Circulation And Blood Vessels

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The Circulatory Story Elsevier
The recogmuon recogmtIon of the microcirculation as an ideal interdisciplinary meeting place for the life sciences is really a postwar phenomenon. The European and the American Societies more than any other organizations launched the idea, and the success of the European Society's International Meetings gave impetus to a growth of interest from a handful of specialists to the wide interdisciplinary study which microcirculation now represents. The meeting held in Canada in June 1975 was, however, the first truly international meeting devoted to the microcirculation. It, too, was a success from every point of view, and the exchange of knowledge and new ideas was rewarding. It is our present hope that the tradition of European meetings with their characteristic European flavor will continue, but larded by larger, international congresses conceived on a worldwide basis. For the present conference we were fortunate in the presence of Dr. B. Zweifach. He was once referred to as the "father of the microcircula tion." This claim, unfortunately, I cannot accept. That honor probably belongs to Harvey, who by one of the most brilliant strokes of inductive reasoning in medical history inferred the existence of capillaries though he could not see them. Ben Zweifach's role was rather that of the midwife, presiding at the birth rather than the conception. The baby he delivered long years ago has since thriven lustily and its growth is in no small measure due to the continuing zeal of Zweifach and his associates.
Structure and Function of the Circulation Elsevier Health Sciences
Readers go on a journey through the human body with Dr. Seymour Skinless as he goes under the skin to investigate the circulatory system. Adventurous readers learn about how blood is pumped throughout the body, how the heart beats, and other interesting facts about how the human body works. Simplified language throughout makes this complex science curriculum topic easier to understand. A detailed glossary, useful fact boxes, helpful diagrams, fun illustrations, and full-color photographs provide further information about the circulatory system.
Blood and Circulation Plenum Publishing Corporation
The theory of blood circulation is the oldest and most advanced branch of biomechanics, with roots extending back to Huangti and Aristotle, and with contributions from Galileo, Santori, Descartes, Borelli, Harvey, Euler, Hales, Poiseuille, Helmholtz, and many others. It represents a major part of humanity's concept of itself. This book presents selected topics of this great body of ideas from a historical perspective, binding important experiments together with mathematical threads. The objectives and scope of this book remain the same as in the first edition: to present a treatment of circulatory biomechanics from the stand points of engineering, physiology, and medical science, and to develop the subject through a sequence of problems and examples. The name is changed from Biodynamics: Circulation to Biomechanics: Circulation to unify the book with its sister volumes, Biomechanics: Mechanical Properties of Living Tissues, and Biomechanics: Motion, Flow, Stress, and Growth. The major changes made in the new edition are the following: When the first edition went to press in 1984, the question of residual stress in the heart was raised for the first time, and the lung was the only organ analyzed on the basis of solid morphologic data and constitutive equations. The detailed analysis of blood flow in the lung had been done, but the physiological validation experiments had not yet been completed.
Microcirculation of Blood 101 Springer Science & Business Media
Describes the heart, blood, and other parts of the body's circulatory system and explains how each component functions.
Problems in the Physiology of Intracranial Blood Circulation and Their Clinical Implications Charlesbridge Publishing
Using the scientific process, this title provides instructions on how to conduct experiments that help students gain a better understanding of circulatory systems
The Vascular System Plenum Publishing Corporation
Blood Vessels and Lymphatics on Organ Systems provides an introduction to the general and the specific characteristics of blood vessels and lymphatics in organ systems. It offers a structured, multidisciplinary approach to the broad field of vascular science, emphasizing both established and recent concepts. These include vascular networks such as those in the pineal, parathyroids, pancreas, adrenals, adipose tissue, and special senses; and functions of vascular endothelium. The book is organized into two parts. Part One on the general properties of blood vessels and lymphatics deals with the general aspects of the arteries, veins, microcirculation, and lymphatic channels. Part Two discusses the embryologic, morphologic, physiologic, pharmacologic, pathophysiologic, and pathologic characteristics of blood and lymph circulations in each of the important organ systems. This book was written for graduate students in the areas of blood and lymph circulation and for advanced research workers or clinicians seeking sources of information on advances in cardiovascular science.
ABDO
As in previous books in this critically acclaimed series, Brynie polled hundreds of high school students across the country to find out what they wanted to know most about blood and circulation. Using an accessible question-and-answer format, Brynie helps readers discover and learn facts about the blood and circulation in human body. Brynie appealing and clear writing style makes learning about blood and circulation as easy as donating blood to the blood bank.
Men and Ideas Biota Publishing
Through engaging text, readers learn about the human body's circulatory system, which consists of the heart, the blood vessels, and the blood that is pumped through them. Readers discover that the circulatory system transports oxygen and nutrients throughout the body, carries away waste products, sends out disease fighters, and regulates the body's temperature. Topics discussed include the lungs, the kidneys, and diseases that affect the circulatory system. A detailed diagram allows readers to follow a drop of blood through the circulatory system. Ways to maintain a healthy circulatory system are also highlighted. Full-color photos, phonetics, glossary, and index enhance the text.
Physical Vascular Therapy - The Next Generation Of Medicine? Oxford University Press
Blood Vessels and Lymphatics focuses on the embryology, anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, and pathology of blood vessels and lymphatics. The selection first offers information on the embryology and gross, microscopic and submicroscopic anatomy, biophysical principles and physiology, and pharmacology and biochemistry of arterial and arteriolar systems. The text then takes a look at the sympathetic innervation of arterial tree. The publication examines microcirculation and the venous system, including the structural basis of microcirculation, exchange of materials across capillary wall, pathology of microcirculation, biochemistry, and pharmacology. The book then elaborates on coronary, pulmonary, and gastrointestinal circulation, blood vessels of the pituitary and the thyroid, and disorders affecting arterial or venous circulation. The selection is a vital source of information for readers interested in the study of blood vessels and lymphatics.
Biology Academic Press
Describes the heart and blood and their functions, also discussing blood types, pacemakers, the immune system, and ways to keep your heart healthy.
Angiogenesis, Vascular Morphology and Blood Flow of Experimental and Human Tumors Springer
Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Medicine - General, grade: 75.5, , language: English, abstract: This essay seeks to examine the differences in the composition of blood carried by veins and arteries. An artery is a vessel that carries blood away from the heart and toward other tissues and organs. Arteries are part of the circulatory system, which delivers oxygen and nutrients to every cell of the body. They transport blood rich in oxygen to the organs of the body. Veins afterwards

transport the deoxygenated an thus darker blood from parts of our body back to the heart. For many medical applications it would be of great benefit, if the vessels could be distinguished into arteries and veins, since there are many diseases with one symptom being an abnormal ratio of the size of arteries to veins. For example, in diabetic patients the veins are abnormally wide, while diseases of the pancreas lead to narrowed arteries and high blood pressure results in thickened arteries.

The Ocular Circulation Oxford University Press, USA

Research centering on blood flow in the heart continues to hold an important position, especially since a better understanding of the subject may help reduce the incidence of coronary arterial disease and heart attacks. This book summarizes recent advances in the field; it is the product of fruitful cooperation among international scientists who met in Japan in May, 1990 to discuss the regulation of coronary blood flow.

Blood Flow in the Brain Biota Publishing

Capturing the real spirit of creativity in physiology, this book explores the personal elements involved in scientific discovery. Circulation of the Blood is the story of the people and achievements that have changed the way we've come to view the human body. The authors, renowned for their extensive experience in the field, examine the heritage of creative genius involved in physiology and trace the historical development of ideas relating to various aspects of circulation of the blood. Their comprehensive coverage goes from the early discoveries of the Greeks and Romans up to modern times.

Blood Vessels and Lymphatics Biota Publishing

The placenta is an organ that connects the developing fetus to the uterine wall, thereby allowing nutrient uptake, waste elimination, and gas exchange via the mother's blood supply. Proper vascular development in the placenta is fundamental to ensuring a healthy fetus and successful pregnancy. This book provides an up-to-date summary and synthesis of knowledge regarding placental vascular biology and discusses the relevance of this vascular bed to the functions of the human placenta.

Cardiovascular Physiology Concepts Oxford University Press, USA

Atherosclerosis is the most significant cause of cardiovascular disease worldwide. Vascular biology is the key to understanding how atherosclerosis arises and operates. The ESC Textbook of Vascular Biology is a rich and clearly laid-out guide by leading European scientists providing comprehensive information on vascular physiology, disease, and research. The textbook covers molecular findings and novel targets within the speciality while also providing the basics of vascular biology and disease pathophysiology. It also covers the major changes in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis that have occurred in recent years, developments and recent breakthroughs in the field are specifically highlighted. The official publication of the ESC Working Group on Arthrosclerosis and Vascular Biology, this print edition comes with access to the online version on Oxford Medicine Online, for as long as the edition is published by Oxford University Press. By activating your unique access code, you can read and annotate the full text online, follow links from the references to primary research materials, and view, enlarge and download all the figures and tables. The textbook is also linked to the ESC's online learning platform (ESCel) and their core specialist training curriculum (ESC Core Curriculum). The textbook particularly appeals to vascular biologists, cardiologists, and other practising clinicians.

Together with a Report on Lymphatic Hearts and on the Propulsion of Lymph from Them, Through a Proper Duct Into Their Respective Veins BoD – Books on Demand

This presentation describes the unique anatomy and physiology of the vascular beds that serve the eye. The needs for an unobstructed light path from the cornea to the retina and a relatively fixed corneal curvature and distance between refractive structures pose significant challenges for the vasculature to provide nutrients and remove metabolic waste. To meet these needs, the ocular vascular beds are confined to the periphery of the posterior two thirds of the eye and a surrogate circulation provides a continuous flow of aqueous humor to nourish the avascular cornea, lens and vitreous compartment. The production of aqueous humor (and its ease of egress from the eye) also generates the intraocular pressure (IOP), which maintains the shape of the eye. However, the IOP also exerts a compressing force on the ocular blood vessels that is higher than elsewhere in the body. This is particularly true for the intraocular veins, which must have a pressure higher than IOP to remain patent, and so the IOP is the effective venous pressure for the intraocular vascular beds. Consequently, the ocular circulation operates at a lower perfusion pressure gradient than elsewhere in the body and is more at risk for ischemic damage when faced with low arterial pressure, particularly if IOP is elevated. This risk and the specialized tissues of the eye give rise to the fascinating physiology of the ocular circulations.

Vascular Biology of the Placenta Oxford University Press on Demand

Offers a current and comprehensive review of the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of pulmonary hypertension and venous thromboembolism. Discusses indepth the pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic therapies used in the treatment of pulmonary vascular disease -- including the benefits and risks of each -- allowing for more informed care decisions.

Regulation of Tissue Oxygenation, Second Edition Springer Science & Business Media

Describes the parts of the circulatory system and how they function.

Report on the State of the Blood and the Blood-vessels in Inflammation, and on Other Points Relating to the Circulation in the Extreme Vessels Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Regulation of Tissue Oxygenation, Second EditionBiota Publishing

Circulation of the Blood BoD – Books on Demand

A basic understanding of cardiovascular physiology is essential for optimal patient care. This practical book provides a concise tutorial of all the essential aspects of cardiovascular hemodynamics and the techniques used to assess cardiovascular performance. A high-yield reference, this book is replete with figures, tracings, tables, and clinical pearls that reinforce the basic tenets of hemodynamics. From identifying key findings of the patient history and physical exam to correlating hemodynamic tracings with acute clinical presentations, this book arms the reader with the tools necessary to handle any hemodynamic-related situation.

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