1. Record Nr. UNISA996393789403316

Autore	Keymor John <fl. 1610-1620.>
Titolo	John Keymors observation made upon the Dutch fishing about the year 1601 [[electronic resource]] : demonstrating that there is more wealth raised out of herrings and other fish in His Majesties seas by the neighbouring nations in one year, then the King of Spain hath from the Indies
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed from the Original Manuscript for Sir Edward Ford, 1664
Descrizione fisica	12 p
Soggetti	Herring fisheries - Netherlands Fishing - Netherlands Fish trade - Netherlands
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Reproduction of original in the British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910484336403321

Autore	Brodsky Michael C.
Titolo	The evolutionary basis of strabismus and nystagmus in children / / Michael C. Brodsky
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2021] ©2021
ISBN	3-030-62720-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2021.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVI, 246 p. 56 illus., 18 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	618.920977
Soggetti	Pediatric ophthalmology Estrabisme Nistagme Oftalmologia pediàtrica Llibres electrònics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Introduction -- Chapter 2: Dissociated Vertical Divergence: A Righting Reflex Gone Wrong -- Chapter 3: DVD Remains a Moving Target -- Chapter 4: Primary Inferior Oblique Overaction: The Brain Throws a Wild Pitch -- Chapter 5: Do You Really Need Your Oblique Muscles? Adaptations and Exaptations -- Chapter 6: Latent Nystagmus: Vestibular Nystagmus with a Twist -- Chapter 7: Dissociated Vertical Divergence: Perceptual Consequences of the Human Dorsal Light Reflex -- Chapter 8: Visuo-Vestibular Eye Movements: Infantile Nystagmus in Three Dimensions -- Chapter 9: Does Infantile Esotropia Arise from a Dissociated Deviation -- Chapter 10: The Lizard's Tail: An Ocular Allegory -- Chapter 11: The Accessory Optic System: The Fugitive Visual Control System in Infantile Strabismus -- Chapter 12: The Optokinetic Cover Test: Subcortical Optokinesis in Infantile Esotropia -- Chapter 13: An Expanded View of Infantile Esotropia: Bottoms Up! -- Chapter 14: A Unifying Neurologic Mechanism for Infantile Nystagmus -- Chapter 15: An Optokinetic Clue to the Pathogenesis of Infantile Esotropia -- Chapter 16: Intermittent Exotropia and Accommodative Esotropia: Two Ends of a Spectrum? -- Chapter 17: Is Infantile

Esotropia Subcortical in Origin? -- Chapter 18: Phoria Adaptation: The Ghost in the Machine -- Chapter 19: Monocular Nasotemporal Asymmetry: Unravelling the Mystery -- Chapter 20: Intermittent Exotropia: A Deficit in Phoria Adaptation?.

Sommario/riassunto

This text is a comprehensive collection and discussion of scientific essays that define the pathogenesis of common forms of pediatric strabismus and nystagmus in terms of their common evolutionary mechanisms. The goal of this book is to assemble these essays, to provide a definitive source for current clinicians to use along with follow up comments to help direct future scientific research in the field of pediatric ophthalmology. This book includes 20 original essays written by Michael C. Brodsky which mechanistically explain and unify such enigmatic conditions such as infantile esotropia, latent nystagmus, primary oblique muscle overreaction action, dissociated vertical divergence, infantile nystagmus, and intermittent exotropia in terms of ancestral evolutionary reflexes which become expressed in different ways to generate these disorders. This collection of essays is poised to become a classic reference, providing the necessary neurological framework for contextualizing unique ocular motor disorder and understanding the evolutionary mechanisms responsible for their development in early childhood. Written with focused interest for pediatric ophthalmologists and neuro-ophthalmologists, this reference will also find audience with ophthalmologists, neurologists, evolutionary biologists, and neuroscientists. .