

Erythra C E

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Erythra holds significant historical and geographical importance, primarily referencing the ancient Greek name for the Red Sea and its surrounding regions, often associated with the land now known as Eritrea. This term evokes millennia of maritime trade, classical antiquity, and the rich cultural heritage of a pivotal area. Delve into the historical context of Erythra to understand its profound impact on ancient civilizations.

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Psalterium duplex cum canticis

With the aromatic retinoic acid analog Tigason oral and intravenous pharmacokinetic studies have been performed in 5 normal volunteers. Simultaneous fitting of single i. v. and oral data to a three-compartment model assuming first-order absorption was possible. Using Nonlin parameter estimates of the single-dose data, one is able to predict the decline in plasma levels of parent drug following cessation of a 10 days multiple dosing regimen up to 24 hours. The model is however unable to predict a phase of prolonged elimination observed beyond 24 hours. Moreover in 5 patients, who underwent chronic therapy (8-15 months), substantial plasma levels of both unchanged drug and main metabolite (corresponding carboxylic acid) were observed up to 140 days after cessation of the therapy. An apparent half-life of elimination of 80-100 days can be calculated. The drug appears to be stored at some yet unknown storage site. Investigation of metabolism of Tigason in rats and humans revealed 19 different bio transformation products thus far, most of them appearing in the urine in low amounts (20010 of dose). A few of them (mainly the acid Ro 10-1670) after conjugation to glucuronic acid are excreted in the bile in high amounts (60-80% of dose). No drug appeared unchanged in the excreta after i. v. administration to rats. References 1. Bollag W (1971) Effects of vitamin A acid (NSC-122758) on transplantable and chemically-induced tumors. Cancer Chemother Rep 55:53-58 2.

Vindiciae canonicarum scripturarum vulgatae latinae editionis, seu Vetera Sacrorum Bibliorum fragmenta juxta graecam vulgatam et hexaplaem, latinam antiquam italam duplicemque S. Eusebii Hieronymi translationem ...

This book is based largely upon a series of articles which originally appeared in Update. The purpose of the series was to give medical practitioners an insight into dental and oral disease. The diagnosis of oral disease is not a subject which receives particular emphasis in most medical curricula and it is almost completely absent from many. Postgraduate courses in this field are not generally available to medical practitioners. The prevention and early detection of dental and oral disease can be a very positive contribution to the health of our patients. The dental profession sees only about half the

population on a regular basis, though it has been shown that over 99 per cent of the population will suffer from oral disease at some time. This places the burden of responsibility on the shoulders of the medical practitioner. There are many diseases which originate in and are peculiar to the oral cavity. Many systemic diseases have their early visible manifestations in this area. The early detection and identification of disease and deformity of the oral cavity is an important part of diagnosis in the field of general medicine. The book is designed to present basic knowledge about the diseases found in the mouth, which will aid in their early recognition, prompt referral and treatment.

Josephi Blanchini Vindiciae canonicarum scripturarum vulgatae Latinae editionis

This book introduces the clinical analysis and accompany cases of paediatric Kawasaki disease. It has 14 chapters about typical Kawasaki disease, atypical Kawasaki disease, recurrent, misdiagnosis, and complications involved different systems, such as cardiovascular, digestive, nervous, blood, respiratory, urinary, bone and joints, and endocrine systems complications. In this book, 53 Kawasaki cases are presented with clinical history, physical examination, laboratory findings, diagnosis, treatment and discussion. This book is helpful for clinicians, ultrasonologist, and radiologist to support early diagnosis and proper treatment, which can significantly improve the prognosis of Kawasaki disease.

Vindiciae canonicarum scripturarum vulgatae Latinae editionis. Seu vetera sacrorum bibliorum fragmenta juxta Graecam vulgatam, et hexaplaem, Latinam antiquam Italiam, duplicemque s. Eusebii Hieronymi translationem, nunc primum in lucem edita atque illustrata opera et studio Josephi Blanchini ..

The spectacular ruins of such places as Palmyra and Petra bear witness to the wealth and power which could be derived from the silks, spices and incense of the east. Such goods were highly prized in the Roman Empire, and merchants were ready to face the perils of deserts, oceans, warfare and piracy to meet the demand for their wares. But exactly how did the trade in luxury goods operate, and to whose benefit? Gary K. Young's study offers unprecedented coverage of the major trading regions of Egypt, Arabia, Palmyra, and Syria, with detailed analysis of the routes used and of the roles of all the participants. He looks closely at the influence of the commerce in eastern goods both on the policy of the Roman imperial government, and upon local communities in the East itself. His findings contradict the standard view that the imperial government had a strong political interest in the eastern trade; rather its primary concern was the tax income the trade brought in. He also demonstrates the need for greater recognition of the efforts made by local authorities to exploit the trade to their own advantage. Incorporating the considerable archaeological research that has been undertaken in recent years, this comprehensive survey provides fresh insight into an important aspect of the eastern Roman Empire.

Fruits

This authoritative and sweeping compendium, the second volume in Getzel Cohen's organized survey of the Greek settlements founded or refounded in the Hellenistic period, provides historical narratives, detailed references, citations, and commentaries on all the settlements in Syria, The Red Sea Basin, and North Africa from 331 to 31 BCE. Organized geographically, the volume pulls together discoveries and debates from dozens of widely scattered archaeological and epigraphic projects. Cohen's magisterial breadth of focus enables him to provide more than a compilation of information; the volume also contributes to ongoing questions and will point the way toward new avenues of inquiry.

Relation d'un voyage dans la Marmarique, la Cyrénaïque, et les oasis d'Audjehah et de Maradèh, accompagnée de cartes géographiques et topographiques, et de planches représentant les monuments de ces contrées

"This is an important book which should become the standard reference work on Hellenistic colonies in Greece and Asia Minor."—Richard A. Billows, Columbia University "Professor Cohen provides us with a comprehensive survey of over a half-century of archaeological activity, and an indispensable reference tool for those interested in Hellenistic political history and the urban history of antiquity. The scholarship is superior in every respect."—Stanley Burstein, California State University, Los Angeles

Relation historique d'Abissinie

Half a century ago our knowledge of mycoses, especially pulmonary mycoses, was rather fragmentary. It was limited to rare case reports as oddities. Accordingly, in the "Handbuch der speziellen patholo-

gischen Anatomie und Histologie" the chapter on lung diseases caused by budding and spore-forming fungi by J. WATJEN (Halle) took up as little as 27 pages. Only ARNDT (Göttingen) could report on several cases from which he made his observations on actinomycotic changes of the lungs and pleura. Since then our knowledge of mycoses has deepened and expanded in an unpredictable manner. This progress was mainly due to research and publications in the USA and South America. In Central Europe the number of cases of mycoses has increased during the last two decades, being reported especially as a second disease in patients with spontaneous or iatrogenic destruction of the bone marrow after treatment of cancer with cytostatic agents. The number of known types of pathogenic fungi has increased. The knowledge of their types and conditions of growth have given rise to a subspecialty. Therefore, a great need has arisen for a new edition of the chapter on mycoses in the Henke Lubarsch-Roessle Handbook of Special Pathological Anatomy and Histology.

Relation historique d, Abissinie, ... traduite du Portugais

Voyage historique d'Abissinie