A New Stereotaxic Atlas of the Rabbit BrainWarren H GreenA Stereotaxic Atlas of the New Zealand Rabbit's BrainCharles C Thomas Pub LimitedRabbit brain researchAtlas for Stereotaxic Brain Research on the Concious RabbitAtlas Et Technique Stéréotaxique Pour Le Cerveau Du Lapin Éveillé: Atlas Für Stereotaktische Hirnversuche Am Wachen KaninchenA Dissection Guide & Atlas to the RabbitMorton Publishing Company

This new resource provides a basic foundation in small animalanatomy for students of veterinary medicine, animal science, andveterinary technology. Extraordinary accuracy and beautifuloriginal artwork make this a truly unique learning tool thatincludes the anatomy of all organ systems in the dog, cat, rabbit,rat, and guinea pig - all described in a consistent manner. Learning features include: carefully selected labeling helpsstudents learn and remember structures and relationships; male andfemale of species are depicted on facing pages so topographicanatomy can be compared; structures common to various animals arelabeled several times, whereas unique structures are labeled on oneor two species so students can make rapid distinctions of thestructures peculiar to certain animals; and an introduction that provides readers with a

background in nomenclature and anatomicorientation so they can benefit from the atlas even if they lacktraining in anatomy. The Atlas depicts topographic relationships of major organs in asimple, yet technically accurate presentation that's free fromextraneous material so that those using the atlas can concentrateon the essential aspects of anatomy. It will be an invaluable resource for veterinary students, teachers and practitionersalike.

Electrophysiological Methods presents a compilation of essays relating to the field of electricity. One topic is the introduction and analysis of electrical stimulation. Other types of stimulation are thermal stimulation, light stimulation, touch stimulation, and auditory stimulation. Microelectrodes act as links by which small regions in biological tissues are electrically joined to amplifying and recording devices. This topic is explored more thoroughly in the book. The physiological activity of cells in nerves, muscles, secretory organs, and other biological structures is accompanied by electrical changes which appear across the cell membrane. This occurrence is another topic in the text. Intracellular techniques employed to record transmembrane potentials and to stimulate cells are likewise presented. A section of the book presents microelectrophoresis which is a method wherein electrical flow is employed to manipulate the ejection of chemical substances from fine microelectrodes or micropipettes. The book will

provide useful information to neurologist, cytologist, doctors, students, and researchers in the field of medicine.

Laboratory Animal Medicine has made enor We deeply appreciate the efforts of each of the mous strides in the 47 years since R. Jaffe published authors and coauthors of the 23 chapters in this his "Anatomy and Pathology of Spontaneous" Dis two volume work. In some instances the reader will eases of Small Laboratory Animals" in 1931. So note what appears to be repetition in certain chap ters. This repetition was allowed to stand in some much new information had accumulated that in a cases because different approaches seemed useful, new edition in 1958, Jaffe, aided by Cohrs and Meessen, needed the assistance of 46 colleagues to although efforts were made to delete most of the do the subject justice. Like its predecessor, this two redundancy which inevitably arises in a venture of volume comprehensive treatise on "Pathologie der this kind. We will be grateful if our colleagues point out errors and send us specific and general Laboratoriumstiere" was written in German and criticism of this work to allow corrections in the thus not readily available to the widening circle of event of reprinting or a next edition. veterinarians and pathologists who now are inter One objective has been to assemble current in ested in laboratory animals. Aside from the need to have a comprehensive formation in the pathologic aspects of

diseases of review of laboratory animal pathology in English, laboratory animals. The Laboratory Rabbit, Guinea Pig, Hamster, and Other Rodents is a single volume, comprehensive book sanctioned by the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine (ACLAM), covering the rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, gerbil and other rodents often used in research. This well illustrated reference includes basic biology, anatomy, physiology, behavior, infectious and noninfectious diseases, husbandry and breeding, common experimental methods, and use of the species as a research model. With many expert contributors, this will be an extremely valuable publication for biomedical researchers, laboratory animal veternarians and other professionals engaged in laboratory animal science. A new gold standard publication from the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine series One stop resource for advancements in the humane and responsible care of: rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, gerbil, chinchilla, deer mouse, kangaroo rat, cotton rat, sand rat, and degu Includes up-to-date, common experimental methods Organized by species for easy access during bench research

This full-color guide is designed to provide an introduction to the anatomy of the rabbit for biology, zoology, nursing, or pre-professional students taking an introductory laboratory course in biology, zoology, anatomy and physiology, or

basic vertebrate anatomy. The rabbit is an excellent alternative to other specimens for these courses.

First published in 1986. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Handbook of Psychobiology presents an integrative overview of psychobiology and covers topics ranging from pathways in the central nervous system to principles of neuronal development; chemical pathways in the brain; the role of neurotransmitters in the regulation of behavior; and the biological basis of memory. Vertebrate sensory and motor systems are also discussed, along with the psychobiology of attention and neurological aspects of learning. This handbook consists of 21 chapters divided into four sections and opens with an introduction to neural mechanisms underlying the behavior of invertebrates, followed by a comparison of the visual behavior of humans and arthropods. The next sections explore the chemistry of behavior, the sensory and motor systems of vertebrates, and integration and regulation in the brain. Visual perception and visual coding, central auditory processing, and auditory localization are considered, together with motor coordination, neurophysiological aspects of dreaming, cognition, and language. The final chapter is devoted to some of the philosophical issues surrounding perception. This monograph will be of value to psychologists, biologists, physiologists, and others in fields ranging from biochemistry and linguistics to invertebrate neurophysiology and perceptual phenomenology.

This book provides an updated and comprehensive overview of cough, while opening new perspectives for their treatment and management. It enables readers to not only discover new physiologic features and mechanisms but also to gain an in-depth understanding of the diagnostic workup of cough, still one of the most frequent and challenging symptoms in daily medical practice. The book also provides insights into cough's features and pathogenesis, as well as into pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic treatments. The most frequent causes of chronic cough (asthma, postnasal drip, gastroesophageal reflux and chronic hypersensitivity syndrome) and different types of pediatric cough are also explored. Coughing is a common symptom, occurring in many clinical settings, and as such the book appeals a broad readership, including pulmonologists specialized in cough, general practitioners, internists, pediatricians and otorhinolaryngologists.

This comprehensive reference is clearly destined to become the definitive anatomical basis for all molecular neuroscience research. The three volumes provide a complete overview and comparison of the structural organisation of all vertebrate groups, ranging from amphioxus and lamprey through fishes, amphibians and birds to mammals. This thus allows a systematic treatment of the concepts and methodology found in modern comparative neuroscience. Neuroscientists, comparative morphologists and anatomists will all benefit from: * 1,200 detailed and standardised neuroanatomical drawings * the illustrations were painstakingly hand-drawn by a team of graphic designers, specially commissioned by the authors, over a period of 25 years * functional correlations of vertebrate brains * concepts and methodology of modern

comparative neuroscience * five full-colour posters giving an overview of the central nervous system of the vertebrates, ideal for mounting and display This monumental work is, and will remain, unique; the only source of such brilliant illustrations at both the macroscopic and microscopic levels.

An eye-opening look at alternative careers for those with a sci-tech background--whether they be librarians or scientists or engineers, this exciting volume fills a gap in the professional literature. The contributors--all of whom have pursued alternative careers--provide detailed accounts of their jobs, including skills and education needed, working environment, job rewards and challenges, and future prospects. Although most of these positions fall outside traditional career fields--information broker, translator, acquisitions editor, information resources manager, research scientist, online database manager, and abstractor and indexer--they offer options for professionals seeking challenging new careers. Animal Electroencephalography focuses on the use of electroencephalography (EEG) in studying brain electric activity. The manuscript first underscores the physiologic bases of EEG and the characteristics and usage of electrodes. Discussions focus on basic elements of nerve cell function, general nature of EEG, implantation of intracerebral electrodes, and affixing surface electrodes. The text then examines noise or artifact, electronic recording systems, and interpretation and analysis of EEG. Electronic principles of special relevance, electrode configurations, and electroencephalographs are discussed. The book takes a look at EEG correlates of physiologic and pathologic changes, as well as maturation of EEG, behavioral correlates, and internal influences. Experimentally produced brain diseases and naturally occurring brain diseases are also elaborated. The manuscript is a valuable reference for

readers interested in electroencephalography.

Harkness and Wagner's Biology and Medicine of Rabbits and Rodents, Fifth Edition is a practical reference in small mammal husbandry and health, encompassing the fields of laboratory animal medicine and pet practice. Part of ACLAM's series of laboratory animal books, this text offers concise but complete coverage on rabbits and the most common rodent species, with an emphasis on biology, clinical procedures, clinical signs, and diseases and conditions. By providing useful, accessible assessment and diagnostic information, Harkness and Wagner's Biology and Medicine of Rabbits and Rodents aids the practitioner in diagnosing and treating conditions in small mammals. Neuroendocrinology, Volume I, is the first in a two-volume treatise designed to provide a survey of all aspects of the rapidly expanding science of neuroendocrinology. Only in recent years have the relations between the nervous system and the endocrine system come under intensive scrutiny, but their interactions have already been shown to be multiple and diverse. This diversity is reflected in the range of subjects covered. There are chapters on neural control of endocrine function; the effects of hormones on the brain; brain-endocrine interrelations during various phases of development; and the comparative aspects of neuroendocrine integration. The relation of brain chemistry to endocrine function, the effect of drugs on neuroendocrine mechanisms, and the new discipline of clinical neuroendocrinology have also been considered. Not only neurophysiologists and endocrinologists, but pharmacologists, zoologists, biochemists,

psychologists, and those in clinical medicine will find the treatise of interest. Parts of neuroendocrinology have been discussed in other works, but this is the first treatise in which an attempt has been made to cover all ramifications of neuroendocrinology. This book can be used both as a text for advanced students and as a reference source. Bd. 2, Tl. 2, Lfg. 3.

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