
Japan Journal Of Epidemiology

Coronary Heart Disease Epidemiology
Enigmas of Health and Disease
The Structure of Healthy Life Determinants
The M.D. Anderson Surgical Oncology Handbook
Health Inequalities in Japan
American Journal of Epidemiology
Weight Control and Physical Activity
Issues in Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health: 2011 Edition
Encounters with Aging
Mayhall's Hospital Epidemiology and Infection Prevention
The Modern Epidemic
Social Determinants of Health in Non-communicable Diseases
Temporal Networks
Temporal Network Epidemiology
Health Information for International Travel 2005-2006
Global Perspectives on Social Capital and Health
The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century
Human Herpesviruses
Epidemiology of Alzheimer's Disease: From Gene to Prevention
Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London
Mathematical Epidemiology
Social Epidemiology
Health in Japan
Essential Epidemiology
The Atlas of Health Inequalities in Japan
Clinical Epidemiology

The Children of Atomic Bomb Survivors
Buruli Ulcer
Gastric Anisakiasis in Japan
Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (Volume 6)
The Development of Modern Epidemiology
CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel
Maladies of Empire
Epidemiology of Arterial Blood Pressure
Epidemiology of Chronic Lung Diseases in Children
Japanese Encephalitis and West Nile Viruses
Taurine 7
Clinical Epidemiology
Neuroimaging Diagnosis for Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias
Health and Social Disparity

Japan Journal Of Epidemiology

Downloaded from archive.imba.com by
guest

AIDAN JAELYN

Coronary Heart Disease Epidemiology Oxford University Press
Margaret Lock explicitly compares Japanese and North American medical and political accounts of female middle age to challenge Western assumptions about menopause. She uses ethnography, interviews, statistics, historical and popular culture materials, and medical publications to produce a richly detailed account of Japanese women's lives. The result offers irrefutable evidence that the experience and meanings—even the endocrinological changes—associated with female midlife are far from universal. Rather, Lock argues, they are the product of an ongoing dialectic

between culture and local biologies. Japanese focus on middle-aged women as family members, and particularly as caretakers of elderly relatives. They attach relatively little importance to the end of menstruation, seeing it as a natural part of the aging process and not a diseaselike state heralding physical decline and emotional instability. Even the symptoms of midlife are different: Japanese women report few hot flashes, for example, but complain frequently of stiff shoulders. Articulate, passionate, and carefully documented, Lock's study systematically undoes the many preconceptions about aging women in two distinct cultural settings. Because it is rooted in the everyday lives of Japanese women, it also provides an excellent entree to Japanese society as a whole. Aging and menopause are subjects that have been closeted behind our myths, fears, and misconceptions.

Margaret Lock's cross-cultural perspective gives us a critical new lens through which to examine our assumptions.

Enigmas of Health and Disease Springer

A major objective of this open access book is to summarize the current status of Buruli Ulcer (BU) research for the first time. It will identify gaps in our knowledge, stimulate research and support control of the disease by providing insight into approaches for surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment of Buruli Ulcer. Book chapters will cover the history, epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment and disease burden of BU and provide insight into the microbiology, genomics, transmission and virulence of *Mycobacterium ulcerans*.

The Structure of Healthy Life Determinants Springer

Heart attack (ischaemic heart disease or coronary heart disease) as one of a group of cardiovascular diseases, is one of the main causes of death (over 30 million/year) in the developed and developing world. The dual aim of this book is to review the well-established risk factors in CHD and to look forward to disease prevention, equipped with lessons from the past. The book covers etiology to public health, including studies within a single population and international studies, important areas of methodological development, trials to test preventive strategies, and the application of epidemiological and other knowledge to the development of public health policy for the prevention of widespread disease. It is an all-encompassing work containing contributions from the world authorities in the field.

The M.D. Anderson Surgical Oncology Handbook World Bank Publications

Infectious diseases are the leading cause of death globally,

particularly among children and young adults. The spread of new pathogens and the threat of antimicrobial resistance pose particular challenges in combating these diseases. Major Infectious Diseases identifies feasible, cost-effective packages of interventions and strategies across delivery platforms to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, adult febrile illness, viral hepatitis, and neglected tropical diseases. The volume emphasizes the need to effectively address emerging antimicrobial resistance, strengthen health systems, and increase access to care. The attainable goals are to reduce incidence, develop innovative approaches, and optimize existing tools in resource-constrained settings.

Health Inequalities in Japan Springer

The fifth edition of Mayhall's Hospital Epidemiology and Infection Prevention has a new streamlined focus, with new editors and contributors, a new two-color format, and a new title. Continuing the legacy of excellence established by Dr. C. Glen Mayhall, this thoroughly revised text covers all aspects of healthcare-associated infections and their prevention and remains the most comprehensive reference available in this complex field. It examines every type of healthcare-associated (nosocomial) infection and addresses every issue relating to surveillance, prevention, and control of these infections in patients and in healthcare personnel, providing unparalleled coverage for hospital epidemiologists and infectious disease specialists.

American Journal of Epidemiology Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Do persons exposed to radiation suffer genetic effects that threaten their yet-to-be-born children? Researchers are concluding that the genetic risks of radiation are less than

previously thought. This finding is explored in this volume about the children of atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki—the population that can provide the greatest insight into this critical issue. Assembled here for the first time are papers representing more than 40 years of research. These documents reveal key results related to radiation's effects on pregnancy termination, sex ratio, congenital defects, and early mortality of children. Edited by two of the principal architects of the studies, J. V. Neel and W. J. Schull, the volume also offers an important comparison with studies of the genetic effects of radiation on mice. The wealth of technical details will be immediately useful to geneticists and other specialists. Policymakers will be interested in the overall conclusions and discussion of future studies.

Weight Control and Physical Activity Oxford University Press
Hypertension is a major health problem and contrary to ischemic heart disease, which occurs only in Western countries, its distribution is almost universal. It is this universality that has prompted us to gather, in this book, data on arterial blood pressure obtained in different parts of the world. Moreover, cerebrovascular mortality, which is the commonest cause of death from hypertension, is decreasing in most Western countries and in Japan, and the reasons for this are still far from clear. A major problem in comparing blood pressure values from different centers is the standardization of the measurement. Complete standardization will never be achieved if one takes into account the numerous factors that may influence blood pressure in epidemiological studies. Whether blood pressures are measured by doctors or by technicians, are recorded at home, in the

working place or in a hospital, in sitting, standing or supine position, and is taken during the same examination—all of these whether a blood sample factors can influence blood pressure measurement. But meals, time of day (blood pressure being higher in the evening), heart rate, cuff size, stethoscope used, digit preference, month of year, temperature, etc., can equally influence the measurement. Home reading of arterial blood pressure at standardized times is probably the best answer to all of these problems and has been used with gratifying results in a comparative study between Belgium and Korea.

Issues in Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health: 2011 Edition Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

This book describes the latest modalities such as tau PET imaging for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, and also provides information on handling and analyzing imaging data that is not found in other books. In addition, it introduces routine imaging studies in the management of dementia in Japan. The prevalence of dementia has increased over the past few decades, either because of greater awareness and more accurate diagnosis, or because increased longevity has created a larger population of the elderly, the age group most commonly affected. Although only clinical assessment can lead to a diagnosis of dementia, neuroimaging in dementia is recommended by most clinical guidelines, and its adjunct role has traditionally been to exclude a mass lesion rather than to support a specific diagnosis. Neuroimaging may be also helpful for developing new strategies to achieve diagnoses as early as possible for therapies aimed at slowing the progression of neurodegenerative diseases manifesting dementia. Under these conditions, all clinicians and

researchers who are involved in neuroimaging for dementia should decide which patients to scan, when imaging patients is most useful, which modality to use, how to handle imaging data from many institutions, and which analytical tool to use. This edition comprises contributions from leading Japanese experts in their fields.

Encounters with Aging Trans Pacific Press
Issues in Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health. The editors have built Issues in Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Global, Public, Community, and Institutional Health: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>.

Mayhall's Hospital Epidemiology and Infection Prevention
Springer

The life expectancy of the Japanese is among the highest in the

world, and their preventive system to avoid nursing care is attracting international attention. Based on a large sample of senior citizens, this quantitative ground-breaking study examines the ways in which preventive care is exercised in such areas as depression, oral health, insomnia, social isolation, and poor diet. The book focuses on the degree to which social inequalities and disparities are distributed among the elderly and it argues that a socio-epidemiological approach that emphasizes psychosociological variables deserves special attention. It analyzes the 'social determinants of health' and goes far beyond the normal purview of individual-focused health care to consider the long-term effects of education and investment in social capital for the health of older people. "...a valuable contribution and includes a helpful foreword by Ichiro Kawachi of the Harvard School of Public Health...it is one of the larger social epidemiological surveys to have been conducted concerning the precursors to well-being in later life, and it has gotten the attention of gerontologists, sociologists, and policy analysts in Japan." *Journal of Japanese Studies*, 38:2 (2012)

The Modern Epidemic Oxford University Press

Avoiding overweight and obesity is the best-established diet-related risk factor for cancer. The proportion of people who are overweight/obese is increasing, and the amount of physical activity is decreasing in most populations, including urban populations in many developing countries. The increasing prevalence of overweight/obesity is presumably due to the increasing availability of highly palatable, high-energy foods, and an increasing sedentary lifestyle due to mechanisation of both workplace and leisure activities. Overweight/obesity and reduced

physical activity increases the risk of cancers in various organs. Maintaining a healthy body weight and regular physical activity is the second most important way to prevent cancer, after tobacco control. The suggestions of possible public health actions to tackle these risk factors include the promotion of balanced diets, which are not excessive in energy, and broad education and planning to enable and encourage physical activity during work and leisure. Recommendations and a full discussion of these topics are included in the sixth volume in this series of Handbooks.

Social Determinants of Health in Non-communicable Diseases
Springer Science & Business Media

The new edition of this popular textbook remains a clear and practical introduction to epidemiology for students in all areas of health. By emphasising the role of epidemiology across a broad range of health monitoring and research, it gives students an understanding of the fundamental principles common to all areas of epidemiology. It also integrates the study of infectious and chronic diseases as well as public health and clinical epidemiology. Avoiding complex mathematics, it steps through the methods and potential problems underlying health data and reports, while maintaining a balance of rigour and clarity. The nuts-and-bolts of epidemiology are embedded in the wider international health perspective through recent and classical examples across different areas of health to engage students from a range of backgrounds. Concepts are illustrated with charts and graphs, and end-of-chapter questions test understanding (with answers provided). Online resources include further exercises, slides for teaching and useful weblinks.

Temporal Networks Oxford University Press

Written by current and former surgical oncology fellows of the world-renowned M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, this portable handbook is a practical guide to established surgical oncology principles for each organ system. Maximize your surgical oncology skills with comprehensive coverage, multidisciplinary perspectives, proven therapeutic strategies, useful algorithms, and recommended readings. Concise chapters illustrated with algorithms and line drawings outlining the essential elements of diagnosis, staging, and clinical management of solid tumors treated in surgical practice.

Temporal Network Epidemiology Springer Science & Business Media

This book is the first one to examine the cause and effect of elderly people's healthy life expectancy, providing models that are easy to understand. The novel point is the success achieved in constructing a single structural model of cause and effect of healthy life expectancy. In the final models of the authors' studies, it was possible to clearly point out that it is not the case that lifestyle habits including an ideal diet directly provide for healthy life expectancy. This book is made up of published studies based on scientific evidence, using a vast amount of data based on about 8,000 in-home elderly people tracked longitudinally from 3 to 6 years, three times in all including baseline research, in a specific region of Japan. Therefore, health policy makers will be able to use this book as scientific evidence for creating area programs to promote good health that are focused on healthy longevity as the central issue. Academic researchers whose special fields are mainly public health will be able to learn both

theory and practice to structurally analyze cause and effect of health factors.

Health Information for International Travel 2005-2006

ScholarlyEditions

Do the rich live longer than the poor? To what extent do class and occupational positions affect one's health? How does social capital relate to illness? In what ways does social structure influence health literacy? How about other variables, such as the place of residence, house ownership, education, population density, and marriage status? Eleven experts collectively grapple with these and other questions in the Japanese and international context through empirical studies and comparative analysis. From the perspective of social epidemiology, the contributors to this novel study examine the webs linking social distribution and social determinants of health. They present provocative conclusions.

Global Perspectives on Social Capital and Health Springer Science & Business Media

Taurine (2-aminoethanesulfonic acid) is an enigmatic compound abounding in animal tissues. It is present at relatively high concentrations in all electrically excitable tissues such as brain, sensory organs, heart, and muscle, and in certain endocrine glands. Some of its physiological functions are already established, for example as an essential nutrient during development and as a neuromodulator or osmolyte, but the cellular mechanisms are still mostly a matter of conjecture. Moreover, there are a number of other putative functions of taurine less well known at present. Taurine 7 contains the proceedings of the 16th International Taurine Meeting. This

meeting is a multidisciplinary symposium, with participants presenting different fields of biological science. This volume focuses on all aspects of taurine research from immunology and its effect on health to chemistry and biochemistry, including future clinical applications.

The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century

Oxford Medical Publications

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement. The status of the governmental public health infrastructure and what needs to be improved, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

Human Herpesviruses Springer Science & Business Media
 Through a historical and comparative analysis of modern Japan's epidemic of tuberculosis, William Johnston illuminates a major but relatively unexamined facet of Japanese social and cultural history. He utilizes a broad range of sources, including medical journals and monographs, archaeological evidence, literary works, ethnographic data, and legal and government documents to reveal how this and similar epidemics have been the result of social changes that accompanied the process of modernization. Johnston also shows the ways in which modern states, private organizations, and individual citizens have responded to epidemics, and in the process reexamines the concept of the epidemic itself, showing that epidemics must be thought of not only in medical and biological terms but in political, social and cultural terms as well.

Epidemiology of Alzheimer's Disease: From Gene to Prevention
 Columbia University Press

This book covers recent developments in epidemic process models and related data on temporally varying networks. It is widely recognized that contact networks are indispensable for describing, understanding, and intervening to stop the spread of infectious diseases in human and animal populations; "network

epidemiology" is an umbrella term to describe this research field. More recently, contact networks have been recognized as being highly dynamic. This observation, also supported by an increasing amount of new data, has led to research on temporal networks, a rapidly growing area. Changes in network structure are often informed by epidemic (or other) dynamics, in which case they are referred to as adaptive networks. This volume gathers contributions by prominent authors working in temporal and adaptive network epidemiology, a field essential to understanding infectious diseases in real society.

Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London Springer
 The Third Edition of this popular text focuses on clinical-practice research methods. It is written by clinicians with experience in generating and answering researchable questions about real-world clinical practice and health care—the prevention, treatment, diagnosis, prognosis, and causes of diseases, the measurement of quality of life, and the effects of innovations in health services. The book has a problem-oriented and protocol-based approach and is written at an introductory level, emphasizing key principles and their applications. A bound-in CD-ROM contains the full text of the book to help the reader locate needed information.

Related with Japan Journal Of Epidemiology:

- Prior Authorization Training Free : [click here](#)