

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452058203321
Titolo	Dictionary of health information technology and security [[electronic resource] /] / David Edward Marcinko, editor-in-chief, Hope Rachel Hetico, managing editor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY, : Springer Pub., c2007
ISBN	1-280-82348-8 9786610823482 0-8261-0106-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (448 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	MarcinkoDavid E (David Edward) HeticoHope R
Disciplina	610.3
Soggetti	Medical informatics Medicine - Information technology Medical informatics - Security measures 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.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Biographies; Preface; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Instructions for Use; Terminology: A-Z; Acronyms and Abbreviations; Bibliography
Sommario/riassunto	With over 10,000 entries (including more than 5000 definitions, 3000 abbreviations and acronyms, and 2000 resources and readings), this work provides a comprehensive guide to the health care industry. It covers the language of every healthcare IT industry sector, explains confusing acronyms and abbreviations, and offers a global coverage.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9911019913803321
Titolo	Antidepressants and receptor function
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester ; ; New York, : Wiley, 1986
ISBN	9786612346071 9781282346079 1282346075 9780470513361 0470513365 9780470513378 0470513373
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (306 p.)
Collana	Ciba Foundation symposium ; ; 123
Altri autori (Persone)	PorterRuth BockGregory ClarkSarah
Disciplina	616.85/27061
Soggetti	Antidepressants - Physiological effect Antidepressants - Receptors Depression, Mental - Physiological aspects Pharmacology, Experimental
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Editors: Ruth Porter, Gregory Bock (organizers) and Sarah Clark. Proceedings of the Symposium on Depression, Antidepressants, and Receptor Sensitivity, held at the Ciba Foundation, London, 19-21 Nov. 1985. "A Wiley-Interscience publication."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographies and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND RECEPTOR FUNCTION; Contents; Participants; Introduction; Antidepressant-binding sites in brain and platelets; b-Adrenoceptor function in human adult skin fibroblasts: a study of manic- depressive illness; Genetic studies at the receptor level: investigations in human twins and experimental animals; Biochemical effects of antidepressant treatment-studies of monoamine metabolites in cerebrospinal fluid and platelet [3H] imipramine binding; Platelet radioligand binding and neuroendocrine challenge tests in depression

How antidepressants work: cautionary conclusions based on clinical and laboratory studies of the longer-term consequences of antidepressant drug treatment; Neuroendocrine and other studies of the mechanism of antidepressant action of desipramine; Adrenergic and serotonergic receptor responsiveness in depression; General discussion I; Effect of repeated administration of clenbuterol on the regulation of β -adrenoceptors in the central nervous system of the rat; Depression in an animal model: focus on the locus ceruleus; Causes of changes in brain noradrenaline systems and later effects on responses to social stressors in rhesus monkeys: the cascade hypothesis; Effects of chronically administered antidepressants and electroconvulsive treatment on cerebral neurotransmitter receptors in rodents with 'model depression'; The effects of electroconvulsive therapy and antidepressant drugs on monoamine receptors in rodent brain-similarities and differences; General discussion II; Closing remarks; Index of contributors; Subject index

Sommario/riassunto

Ciba Foundation Symposium 123 Antidepressants and Receptor Function Chairman: Dennis Murphy 1986 Depression is a common and often debilitating affective disorder. Attempts to develop effective antidepressants have a long history, but many questions remain about the mechanisms of action of such treatments and about the aetiology and pathophysiology of depression itself. Early observations centred attention on central monoamine systems, and animal studies suggested that changes in beta-adrenoceptor responsiveness were a common effect of antidepressant therapies. More recent research has encompass
