1. Record Nr. UNISA996385565803316

Titolo	Die Veneris, Decemb. 16. 1642 [[electronic resource]] : Whereas severall ordinances of both houses of Parliament of the 29. of November last, and the seventh and 14. of this instant December are passed, concerning assessing such persons as are of ability .
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : s.n., 1642]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([1] p.)
Soggetti	Internal revenue - Great Britain Broadsides17th century.England Great Britain Politics and government 1642-1649
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Imprint suggested by Wing. Title from caption and first lines of text. Reproduction of original in the Henry E. Huntington Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0113

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910830363003321

Titolo	Recent advances in quantitative methods for cancer and human health risk assessment [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Lutz Edler, Christos P. Kitsos
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, England ; ; Hoboken, N.J., : J. Wiley, c2005
ISBN	1-280-28775-6 9786610287758 0-470-30008-6 0-470-85770-6 0-470-85766-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (504 p.)
Collana	Wiley series in probability and statistics
Altri autori (Persone)	EdlerLutz <1945-> KitsosChristos Par. <1951->
Disciplina	616.994071015118
Soggetti	Cancer - Risk factors - Mathematical models
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Recent Advances in Quantitative Methods in Cancer and Human Health Risk Assessment; Contents; Contributors; Preface; Introduction; I CANCER AND HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT Introductory remarks; 1. Principles of Cancer Risk Assessment: The Risk Assessment Paradigm; 1.1 The risk assessment paradigm; 1.2 Hazard identification; 1.3 Dose-response assessment; 1.3.1 Different objectives, different data sets, different approaches; 1.3.2 Extrapolations in dose-response assessment; 1.3.3 Safety assessment; 1.3.4 Modelling to estimate risk at low doses; 1.3.5 Uncertainty and human variation II BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CARCINOGENESIS Introductory remarks2. Molecular Epidemiology in Cancer Research; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 From carcinogen exposure to cancer; 2.3 Biomarkers; 2.3.1 Biomarkers of exposure; 2.3.2 Biomarkers of susceptibility; 2.3.3 Biomarkers of effect; 2.4 Validation of biomarkers; 2.4.1 Study design; 2.4.2 Genetic and statistical analysis; 2.4.3 Sample size requirements; 2.4.4 Sources of potential bias; 2.5 Factors influencing cancer risk; 2.5.1 Environmental factors; 2.5.2 Genetic factors; 2.5.3 Carcinogen

metabolism; 2.5.4 DNA repair; 2.5.5 Cell cycle control
2.5.6 Immune status2.6 New tools in molecular epidemiology; 2.6.1 Microarrays and toxicogenomics; 2.6.2 Proteomics; 2.6.3 Promising directions for cancer diagnosis and cancer biomarker discovery; 2.7 Conclusions; 3. Genetic Polymorphisms in Metabolising Enzymes as Lung Cancer Risk Factors; 3.1 Introduction; 3.1.1 Studies investigating genetic polymorphisms as lung cancer risk factors; 3.2 Methodological aspects; 3.2.1 Planning of the study; 3.2.2 Laboratory analyses; 3.2.3 Statistical analyses; 3.3 Examples; 3.3.1 N-Acetyltransferases (NAT1 and NAT2) and lung cancer risk
3.3.2 Glutathione-S-transferases and lung cancer risk3.3.3 Myeloperoxidase and lung cancer risk; 3.3.4 CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 and lung cancer risk; 3.4 Discussion; Acknowledgements; 4. Biological Carcinogenesis: Theories and Models; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Models of human carcinogenesis; 4.2.1 Prostate cancer; 4.2.2 Colorectal cancer; 4.2.3 Endometrial cancer; 4.3 The multistage mouse skin carcinogenesis model; 4.4 Epilogue; 5. Biological and Mathematical Aspects of Multistage Carcinogenesis; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Features of multistage carcinogenesis; 5.2.1 Colorectal cancer
5.2.2 The role of genomic instability in colon cancer5.2.3 Barrett's esophagus; 5.2.4 Intermediate lesions; 5.3 Generalized TSCE model; 5.3.1 Model building; 5.3.2 Mathematical development and the hazard function; 5.4 Modeling cancer incidence; 5.4.1 Age-cohort-period models; 5.4.2 Age-specific incidence; 5.4.3 Colorectal cancer in the SEER registry; 5.4.4 Analysis of occupational cohort data; 5.5 Summary; 6. Risk Assessment and Chemical and Radiation Hormesis: A Short Commentary and Bibliographic Review; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 The concept of hormesis; 6.3 Chemical hormesis
6.3.1 The -shaped and -shaped dose-response curve

Sommario/riassunto

Human health risk assessment involves the measuring of risk of exposure to disease, with a view to improving disease prevention. Mathematical, biological, statistical, and computational methods play a key role in exposure assessment, hazard assessment and identification, and dose-response modelling. Recent Advances in Quantitative Methods in Cancer and Human Health Risk Assessment is a comprehensive text that accounts for the wealth of new biological data as well as new biological, toxicological, and medical approaches adopted in risk assessment. It provides an authoritative compendiu