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| 1. Record Nr. | UNISA990003211460203316 |
| Autore | BRAVO, Anna |
| Titolo | A colpi di cuore : storie del sessantotto / Anna Bravo |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Roma [etc.] : GLF editori Laterza, 2008 |
| ISBN | 978-88-420-8588-1 |
| Descrizione fisica | 321 p. ; 21 cm |
| Collana | I Robinson/Letture |
| Disciplina | 322.40945 |
| Soggetti | Movimenti studenteschi - 1968 |
| Collocazione | X.3.B. 4897 |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910298281603321 |
| Autore | Ebringer Alan |
| Titolo | Multiple Sclerosis, Mad Cow Disease and Acinetobacter / / by Alan Ebringer |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015 |
| ISBN | 3-319-02735-2 |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2015.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (208 p.) |
| Disciplina | 571967 610 616.0798 616.9 |
| Soggetti | Immunoglobulins Immunology Infectious diseases Veterinary medicine Antibodies Infectious Diseases Veterinary Medicine/Veterinary Science |

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| 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 at the end of each chapters and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | <p>1. Multiple Sclerosis as a Scientific Problem -- 2. History of the Attempts to find the Origin of Multiple Sclerosis -- 3. The Problem of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy also known as "Mad Cow Disease" in the United Kingdom -- 4. Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis as a Model of Multiple Sclerosis -- 5. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy: Comparison between the "Prion" Hypothesis in EAE and BSE Point to Acinetobacter Bacteria -- 6. Molecular Sequences in EAE and BSE Point to Acinetobacter Bacteria -- 7. Autoantibodies to Brain Components and Antibodies to Acinetobacter are Present in Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy -- 8. Antibodies to Acinetobacter Bacteria but not to other Microbes are Present in Animals with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy -- 9. An Ante-Mortem Test for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy involving "Myelin-Acinetobacter-Neurofilaments" (MAN) Tested in 12 Strains of Acinetobacter Bacteria -- 10. Antibodies to Acinetobacter and Pseudomonas Bacteria in Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy -- 11. Antibodies to Acinetobacter and Pseudomonas Bacteria in Multiple Sclerosis Patients -- 12. Antibodies to Acinetobacter Peptide Sequences Resembling Myelin and Neurofilaments in Multiple Sclerosis Patients -- 13. The Myelin Acinetobacter Neurofilament Index in an Attempt to Diagnose Multiple Sclerosis -- 14. Antibodies to Short Synthetic Acinetobacter and Pseudomonas Peptide Sequences Resembling Myelin and Neurofilaments in Multiple Sclerosis Patients -- 15. Antibodies to Acinetobacter and Myelin in Multiple Sclerosis and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Patients -- 16. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease and its Variants -- 17. Sinusitis in Multiple Sclerosis and Acinetobacter -- 18. The Theory that Multiple Sclerosis, CJD and BSE are Caused by Acinetobacter -- 19. The Scientific Method of Sir Karl Popper -- 20. Multiple Sclerosis and "Popper Sequences".</p> |
| Sommario/riassunto | Through the discovery of the link between Acinetobacter bacteria in Multiple Sclerosis patients and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy affected animals, the author brings together a comprehensive look at the cause of MS throughout the world. Multiple Sclerosis, Mad Cow Disease and Acinetobacter delves into the cause of these two neurological diseases, MS and BSE, and elaborates on their relation through exposure to a common microbe: Acinetobacter, found in human sinuses, on the skin and in the soil. Multiple Sclerosis, Mad Cow Disease and Acinetobacter informs the reader that multiple sclerosis may be linked to the microbe Acinetobacter, which carries molecular structures resembling myelin, the outer sheath covering of neurones. This book will be of interest to international scientific and medical communities, as well as accessible to patients, neurologists, research institutes and the general public. |