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Titolo	Molecular epidemiology of chronic diseases [[electronic resource]] / editors, Chris Wild, Paolo Vineis, Seymour Garte
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, England ; ; Hoboken, NJ, : J. Wiley, 2008
ISBN	1-119-96561-6 1-282-34292-4 9786612342929 0-470-72572-9 0-470-72571-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (386 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	WildChris <1959-> VineisPaolo GarteSeymour J
Disciplina	614.4
Soggetti	Molecular epidemiology Chronic diseases - Epidemiology 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	MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CHRONICDISEASES; Contents; Contributors; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction: why molecular epidemiology?; 2 Study design; 2.1. Introduction: study design at square one; 2.2. Epidemiological measures; 2.3. Bias; 2.4. More on confounding; 2.5. Specificities of molecular epidemiology design; 2.6. Conclusions; References; Essential reading; 3 Molecular epidemiological studies that can be nested within cohorts; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Case-cohort studies; 3.3. Nested case-control studies 3.4. Considerations regarding biomarker analyses in case-cohort and nested case-control studies 3.5. Conclusion; References; 4 Family studies, haplotypes and gene association studies; 4.1. Introduction; 4.2. Family studies; 4.3. Genetic association studies; 4.4. Discussion; References; 5 Individual susceptibility and gene-environment interaction; 5.1. Individual susceptibility; 5.2. Genetic susceptibility;

5.3. Metabolic susceptibility genes; 5.4. Study designs; 5.5. Gene-environment interaction; 5.6. Exposure dose effects in gene-environment interactions
5.7. Mutational effects of gene-environment interactions
5.8. Conclusions; References; 6 Biomarker validation; 6.1. Validity and reliability; 6.2. Biomarker variability; 6.3. Measurement of variation; 6.4. Other issues of validation; 6.5. Measurement error; 6.6. Blood collection for biomarkers; 6.7. Validation of high-throughput techniques; References; 7 Exposure assessment; 7.1. Introduction; 7.2. Initial considerations of an exposure assessment strategy; 7.3. Exposure pathways and routes; 7.4. Exposure dimensions; 7.5. Exposure classification, measurement or modelling
7.6. Retrospective exposure assessment
7.7. Validation studies; 7.8. Quality control issues; References; 8 Carcinogen metabolites as biomarkers; 8.1. Introduction; 8.2. Overview of carcinogen metabolism; 8.3. Examples of carcinogen metabolite biomarkers; 8.4. Summary; References; 9 Biomarkers of exposure: adducts; 9.1. Introduction; 9.2. Methods for adduct detection; 9.3. Adducts identified in human tissue; 9.4. Adducts as biomarkers of occupational and environmental exposure to carcinogens; 9.5. Smoking-related adducts; 9.6. DNA adducts in prospective studies; 9.7. Conclusions; References
10 Biomarkers of mutation and DNA repair capacity
10.1. Introduction; 10.2. Classification of mutations; 10.3. Mutations in molecular epidemiology; 10.4. DNA repair; 10.5. Classes of DNA repair; 10.6. Common assays to measure DNA repair capacity; 10.7. Integration of DNA repair assays into epidemiological studies; 10.8. Genetic markers for DNA repair capacity; References; 11 High-throughput techniques - genotyping and genomics; 11.1. Introduction; 11.2. Background; 11.3. SNP databases; 11.4. Study types; 11.5. Study design; 11.6. Genotyping technologies
11.7. Sample and study management and QC

Sommario/riassunto

"I think this is an excellent book-I recommend it to anyone involved in molecular epidemiology... The 26 chapters are written by topic specialists, in an explanatory, easy to read style." -BTS Newsletter, Summer 2009
"This text provides an accessible and useful handbook for the epidemiologist who wants to survey the field, to become better informed, to look at recent developments and get some background on these or simply to appreciate further the relatively rapid changes in informatic and analytical technologies which increasingly will serve and underpin future epidemiol

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910974029003321
Autore	Bianchi Javier
Titolo	Macro-prudential Policy in a Fisherian Model of Financial Innovation // Javier Bianchi, Emine Boz, Enrique Mendoza
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	9781475542516 1475542518 9781475570724 1475570724
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (55 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	BozEmine MendozaEnrique
Disciplina	332.152
Soggetti	Financial institutions - Management - Econometric models Equilibrium (Economics) - Econometric models Asset prices Asymmetric and Private Information Banks Business Fluctuations Collateral Credit Current Account Adjustment Cycles Deflation Depository Institutions Externalities Finance Financial institutions Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy Housing Industries: Financial Services Inflation Land prices Loans Macroeconomics Micro Finance Institutions Monetary economics Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General

Money and Monetary Policy
Money
Mortgages
Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
Open Economy Macroeconomics
Price Level
Prices
Property & real estate
Public finance & taxation
Real Estate
Revenue administration
Short-term Capital Movements
Tax administration and procedure
Tax arrears management
Tax Evasion and Avoidance
Taxation
United States

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.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; 1.Introduction; 2 A Fisherian Model of Financial Innovation; 2.1 Decentralized Competitive Equilibrium; 2.2 Learning Environment; 2.3 Learning, Debt and Price Dynamics after Financial Innovation; 2.4 Recursive Anticipated Utility Competitive Equilibrium; 2.5 Conditionally Efficient Planners' Problems; 2.6 Pecuniary Externality and Decentralization of Planners' Allocations; 3 Quantitative Analysis; 3.1 Baseline Calibration; Tables; Table 1: Baseline Parameter Values; 3.2 Baseline Results; 3.3 Welfare Analysis; Table 2: Welfare Gains; 3.4 Sensitivity Analysis Table 3: Summary of Priors 4 Conclusion; Appendixes; Appendix: Recursive Optimization Problems; References; References; Figures; Figure 1: Dynamics in the Baseline Calibration; Figure 2: Period 40 Bond Holdings and Asset Prices; Figure 3: Period 41 Bond Holdings and Asset Prices; Figure 4: Crisis Episode; Figure 5: Taxes on Debt and Land Dividends; Figure 6: Decomposition of Taxes on Debt; Figure 7: Priors; Figure 8: Dynamics in Gradual Optimism Calibration; Figure 9: Period 40 Bond Holdings and Prices: Gradual Optimism; Figure 10: Taxes on Debt and Land Dividends: Gradual Optimism Figure 11: Decomposition of Taxes on Debt: Gradual Optimism Figure 12: Dynamics in Asymmetric Priors Calibration; Figure 13: Taxes on Debt: Asymmetric Priors
Sommario/riassunto	The interaction between credit frictions, financial innovation, and a switch from optimistic to pessimistic beliefs played a central role in the 2008 financial crisis. This paper develops a quantitative general equilibrium framework in which this interaction drives the financial amplification mechanism to study the effects of macro-prudential policy. Financial innovation enhances the ability of agents to collateralize assets into debt, but the riskiness of this new regime can

only be learned over time. Beliefs about transition probabilities across states with high and low ability to borrow change as agents learn from observed realizations of financial conditions. At the same time, the collateral constraint introduces a pecuniary externality, because agents fail to internalize the effect of their borrowing decisions on asset prices. Quantitative analysis shows that the effectiveness of macroprudential policy in this environment depends on the government's information set, the tightness of credit constraints and the pace at which optimism surges in the early stages of financial innovation. The policy is least effective when the government is as uninformed as private agents, credit constraints are tight, and optimism builds quickly.
