

# 《骨骼肌肉系统》

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## 内容概要

《"以器官系统为中心"原版英文教材:骨骼肌肉系统(第2版)》每一章节都是围绕着一个临床病例展开,通过对病人问题的呈现以及解决过程引出对相关知识的探究,从而使与器官系统结构、功能以及疾病相关的重要的基础医学知识得到了完善的整合。

# 《骨骼肌肉系统》

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1 RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND THE HAND Introduction Essential anatomy and physiology Essential immunology Pathology Aetiopathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis Prognosis 2 SOFT TISSUE RHEUMATIC DISEASE INVOLVING THE SHOULDER AND ELBOW Introduction Anatomy of the shoulder Pathophysiology of rotator cuff disease Clinical aspects of shoulder pain Investigations Treatment Rehabilitation and outcome Anatomy of the elbow Lateralepicondylitis 3 NERVE COMPRESSION SYNDROMES Introduction Peripheral nerve anatomy Pathophysiology and classification of nerve injury Electrophysiology Carpal tunnel syndrome Treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome Cubital tunnel syndrome 4 BACK PAIN Introduction Normal lumbar spine anatomy Function of the lumbar spine Pain from the lumbar spine Epidemiology of low back pain Treatment of low back pain 5 BONE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION IN NORMAL AND DISEASE STATES Introduction Normal skeletal structure and function Metabolic bone disease Osteoporosis : pathophysiology and risk factors Epidemiology of fractured hip Essential anatomy of the hip Surgical management of hip fractures Medical management of osteoporotic hip fracture 6 ARTICULAR CARTILAGE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE Introduction Anatomy Biochemistry Pathophysiology of osteoarthritis Clinical features of osteoarthritis Essential anatomy of the knee joint Epidemiology of osteoarthritis Management of osteoarthritis 7 CRYSTAL ARTHROPATHIES AND THE ANKLE Introduction Differential diagnosis of acute monoarthritis of the ankle Essential anatomy Investigations and diagnosis Pathophysiology of gouty arthritis Treatment of acute gout Treatment of chronic gout Chondrocalcinosis Treatment of calcium crystal associated arthritis 8 DISORDERS OF SKELETAL MUSCLE Introduction Anatomy of skeletal muscle Investigations Muscle diseases Acquired muscle diseases Inherited muscle disorders Muscle disorders in which pain is the main feature Fibromyalgia 9 AUTOIMMUNITY AND THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM Introduction Immunology Serological manifestations of autoimmunity Clinical features and epidemiology Pathology Aetiology Treatment Variants of SLE 10 TRAUMA AND THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM Introduction Pathophysiology Functional anatomy of the knee joint Diagnosis of fracture Management of fractures 11 INFECTION AND THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM Introduction General principles of musculoskeletal infection Host defences against infection Blood supply of bone Acute infection of bone and joints Antibiotic therapy Chronic infections of bones and joints Glossary Index

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： Interesting facts NSAIDs and cardiovascular risk Over the past 30 years, the main toxicity concern of NSAIDs has been the upper gastrointestinal toxicity system. However, since 2000 there has been increasing interest in the cardiovascular risk of NSAIDs, particularly the COX-2 selective inhibitor Rofecoxib (Vioxx). This culminated in its international withdrawal from the market. The cardiovascular risk of NSAIDs, whether COX-2-selective or not remains under a cloud. Corticosteroids The corticosteroids (or glucocorticoids) are hormones produced by the adrenal glands. They have potent antiinflammatory and immunosuppressive properties. Their effect in RA, when used at high doses, is dramatic. Corticosteroid analogues have been produced synthetically by chemical modification of the natural hormone cortisol. This has resulted in a range of compounds with varying potencies and differential toxicities. By far the most commonly used compound is prednisone, which is four to five times as potent as cortisol and has less mineralocorticoid activity, resulting in less fluid retention. Prednisone is administered orally and acts rapidly to reduce inflammation, resulting in a lessening of joint swelling, pain and stiffness in RA. They bind to cytoplasmic cortisol receptors and are transported into the nucleus where they interfere with RNA processing of protein molecules. Corticosteroids act on a wide variety of target cells including leukocytes. They inhibit leukocyte chemotaxis (directed motion towards a stimulus), preventing circulating polymorphs, monocytes and lymphocytes from reaching sites of inflammation. They reduce vascular permeability and inhibit the production of cytokines and arachidonic and metabolites, such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes. Despite clinical efficacy, corticosteroids are toxic if used at high doses for prolonged periods. Corticosteroids Case 1.1 Rheumatoid arthritis: 4 Case note: Corticosteroid treatment Despite 2 weeks of complete rest and a course of naproxen, Mrs Gale has only partly improved, remains in pain and cannot function effectively. After a telephone call by her general practitioner to a rheumatologist, she is advised to commence oral prednisone 10mg per day as a morning dose.

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## 编辑推荐

《"以器官系统为中心"原版英文教材:骨骼肌肉系统(第2版)》的原版英文教材为“以器官系统为中心”，由北京大学医学出版社出版发行。

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## 精彩短评

1、相比现在的大多教材，这本书以一个新的视角阐述人体的运动及结构，感触颇多

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