

1. Record Nr.	UNISA990001808920203316
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Titolo	Francesco di Paola : il Santo nelle tradizioni e nel sentimento calabrese ... / Nicola Misasi ; a cura e con introduzione di Giuseppe Grisolia
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Marina di Belvedere : Cultura calabrese, 1981
Descrizione fisica	122 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Collana	Grandi di Calabria ; 1
Disciplina	292.092
Soggetti	Francesco : di Paola <santo>
Collocazione	II.2. 586 (III A COLL 171/1)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452378903321
Titolo	Inner ear partition [[electronic resource] /] / edited by B. Ars
Pubbl/distr/stampa	The Hague, : Kugler Publications, c1998
ISBN	90-6299-827-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (118 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	ArsB (Bernard)
Disciplina	612/.858
Soggetti	Labyrinth (Ear) - Surgery Meniere's disease Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Papers submitted to a conference on fundamental aspects, concerns, and daily practice and surgery of "inner ear partition" held January 25, 1997, at Fondation Universitaire, Brussels.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and author index.

PREFACE; ANOTHER VIEW OF THE INNER EAR PATHOLOGY; VASCULAR STRUCTURES OF THE INNER EAR; ENDOCOCHELEAR VERSUS ENDOLABYRINTHIC POTENTIAL; BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE LABYRINTHINE FLUIDS IN HUMANS; MENIERE'S DISEASE AND THE ENDOLYMPHATIC SAC; TWO-PHASE ENDOLYMPHATIC HYDROPS: A NEW MODEL FOR MENIERE'S DISEASE; DISSIMILARITIES IN AUDITORY AND VESTIBULAR FUNCTION IN MENIERE'S DISEASE; PERILYMPHATIC FISTULAE - Inner ear partition; DOES THE OPENING OF THE MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTHIN OTOSCLEROSIS SURGERY SYSTEMATICALLY LEAD TO TOTAL DEAFNESS?; PARTIAL LABYRINTHECTOMY WITH HEARING PRESERVATION IN AN ANIMAL MODEL POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR CANAL OCCLUSION FOR BENIGN PAROXYSMAL POSITIONAL VERTIGO SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS; Index of authors

Preface Up to now, it was generally believed that the destruction of any part of the membranous labyrinth invariably led to complete hearing loss. This concept is no longer accurate! It became apparent that the inner ear was compartmentalized into a cochlea and a vestibule, separated from each other by two valves. Each compartment with its own morphology, physiology, particular biochemistry, and specific pathology. Today, surgery of either of these compartments can be performed without fear for the integrity of the other. This constitutes a revolution in surgery of the inner ear and leads to per