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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNIORUON00497001  |
| Autore                  | Gómez Redondo, Fernando   |
| Titolo                  | Historia de la prosa medieval castellana / Fernando Gomez Redondo |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Madrid, : Cátedra, c1998-2007                                     |
| ISBN                    | 84-376-1643-3   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 4 v. ; 21 cm.   |
| Disciplina              | 860.9   |
| Soggetti                | Letteratura spagnola  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Spagnolo  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910557344503321   |
| Autore                  | Chan Emily Ying Yang  |
| Titolo                  | 2nd Edition of Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health-EDRM)  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (239 p.)  |
| Soggetti                | Public health and preventive medicine   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Disasters such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods, heat waves, nuclear accidents, and large-scale pollution incidents take lives and incur major health problems. The majority of large-scale disasters affect the most vulnerable populations, which often comprise extreme ages, remote |

living areas, and endemic poverty, as well as people with low literacy. Health emergency and disaster risk management (Health-EDRM) refers to the systematic analysis and management of health risks surrounding emergencies and disasters, and plays an important role in reducing the hazards and vulnerability along with extending preparedness, responses, and recovery measures. This concept encompasses risk analyses and interventions, such as accessible early warning systems, the timely deployment of relief workers, and the provision of suitable drugs and medical equipment to decrease the impact of disasters on people before, during, and after an event (or events). Currently, there is a major gap in the scientific literature regarding Health-EDRM to facilitate major global policies and initiatives for disaster risk reduction worldwide.

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