
Histoire De La Chirurgie Ned

Gazette hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie
Histoire de la chirurgie
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Athenaeum
The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints
Biographie universelle, ou Dictionnaire Historique, contenant la nécrologie des hommes célèbres de tous les pays, des articles consacrés a l'histoire générale des peuples, aux batailles mémcrables, aux grands évènements politiques. etc., etc. depuis le commencement du monde jusqu'à nos jours par une Société de gens de lettres de professeurs et de bibliographes

Histoire de la chirurgie, depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours
Biographie universelle ou Dictionnaire historique contenant la nécrologie des hommes célèbres de tous les pays, des articles consacrés à l'histoire générale des peuples...

European Biographical Directory

History of Free Skin Grafting

Eponyms and Names in Obstetrics and Gynaecology

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LONDON LAWRENCE

Gazette hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie

Universitätsverlag

Göttingen

In Bodies in Formation,

anthropologist Rachel

Prentice enters surgical

suites increasingly packed

with new medical

technologies to explore

how surgeons are made in

the early twenty-first

century.

Histoire de la chirurgie

Lippincott Williams &

Wilkins

Women have engaged in

healing from the

beginning of history, often

within the context of the

home. This book studies

the role, contributions and

challenges faced by

women healers in France,

Spain, Italy and England,

including medical practice

among women in the

Jewish and Muslim

communities, from the

later Middle Ages to

approximately 1800.

List of Serials in the

Leland Stanford Junior University Library

Springer Science &

Business Media

This book shows how

vitamin A deficiency –

before the vitamin was

known to scientists –

affected millions of people

throughout history. It is a

story of sailors and

soldiers, penniless

mothers, orphaned

infants, and young

children left susceptible to

blindness and fatal

infections. We also

glimpse the fortunate

ones who, with ample

vitamin A-rich food,

escaped this elusive

stalker. Why were people

going blind and dying? To

unravel this puzzle,

scientists around the

world competed over the

course of a century. Their

persistent efforts led to

the identification of

vitamin A and its essential

role in health. As a

primary focus of today's

international public health

efforts, vitamin A has

saved hundreds of

thousands of lives. But,

we discover, they could

save many more were it

not for obstacles erected
by political and ideological

zealots who lack a

historical perspective of

the problem. Although

exhaustively researched

and documented, this

book is written for

intellectually curious lay

readers as well as for

specialists. Public health

professionals,

nutritionists, and

historians of science and

medicine have much to

learn from this book about

the cultural and scientific

origins of their disciplines.

Likewise, readers

interested in military and

cultural history will learn

about the interaction of

health, society, science,

and politics. The author's

presentation of vitamin A

deficiency is likely to

become a classic case

study of health disparities

in the past as well as the

present.

Index-catalogue of the

Library of the Surgeon-

General's Office, United

States Army Springer

Science & Business Media

clinical efficacy of

haemostatic agents had

to be published work and

had to fulfil most of the following minimum requirements: (1) Quantitation of the measured blood loss was required, and not merely a clinical impression of the amount of blood lost, if the document pertained to a planned but «open» clinical trial. (2) Only double-blind trials with random allocation of the placebo and experimental drug to preselected patients were considered suitable for discussion, if the blood loss had not been quantitated in a prospective trial. (3) Definition and appropriate selection of patients admitted to the trial: all inclusion and exclusion criteria used to select patients had to be mentioned in detail. (4) Once included in the trial, patients could be withdrawn only on the basis of strict criteria for withdrawal which had been defined in advance. (5) A double-blind trial had to be continued for an adequate length of time if the haemostatic agent was being assessed in the prevention of bleeding in patients with a long lasting bleeding disorder. (6) A clear and detailed statistical analysis of the results was required. Moreover, a clear distinction between the

therapeutic and prophylactic value of the haemostatic agent had to be made and applied separately to the group of patients without any major basic disorder and those with a bleeding disorder e.g. : chronic thrombocytopenia, haemophilia, Rendu-Osler telangiectasia ... General statements not substantiated by experimental data, even when issued by well-known authorities, were not considered a reasonable basis for discussion.

Bibliography of the History of Medicine Good Press

This carefully crafted ebook: "ULYSSES (Modern Classics Series)" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. Ulysses is a modernist novel by Irish writer James Joyce. It is considered to be one of the most important works of modernist literature, and has been called "a demonstration and summation of the entire movement". Ulysses chronicles the peripatetic appointments and encounters of Leopold Bloom in Dublin in the course of an ordinary day, 16 June 1904. Ulysses is the Latinised name of

Odysseus, the hero of Homer's epic poem *Odyssey*, and the novel establishes a series of parallels between its characters and events and those of the poem (the correspondence of Leopold Bloom to Odysseus, Molly Bloom to Penelope, and Stephen Dedalus to Telemachus). Joyce divided *Ulysses* into 18 chapters or "episodes". At first glance much of the book may appear unstructured and chaotic; Joyce once said that he had "put in so many enigmas and puzzles that it will keep the professors busy for centuries arguing over what I meant", which would earn the novel "immortality". James Joyce (1882-1941) was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century. Joyce is best known for *Ulysses*, the short-story collection *Dubliners*, and the novels *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and *Finnegans Wake*.

A history of surgery

Springer Science & Business Media
Surgery as a medical discipline has from its beginnings appealed to the imagination of many. It is therefore not

surprising to find that its colourful past has induced quite a few authors to take up their pens. The truth of this in the Netherlands is witnessed by a number of dissertations and monographs and especially by the numerous articles related to the history of surgery which have appeared in the medical weekly *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, particularly during the two decades preceding the Second World War. The memorial volume, published in 1977 by the 'Nederlandse Vereniging voor Heelkunde' (Association of Surgeons of the Netherlands) has thoroughly covered the history of Dutch surgery since the turn of the century, but a chronological survey of the earlier events which led to these modern achievements is still wanting. This book has been written with a view to meeting this need. In it, Dutch surgery has by no means been taken as an isolated phenomenon, but considered in its context with European surgery as a whole. Foreign influences on the on surgery abroad are discussed Netherlands and, conversely, Dutch

influences whilst contemporary medical thinking is set against a cultural and political background. It is hoped that this approach will allow the book to exceed the narrow boundaries of 'campanilismo' and make it of interest to non-Dutch readers as well.

ULYSSES (Modern Classics Series) J.P.

Lippincott

Experimental surgery is an important link for the development in clinical surgery, research and teaching. Experimental surgery was part of the most important surgical discoveries in the past century. Since 1901 nine Nobel Prizes have been awarded to the pioneers had remarkable achievements in the basic or practical surgery. In recent 20 years, experimental surgery has achieved new advances, like laparoscopic and robotic surgery, tissue engineering, and gene therapy which are widely applied in clinic surgery. The present book covers wide experimental surgery in preclinical research models subdivided in two volumes. Volume I introduces surgical basic notions, techniques, and different surgical models involved in basic

experimental surgery and review the biomechanical models, ischemia/reperfusion injury models, repair and regeneration models, and organ and tissue transplantation models, respectively. Volume II introduces several specific experimental models such as laparoscopic and bariatric experimental surgical models. The second volume also introduces graft-versus-host disease, and other experimental models. Review the advances and development of recent techniques such as tissue engineering, organ preservation, wound healing and scarring, gene therapy and robotic surgery. The book documents the enormous volume of knowledge we have acquired in the field of experimental surgery. In this book, we have invited experts from the United States, Canada, France, Germany, China, Japan, Korea, UK, Sweden, Netherland, Hungary and Turkey to contribute 36 chapters in the fields of their expertise. These two volumes are the compilation of basic experimental surgery and updated advances of new development in this field that will be invaluable to surgeons, residents,

graduate students, surgical researchers, physicians, immunologists, veterinarians and nurses in surgery.

Bibliography of the History of Medicine
FeniXX

Hernia repair is one of the commonest operations in general surgery. Open or laparoscopic repair of a primary inguinal hernia is a relatively straightforward operation, but more complex abdominal wall hernias demand greater surgical skill and knowledge. The editors have assembled the world's top herniologists to describe and illustrate numerous surgical techniques in detail. The field of herniology has developed rapidly over the last few years. Since the previous edition of this book, published in 2003, new surgical techniques have been developed and many new prosthetic and biologic materials have been introduced.

Management of Abdominal Hernias 4e presents an authoritative, comprehensive and fully updated account of the surgical techniques and the available prosthetic materials for performing repair of abdominal wall hernias. Both open and

laparoscopic methods are included. It is aimed at general and specialist surgeons in the practice of clinical surgery, as well as trainee surgeons.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales Duke

University Press
Philosophy, Religion, Social sciences, Law, Education, Economy, Exact and natural sciences, Medicine, Science and technology, Agriculture, Management, Architecture, Art, History, Sport, Biography, Literature.

Women and the Practice of Medical Care in Early Modern Europe, 1400-1800 Elsevier
Observationum medicarum

Bunnell's Surgery of the Hand Cambridge University Press
Amidst the innumerable articles and books on plastic and reconstructive surgery, a thorough and extensive study of the history of free skin grafting was still missing. This omission has now been rectified by Dr. Klasen. This book is an expansion of a M.D. thesis, written at the State University of Groningen, The Netherlands, and was guided by Professor A.J.C. Huffstadt, plastic surgeon,

and Professor D. de Moulin, medical historian. Professor T. Gibson kindly revised the manuscript and wrote the epilogue. But, as Goethe put it: "nur ein Teil der Kunst kann gelehrt werden, der Künstler macht das Ganze" ("only a part of the art can be taught, the artist makes the totality"). The author, Henk Klasen, is a remarkable man. As a general surgeon, he devotes all his interest and skills to traumatology and problems of physiology and pathophysiology in surgery. With such talents it is natural that he also works parttime as one of the coordinators of a modern burn unit. Among his hobbies are love of antiques and old books. This historical inclination has induced him to write the present book, in which he vividly describes the development of free skin grafting in its relevant theoretical and practical aspects. His elaborate study has resulted in an excellent reference book which at the same time provides enjoyable reading, once again demonstrating the value of history in understanding the present. A.J.C. HUFFSTADT, M.D.
L'histoire de la

chirurgie Springer
 The villages on Bali & rsquo;s north-east coast have a long history. Archaeological findings have shown that the coastal settlements of Tejakula District enjoyed trading relations with India as long as 2000 years ago or more. Royal decrees dating from the 10th to the 12th century, inscribed on copper tablets and preserved in the local villages as part of their religious heritage, bear witness to the fact that, over a period of over 1000 years, these played a major role as harbour and trading centres in the transmaritime trade between India and (probably) the Spice Islands. At the same time the inscriptions attest to the complexity in those days of Balinese society, with a hierarchical social organisation headed by a king who resided in the interior precisely where, nobody knows. The interior was connected to the prosperous coastal settlements through a network of trade and ritual. The questions that faced the German-Balinese research team were first: Was there anything left over of this evidently glorious past? And second: Would our professional

anthropological and archaeological research work be able to throw any more light on the vibrant past of these villages? This book is an attempt to answer both these and further questions on Bali & rsquo;s coastal settlements, their history and culture.

Through the Leper-squint Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers
 "Collection of incunabula and early medical prints in the library of the Surgeon-general's office, U.S. Army": Ser. 3, v. 10, p. 1415-1436.
Bulletin signalétique Editions du Dauphin
 ritten by a leading surgeon who has performed more than 7,000 hernioplasties, this atlas demonstrates tried-and-proven techniques for repairing hernias of the abdominal wall. Extraordinarily thorough pictorial displays of each procedure and clear, straightforward instructions enable you to quickly and easily master effective classical and modern techniques. Each technique is taught as it would be taught in the operating room--by complete visual demonstration and concise step-by-step instructions. Nearly 200 clear, precise drawings

depict the anatomy of the abdominal wall and show the entire sequence of every operation. The drawings are accompanied by succinct, easy-to-follow instructions and legends to help you fully understand each surgical maneuver. After reviewing the anatomy and etiology of inguinal hernias and the use of anesthesia for hernia surgery, the book presents Dr. Wantz's preferred classical, prosthetic, and incisional hernioplasty techniques.
Management of Abdominal Hernias
 Copyright Office, Library of Congress
 Presents biographical details of 391 eponyms and names in the field, along with the context and relevance of their contributions.
Bodies in Formation
 Springer Science & Business Media
 Réalisée dès le Néolithique comme en témoigne la découverte d'ossements, et depuis la plus haute Antiquité, la chirurgie a connu un cheminement fait de lutttes, de hasards, parfois d'erreurs, mais aussi de magnifiques découvertes qui ont construit l'Histoire, fruit de siècles de tâtonnements, d'avancées et parfois de

reculs. Dans l'Occident médiéval, contrairement à l'Orient, les conceptions antiques et erronées de Galien font loi ; la dissection des cadavres est interdite par l'Eglise et la chirurgie régresse. Les "barbiers" doivent attendre la Renaissance pour perfectionner leur art. Ce renouveau est l'oeuvre de chirurgiens comme Ambroise Paré et Fabrizio d'Acquapendente, mais aussi d'anatomistes, Vésale, Léonard de Vinci et enfin de chercheurs persévérants et épris de vérité, tels Harvey, Malpighi et Miguel Servet. Leur reconnaissance comme médecins à part entière ne leur est octroyée qu'au début du 18e siècle, en France, puis rapidement dans l'Europe entière, grâce au rôle déterminant du roi Louis XIV. Cependant les interventions chirurgicales restent limitées du fait de l'absence d'anesthésie et de la mortalité par infection. Vers la seconde moitié du 19e siècle, en quelques années, deux découvertes essentielles voient le jour : l'anesthésie (Wells et

Morton) et l'asepsie (Semmelweis, Pasteur et Lister). Ces passionnantes épopées révolutionnent l'art opératoire. Dès lors, tout devient possible, la chirurgie connaît un prodigieux essor. Au 20e siècle se développent la lutte contre l'infection, la transfusion sanguine, l'imagerie médicale, le laser chirurgical et les greffes d'organes. Une autre révolution, la chirurgie endoscopique s'impose à partir des années 1980 grâce aux progrès de la fibre optique, de la caméra et de l'informatique. Les dix premières années de ce 21e siècle sont particulièrement riches en innovations, chirurgie robotique, télé chirurgie, nanotechnologies et en découvertes spécifiques dans chacune des disciplines chirurgicales. Autrefois artisan prestigieux aux mains habiles, le chirurgien devient progressivement un technicien de haut niveau, hyper spécialisé, entouré d'une équipe rompue à la procédure opératoire mais aussi à l'instrumentation,

l'imagerie et l'informatique. La chirurgie de demain nous promet des révolutions que l'on ne soupçonnait pas, il y a une trentaine d'années, avec la possibilité d'intervenir au sein même de la cellule, de son noyau et dans les chromosomes eux-mêmes.

Chicorel Index to Abstracting and Indexing Services

Cet ouvrage est une réédition numérique d'un livre paru au XXe siècle, désormais indisponible dans son format d'origine.

Leçons de clinique thérapeutique v. 3, 1886

Part 1, Books, Group 1, v. 22 : Nos. 1-131 (Issued April, 1925 - April, 1926)

Observationum medicarum

Catalogue d'une belle collection de livres délaissés par MM. ... A. W. Miquel... K. H. B. Hazelhoff Roelfsema... A. Voormolen... Histoire naturelle, médecine, Physique et chimie, théologie, histoire, littérature, beaux-arts, livres illustrés, gravures, monnaies, objets vétérinaires, etc...