Cyclopedia Anatomicae More Than 1500 Illustrations Of The Human And Animal Figure For The Artist

The History of Science and Technology
Neuroprotective Therapy for Stroke and Ischemic Disease
Europe 1450 to 1789
Revision of Sternaspis Otto, 1821 (Polychaeta, Sternaspidae)
The Material Culture of Sex, Procreation, and Marriage in Premodern Europe
The Epic History of Biology
History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration in Its Relation to Anatomic Science and the Graphic Arts
The Body as Object and Instrument of Knowledge
Problems of Birth Defects
Human Anatomy for Artists
Alchemy and Chemistry in the 16th and 17th Centuries
Draw 50 Famous Cartoons
Medicine
Brain and Art
An Illustrated History of Health and Fitness, from Pre-History to our Post-Modern World
Cyclopedia Anatomicae
Cyclopedia Anatomicae
The Evolution of Modern Medicine; a Series of Lectures Delivered at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation, in April, 1913
«Remov'd from human eyes»: Madness and Poetry 1676-1774
The Book of Nature
Anatomical Names
Sonic Interaction Design
Scientific American Inventions and Discoveries
Andreas Vesalius of Brussels, 1514-1564
Fundamentals of Figure Carving
Art and Anatomy in Renaissance Italy
Minds behind the Brain : A History of the Pioneers and Their Discoveries
The Composite Man as Comprehended in Fourteen Anatomical Impersonations
Dawn and Evolution of Cardiac Procedures
Diabetes Its Medical and Cultural History
Draw Horses with Sam Savitt
Dream Anatomy
Anatomy Drawing School
Among the Forest People
Malpractice and Medical Liability

Printing R-evolution and Society 1450-1500
Simulation in Healthcare Education
The Greater OMENTUM
Science and Its Times
Ethnobotany of Mexico

AVERY KENNEDI

The History of Science and Technology H.F.Ullmann Publishing
The present volume owes its ongm to a Colloquium on "Alchemy and Chemistry in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries", held at the Warburg Institute on 26th and 27th July 1989. The Colloquium focused on a number of selected themes during a closely defined chronological interval: on the relation of alchemy and chemistry to medicine, philosophy, religion, and to the corpuscular philosophy, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The relations between Medicina and alchemy in the Lullian treatises were examined in the opening paper by Michela Pereira, based on researches on unpublished manuscript sources in the period between the 14th and 17th centuries. It is several decades since the researches of R.F. Multhauf gave a prominent role to Johannes de Rupescissa in linking medicine and alchemy through the concept of a quinta essentia. Michela Pereira explores the significance of the Lullian tradition in this development and draws attention to the fact that the early Paracelsians had themselves recognized a family resemblance between the works of Paracelsus and Roger Bacon's scientia experimentalis and, indeed, a continuity with the Lullian tradition.

Neuroprotective Therapy for Stroke and Ischemic Disease Gale
This book examines the health/fitness interaction in an historical context. Beginning in primitive hunter-gatherer communities, where survival required adequate physical activity, it goes on to consider changes in health and physical activity at subsequent stages in the evolution of “civilization.” It focuses on the health impacts of a growing understanding of medicine and physiology, and the emergence of a middle-class with the time and money to choose between active and passive leisure pursuits. The book reflects on urbanization and industrialization in relation to the need for public health measures, and the ever-diminishing physical demands of the work-place. It then evaluates the attitudes of prelates, politicians, philosophers and teachers at each stage of the process. Finally, the book explores professional and governmental initiatives to increase public involvement in active leisure through various school, worksite, recreational and sports programmes.

Europe 1450 to 1789 Springer Science & Business Media
The years 1676 and 1774 marked two turning points in the social and legal treatment of madness in England. In 1676, London’s Bethlehem Hospital expanded in grand new premises, and in 1774 the Madhouses Act attempted to limit confinement of the insane. This study explores almost a century of the English history of madness through the texts of five poets who were considered mentally troubled according to

contemporary standards: James Carkesse, Anne Finch, William Collins, Christopher Smart and William Cowper were hospitalized, sequestered or exiled from society. Their works cope with representations of insanity, medical definitions or practices, imputed illness, and the judging eye of the ‘sane other’, shedding new light on the dis/continuities in the notion of madness of this period.

Revision of Sternaspis Otto, 1821 (Polychaeta, Sternaspidae) Legare Street Press

Since RUTHERFORD MORISON left us with the concept of the Omentum being the 'abdominal policeman', clinicians have tacitly assumed that they know sufficient about the structure and function of this organ. However interest in the omentum and its relationship to clinical surgery has recently been develop ing. This book examines all aspects with special reference to surgery and should provide a welcome impetus in research and clinical practice. The editors and contributors have produced a book which is comprehensive and well illustrated and contains detailed refer ences to the important original sources - so essential in a work of this nature. It is written for those who wish to share the delight of acquiring knowledge - even about a comparatively humble organ - as well as for practical surgeons. Both will find ample information to arouse their interest and expand their surgical horizons in exciting ways of which they will almost certainly not have dreamt. I welcome a book of this calibre on a subject which deserves our increasing interest. I delight in the fact that it is dedicated to my friend and colleague MARTIN ALLGOWER.

The Material Culture of Sex, Procreation, and Marriage in Premodern Europe H.F.Ullmann Publishing Gmbh

Drawing school -- Human anatomy -- Animal anatomy -- Comparative anatomy.

The Epic History of Biology Springer

More than 1,500 fine pencil illustrations of the human and over 100 animal species instruct the artist in mastering anatomical drawing. Complete musculature and skeletal sketches, technical tips, and detailed drawings make this over-size volume the most valuable book available for the student and working artist. Text summary of each animal species characteristics includes the history of the species and average sizes and weights of each animal. Specifics are also described, from the number of teeth and vertebrae to the development of the musculature and hair. Drawings for each animal include full-on and side views of skeleton and musculature. Full-page close-ups focus on specific areas of interest such as the head, feet, and hindquarters. All drawings are annotated, with complete labels noting specific bones, muscles, joints, limbs, etc.

History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration in Its Relation to Anatomic Science and the Graphic Arts Oxford University Press, USA

This book analyzes and discusses in detail art therapy, a specific tool used to sustain health in affective developments, rehabilitation, motor skills and cognitive functions. Art therapy is based on the assumption that the process of making art (music, dance, painting) sparks emotions and enhances brain activity. Art therapy is used to encourage personal growth, facilitate particular brain areas or activity patterns, and improve neural connectivity. Treating neurological diseases using artistic

strategies offers us a unique option for engaging brain structural networks that enhance the brain’s ability to form new connections. Based on brain plasticity, art therapy has the potential to increase our repertoire for treating neurological diseases. Neural substrates are the basis of complex emotions relative to art experiences, and involve a widespread activation of cognitive and motor systems. Accordingly, art therapy has the capacity to modulate behavior, cognition, attention and movement. In this context, art therapy can offer effective tools for improving general well-being, quality of life and motivation in connection with neurological diseases. The book discusses art therapy as a potential group of techniques for the treatment of neurological disturbances and approaches the relationship between humanistic disciplines and neurology from a holistic perspective, reflecting the growing interest in this interconnection.

The Body as Object and Instrument of Knowledge Springer

Exploration and Discovery - Life Sciences - Mathematics - Medicine - Physical Sciences - Technology and Invention.

Problems of Birth Defects Springer

Attractively illustrated with over a hundred halftones and drawings, this volume presents a series of vibrant profiles that trace the evolution of our knowledge about the brain. Beginning almost 5000 years ago, with the ancient Egyptian study of "the marrow of the skull," Stanley Finger takes us on a fascinating journey from the classical world of Hippocrates, to the time of Descartes and the era of Broca and Ramon y Cajal, to modern researchers such as Sperry. Here is a truly remarkable cast of characters. We meet Galen, a man of titanic ego and abrasive disposition, whose teachings dominated medicine for a thousand years; Vesalius, a contemporary of Copernicus, who pushed our understanding of human anatomy to new heights; Otto Loewi, pioneer in neurotransmitters, who gave the Nazis his Nobel prize money and fled Austria for England; and Rita Levi-Montalcini, discoverer of nerve growth factor, who in war-torn Italy was forced to do her research in her bedroom. For each individual, Finger examines the philosophy, the tools, the books, and the ideas that brought new insights. Finger also looks at broader topics--how dependent are researchers on the work of others? What makes the time ripe for discovery? And what role does chance or serendipity play? And he includes many fascinating background figures as well, from Leonardo da Vinci and Emanuel Swedenborg to Karl August Weinhold--who claimed to have reanimated a dead cat by filling its skull with silver and zinc--and Mary Shelley, whose Frankenstein was inspired by such experiments. Wide ranging in scope, imbued with an infectious spirit of adventure, here are vivid portraits of giants in the field of neuroscience--remarkable individuals who found new ways to think about the machinery of the mind.

Human Anatomy for Artists Springer

This detailed account of carving the male and female form concentrates on the anatomical structure of the body, with close-up details, cross sections, and specific coverage of difficult areas.

Alchemy and Chemistry in the 16th and 17th Centuries Springer Science & Business Media

The book provides a clear overview of the various research stages of cardiac surgery, interventional cardiology, and cardiac anesthesia. It also deals with recent advances in minimally invasive

surgery, robotic surgery, and many other innovations introduced in this field. However, aim of this volume is not only to describe the evolution of the discipline, but also to give the occasion of revisiting old and forgotten ideas that could be used successfully also nowadays if supported by modern technologies. With contributions by renowned international experts, the volume will be a very useful tool for students, residents, cardiac surgery and anesthesia professionals, cardiologists, biomedical engineers, and researchers.

Draw 50 Famous Cartoons Tess Press

Diabetes. Its Medical and Cultural History covers the history of scientific inquiry into this affliction from antiquity to the discovery of insulin (1921) with concurrent consideration of the history of the patient and the cultural historical background. The reprints of medical historical studies discuss general relationships as well as specific details and exceptional research achievements of the past. Included in the bibliography of primary sources are the most important historical contributions in diabetic research and diabetic therapy with the author's name and information on the place of publication. The bibliography of secondary literature consolidates international studies from the past century to the present on the history of the theory of diabetes and therapeutic approaches. Illustrations and literary texts document cultural historical relationships. In index of persons and items facilitates use of this work which is intended to provide a stimulus for the physician, medical historian, medical student, general historian as well as diabetics themselves.

Medicine Springer Science & Business Media

A critical and comprehensive look at current state-of-the-art scientific and translational research being conducted internationally, in academia and industry, to address new ways to provide effective treatment to victims of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke and other ischemic diseases. Currently stroke can be successfully treated through the administration of a thrombolytic, but the therapeutic window is short and many patients are not able to receive treatment. Only about 30% of patients are "cured" by available treatments. In 5 sections, the proposed volume will explore historical and novel neuroprotection mechanisms and targets, new and combination therapies, as well as clinical trial design for some of the recent bench-side research.

Brain and Art Springer Science & Business Media

A unique A-to-Z reference of brilliance in innovation and invention Combining engagingly written, well-researched history with the respected imprimatur of Scientific American magazine, this authoritative, accessible reference provides a wide-ranging overview of the inventions, technological advances, and discoveries that have transformed human society throughout our history. More than 400 entertaining entries explain the details and significance of such varied breakthroughs as the development of agriculture, the "invention" of algebra, and the birth of the computer. Special chronological sections divide the entries, providing a unique focus on the intersection of science and technology from early human history to the present. In addition, each section is supplemented by primary source sidebars, which feature excerpts from scientists' diaries,

contemporary accounts of new inventions, and various "In Their Own Words" sources. Comprehensive and thoroughly readable, Scientific American Inventions and Discoveries is an indispensable resource for anyone fascinated by the history of science and technology. Topics include: aerosol spray * algebra * Archimedes' Principle * barbed wire * canned food * carburetor * circulation of blood * condom * encryption machine * fork * fuel cell * latitude * music synthesizer * positron * radar * steel * television * traffic lights * Heisenberg's uncertainty principle

An Illustrated History of Health and Fitness, from Pre-History to our Post-Modern World Metropolitan Museum of Art

This interdisciplinary anthology takes as its starting point the belief that, as the material grounds of lived experience, material culture provides an avenue of historical access to women's lives, extending beyond the reaches of textual evidence. Studies here range from utilitarian tools used in Late Roman abortion to sacred, magical or ritual objects associated with sex, procreation, and marriage in the Renaissance. Together the essays demonstrate the complex relationship between language and object, and explore the ways in which objects become forms of communication in their own right, transmitting both rather specific messages and more generalized social and cultural values.

Cyclopedia Anatomicae Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers

Known as the "century of anatomy," the 16th century in Italy saw an explosion of studies and treatises on the discipline. Medical science advanced at an unprecedented rate, and physicians published on anatomy as never before. Simultaneously, many of the period's most prominent artists--including Leonardo and Michelangelo in Florence, Raphael in Rome, and Rubens working in Italy--turned to the study of anatomy to inform their own drawings and sculptures, some by working directly with anatomists and helping to illustrate their discoveries. The result was a rich corpus of art objects detailing the workings of the human body with an accuracy never before attained. "Art and Anatomy in Renaissance Italy "examines this crossroads between art and science, showing how the attempt to depict bone structure, musculature, and our inner workings--both in drawings and in three dimensions--constituted an important step forward in how the body was represented in art. While already remarkable at the time of their original publication, the anatomical drawings by 16th-century masters have even foreshadowed developments in anatomic studies in modern times.

Cyclopedia Anatomicae Watson-Guptill

A barrel of laughs is what aspiring cartoonists of all ages will have while they learn to draw their favorite characters from the funny pages.

The Evolution of Modern Medicine; a Series of Lectures Delivered at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation, in April, 1913 Springer

This book reviews the history, current state of knowledge, and different research approaches and techniques of studies on interactions between humans and plants in an important area of agriculture and ongoing plant domestication: Mesoamerica. Leading scholars and key research groups in Mexico discuss essential topics as well as contributions from international research groups that have conducted studies on ethnobotany and

domestication of plants in the region. Such a convocation will produce an interesting discussion about future investigation and conservation of regional human cultures, genetic resources, and cultural and ecological processes that are critical for global sustainability.

«Remov'd from human eyes»: Madness and Poetry 1676-1774 Springer Science & Business Media

The peanut-shaped sternaspid polychaetes have been known since 1760 when Plancus named them as Mentula cucurbitacea marina. Sternaspids are common and abundant in soft bottoms. Some authors suggested that only one species should be recognized, whereas others regard a few species very widely distributed and variable depths. Delineating species was problematic; the ventro-caudal shield was disregarded or barely used for identifying species. In this contribution the ventral shield is evaluated and its diagnostic potential is confirmed. The revision of Sternaspis is based upon type or topotype materials. Sternaspid body, introvert hooks and shield show three distinct patterns: two genera have 7 abdominal segments and tapered introvert hooks, and one genus has 8 abdominal segments and spatulate introvert hooks. The ventro-caudal shield has 3 different patterns: stiff with ribs, and sometimes concentric lines, stiff with feebly-defined ribs but no concentric lines, and soft with firmly adhered sediment particles. Sternaspis is restricted to include species with 7 abdominal segments, falcate introvert hooks, and stiff shields, often exhibiting radial ribs, concentric lines or both. Two new genera incorporate the remaining species: Caulleryaspis has falcate introvert hooks, 7 abdominal segments, and soft shields with sediment particles firmly adhered on them. Petersenaspis has spatulate introvert hooks, 8 abdominal segments, and stiff shields with poorly-defined ribs but no concentric line. The geographic range of most species is smaller than previously indicated. Keys to genera and to all species are also included.

The Book of Nature Univ of California Press

In this age of genetic engineering and global warming, it is more important than ever to understand the history and current trends of science and technology. With so much information out there, though, it's hard to know where to start. That's where The History of Science and Technology -- the most comprehensive and up-to-date chronology of its kind -- comes in. From the first stone tools to the first robot surgery, this easy-to-read, handy reference book offers more than seven thousand concise entries organized within ten major historical periods and categorized by subject, such as archaeology, biology, computers, food and agriculture, medicine and health, materials, and transportation. You can follow the world's scientific and technological feats forward or backward, year by year, and subject by subject. Under 8400 BCE Construction, you will discover that the oldest known wall was built in Jericho. Jump to 1454 Communication and you will learn about Johann Gutenberg's invention of movable type. Take an even larger leap to 2002 Computers and find out about the invention of the Earth Simulator, a Japanese supercomputer. The History of Science and Technology answers all the what, when, why, and how questions about our world's greatest discoveries and inventions: How are bridges built?

When were bifocal eyeglasses invented and by whom? What medical discovery led to the introduction of sterilization, vaccines, and antibiotics? What is the PCR (polymerase chain reaction) process, and why is it one of the pillars of the biotechnology revolution? Not only can you discover how our world came to be and how it works, but with cross-referenced entries you can also trace many intricate and exciting connections across time. Highly browsable yet richly detailed, expertly researched and indexed, The History of Science and Technology is the perfect desktop reference for both the science novice and the technologically advanced reader alike.