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The Design and Statistical Analysis of
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1 Veterinary Teaching Hospital, School of
Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State

University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA; 2

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Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida,

...

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1 Veterinary Teaching Hospital, School of Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA; 2 Veterinary Medical Center, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida,

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Neurotoxicology is a broad and burgeoning field of research. Its growth in recent years can be related, in part, to increased interest in and concern with the fact that a growing number of anthropogenic agents with neurotoxic potential, including pesticides, lead, mercury, and the polytypic byproducts of combustion and industrial production, continue to be spewed into and accumulate in the environment. In addition, there is great interest in natural products, including toxins, as sources of therapeutic agents. Indeed, it is well known that many natural toxins of broadly differing structure, produced or accumulated for predatory or defensive purposes, and toxic agents, accumulated incidentally by numerous species, function to perturb nervous tissue. Components of some of these toxins have been shown to be useful therapeutic agents and/or research reagents. Unfor of some neurotoxicants of anthropogenic ori

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Furthermore, an increasing incidence of neurobehavioral disorders, some with baffling symptoms, is confronting clinicians. It is not clear whether this is merely the result of increased vigilance and/or improved diagnostics or a consequence of improved health care. In any case, the role of exposure to environmental and occupational neurotoxicants in the etiology of these phenomena, as well as neurodegenerative diseases, is coming under increasing scrutiny and investigation.

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Neurotoxins-whether natural products that can provide valuable therapeutic agents and research reagents or human-generated pollutants-have recently attracted great scientific interest. In the Handbook of Neurotoxicology, Volumes I and II, many leading researchers and clinicians-all acknowledged experts-review in depth the

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status of research in key areas of current neurotoxicologic interest and examine the latest methodologies for in vivo assessment of a wide spectrum of agents exhibiting neurotoxicologic properties. This second volume of the Handbook focuses on the biologic effects of human-made toxins on the developing organism, and of drugs of abuse. Here are discussed the interpretation of neurotoxicity data, the art of risk assessment, and the manifestation of CNS insult during development. The drugs of abuse surveyed include cocaine, marijuana, the cannabinoids, and amphetamines. Also provided are state-of-the-art methods for the evaluation of neurotoxicant effects by both imaging and neurobehavioral assessment. Volume I concentrates on the biological effects of both human-made neurotoxins (pesticides, mercury, lead, zinc, and polytypic by-products of combustion and manufacture) and those of natural

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origin (microbial and animal toxins). Up-to-date and timely, the Handbook of Neurotoxicology, Volumes I and II, not only affords today's biomedical and clinical investigators a full panoply of knowledge in all the critical areas of current neurotoxicologic interest, but also illuminates the latest methodologies for assessing the effects of a broad spectrum of significant neurotoxicological agents.

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first volume of the Handbook focuses on the biological effects of human-made neurotoxins, as well as those of natural origin, which so often provide valuable therapeutics and research reagents. Topics range from anticholinesterase insecticides and pesticides that target ion channels, to such metals as mercury, lead, zinc, and to the polytypic byproducts of combustion and industrial manufacture. The natural toxins discussed include those of microbial origin (microbial, marine, clostridial, and botulinical neurotoxins), as well as those of animal origin (snake, spider, and scorpion venoms). Volume II concentrates on the biological effects of human-made toxins on the developing nervous system, reviews the neuronal impact of drugs of abuse, and provides state-of-the-art methods for the evaluation of the biological effects of neurotoxicants by both imaging and neurobehavioral assessment. Up-to-date

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Handbook of Developmental Neurotoxicology, Second Edition, provides a comprehensive view of the fundamental aspects of neurodevelopment, the pathways and agents that affect them, relevant clinical syndromes, and risk assessment procedures for developmental neurotoxicants. The editors and chapter authors are internationally recognized experts whose collaboration heralds a remarkable advance in the field, bridging developmental neuroscience with the principles of

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neurotoxicology. The book features eight new chapters with newly recruited authors, making it an essential text for students and professionals in toxicology, neurotoxicology, developmental biology, pharmacology, and neuroscience. Presents a comprehensive, up-to-date resource on developmental neurotoxicology with updated chapters from the first edition Contains new chapters that focus on subjects recent to the field Includes well-illustrated material, with diagrams, charts, and tables Contains compelling case studies and chapters written by world experts

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The Handbook of Neurotoxicity is a reference source for identifying, characterizing, instructing on use, and describing outcomes of neurotoxin treatments – to understand mechanisms associated with toxin use; to project outcomes of neurotoxin treatments; to gauge neurotoxins as predictors of events leading to neurodegenerative disorders and as aids to rational use of neurotoxins to model disease entities. Neuroprotection is

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approached in different manners including those 1) afforded by therapeutic agents – clinical and preclinical; or 2) by non-drug means, such as exercise. The amorphous term ‘ neurotoxin ’ is discussed in terms of the possible eventuality of a neuroprotectant producing an outcome of excess neuronal survival and a behavioral spectrum that might produce a dysfunction – akin to a neurotoxin ’ s effect. The Handbook of Neurotoxicity is thus an instructive and valuable guide towards understanding the role of neurotoxins/neurotoxicity in the expansive field of Neuroscience, and is an indispensable tool for laboratory investigators, neuroscientists, and clinical researchers.

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Throughout history, arsenic has been used as an effective and lethal poison. Today, arsenic continues to present a real threat to human health all over the world, as it contaminates groundwater and food supplies. Handbook of Arsenic Toxicology presents the latest findings on arsenic, its

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chemistry, its sources and its acute and chronic effects on the environment and human health. The book takes readings systematically through the target organs, before detailing current preventative and counter measures. This reference enables readers to effectively assess the risks related to arsenic, and provide a comprehensive look at arsenic exposure, toxicity and toxicity prevention. Brings together current findings on the effects of arsenic on the environment and human health Includes state-of-the-art techniques in arsenic toxicokinetics, speciation and molecular mechanisms Provides all the information needed for effective risk assessment, prevention and countermeasure

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