The Psychology of Mandated Disclosure -- 5. Reading Disclosures -- 6. The Quantity Question -- 7. From Disclosure to Decision -- Part III. Can Mandated Disclosure Be Saved? -- 8. Make It Simple? -- 9. The Politics of Disclosure -- 10. Producing Disclosures -- 11. At Worst, Harmless? -- 12. Conclusion: Beyond Disclosurism -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Perhaps no kind of regulation is more common or less useful than mandated disclosure-requiring one party to a transaction to give the other information. It is the iTunes terms you assent to, the doctor's consent form you sign, the pile of papers you get with your mortgage. Reading the terms, the form, and the papers is supposed to equip you to choose your purchase, your treatment, and your loan well. More Than You Wanted to Know surveys the evidence and finds that mandated disclosure rarely works. But how could it? Who reads these disclosures? Who understands them? Who uses them to make better choices? Omri Ben-Shahar and Carl Schneider put the regulatory problem in human terms. Most people find disclosures complex,

obscure, and dull. Most people make choices by stripping information away, not layering it on. Most people find they can safely ignore most disclosures and that they lack the literacy to analyze them anyway. And so many disclosures are mandated that nobody could heed them all. Nor can all this be changed by simpler forms in plainer English, since complex things cannot be made simple by better writing. Furthermore, disclosure is a lawmakers' panacea, so they keep issuing new mandates and expanding old ones, often instead of taking on the hard work of writing regulations with bite. Timely and provocative, More Than You Wanted to Know takes on the form of regulation we encounter daily and asks why we must encounter it at all.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910972032203321
Autore	Nikanorova Marina
Titolo	Orphan Drugs in Epilepsy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Montrouge, : JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT, 2014
ISBN	9782742012343 2742012346
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (90 p.)
Collana	Topics in Epilepsy ; ; v.4
Altri autori (Persone)	JohannessenS. I GentonPierre
Disciplina	616.853
Soggetti	Epilepsy -- Treatment Brain Diseases Central Nervous System Agents Drug Industry Industry Therapeutic Uses Central Nervous System Diseases Nervous System Diseases Technology, Industry, and Agriculture Pharmacologic Actions Chemical Actions and Uses Disease Anticonvulsants Epilepsy Orphan Drug Production

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	""Orphan Drugs in Epilepsy""; ""Contents""; ""Foreword""; ""Bromides""; ""Adrenocorticotropic hormone and corticosteroids""; ""Stiripentol""; ""Felbamate""; ""Rufinamide""
Sommario/riassunto	Over half of epilepsies start before the age of 20 years and nearly 25% of them are refractory. A tiny proportion of them are even labelled a rare illness (ie: one affecting less than 200,000 people in the United States or less than 5 out of 10,000 people in the European Union). For these patients, two problems in their management arise: In children, seizures affect an immature brain and can impact its development. It is therefore essential to treat them so that brain development continues as normally as possible. The rarity of these syndromes does not encourage the pharmaceutical industry to invest in research. Therefore, there are few drugs available. However, a few target syndromes with a particularly unfavourable diagnosis. This work outlines 6 molecules in detail that are specifically used in epileptic encephalopathies. Every aspect of these molecules is discussed, including drug development, indication, efficacy, cost, etc. Drafted by international experts in the field of epileptology, it provides all the necessary information on orphan drugs and their clinical use.