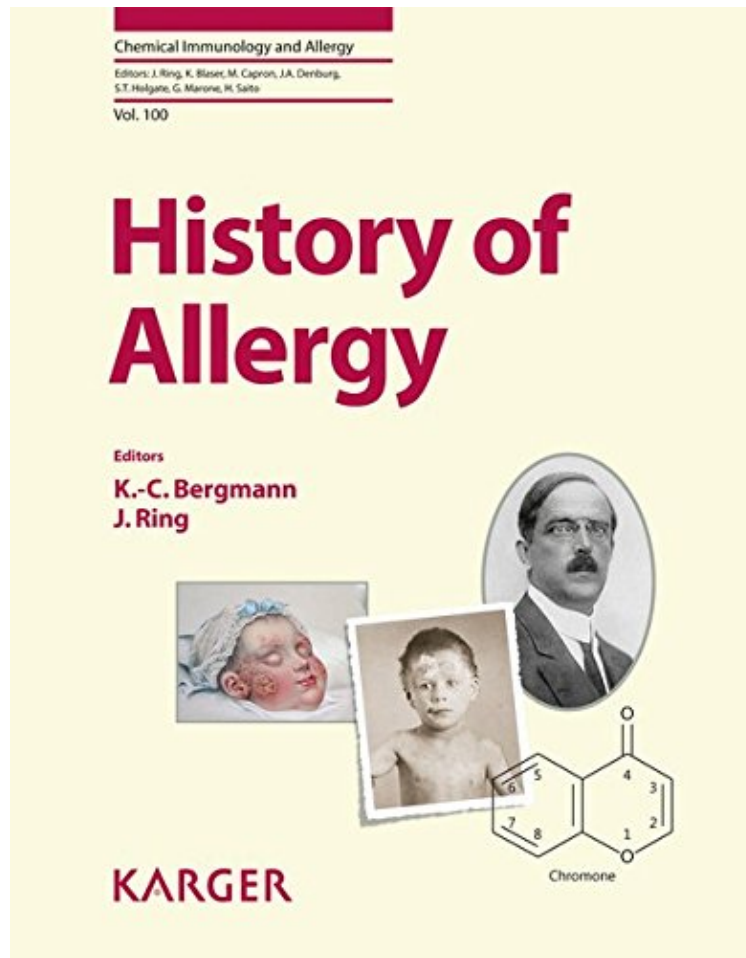


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From S. Karger : History of Allergy (Chemical Immunology and Allergy, Vol. 100) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised History of Allergy (Chemical Immunology and Allergy, Vol. 100):

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. What about Szentivanyi and Fillip {1951}?By Edward Saint-Ivan author of The Black Knights GodThis book is very well researched. However, I regret that pioneering scholarship about neuro-endocrine circuits in immunology is not mentioned. By contrast, the controversial B-Adrenergic Theory is mentioned. Metalnikov is widely regarded as the father of psychoneuroimmunology but in 1951 Szentivanyi and Fillip wrote the world's first research paper demonstrating neural control of immune cells.The Beta Adrenergic Theory is the most cited paper in the history of Allergy but it's not Szentivanyi's greatest contribution. The authors also missed an opportunity to strongly condemn the 1990 Nobel Prize in Medicine for leaving out Robert A. Good.

A Karger 'Publishing Highlights 18902015' title The prevalence of allergic diseases has increased dramatically over

recent decades, both in terms of the number of sufferers and the number of allergies. This is a trend that has frequently been referred to as 'the epidemic of the 21st century'. As described in ancient texts, allergies have been known for over 2,000 years, but the term 'allergy' was only coined at the beginning of the 20th century when doctors began to understand their pathophysiological basis. This book presents a detailed and varied historical overview of the field of allergology. Beginning with insights on allergy from antiquity to the 20th century and the development of the associated terminology, it compiles historical reflections on the understanding of the most common allergic diseases. Important milestones in the discovery of mechanisms of allergy are described, followed by historical accounts of the detection of allergens such as pollen, dust mites, peanuts and latex, and of environmental influences such as pollution and the relationship between farmers and their environment. Several chapters illustrate the progress made in allergy management to date. Particular highlights of this book are the personal reflections of and interviews with a number of pioneers of allergy, including F. Austen, J. Bienenstock, K. Blaser, A. de Weck, A.W. Frankland, K. Ishizaka, and many more. Concluding with portrayals of allergy societies and collections, as well as being supplemented by two films, this book represents a veritable treasure trove of fascinating and richly illustrated information. Not only researchers, physicians and medical historians, but also students and even non-scientists will find *History of Allergy* a scientific adventure well worth reading.