

<<中国遗传及地方性疾病资源谱>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Genetic disorders are commonly found in every community and endemic diseases are restricted in specific geographical areas in China. Traditionally recognized hereditary disorders in the form of chromosomal, single gene and complex medical diseases have a prevalence of about 20%-25%. If acquired genetic disorders and somatic genetic disorders such as cancer are included, the prevalence is even higher. Given the huge burden of genetic disorders on patients, families and the community, it is essential to study their mechanisms and bring forth powerful preventive measures. To effectively control the genetic disorders and endemic diseases in China, the first priority is the systematic collection of basic data such as prevalence of various disorders and endemic diseases, contributing factors, and variations in expression among different ethnic groups and the general population. However, until now there has been no Chinese books or scientific journals addressing this issue. This book collects those information mentioned above and discusses in detail, the most commonly found multigene genetic disorders, single gene genetic disorders and chromosomal genetic disorders among Chinese, and also the endemic diseases in different parts of China. The choice of the disorders in this book was based on published Chinese epidemiological data. The emphasis of this book is focused on the disease prevalence, in different populations and regions home and abroad, the trend of alterations of prevalence, and a brief introduction to the present status of research and therapy available in China and in the world. Genetic disorders and endemic diseases in minority groups in China, genetic studies in isolated and semi-isolated communities of Chinese, and major influencing factors are also discussed.

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内容概要

The book can be used by medical students as a supplementary textbook. It is also of great value as a reference for health professionals and physicians. Multiple copies of this valuable book should also be on the shelves of all universities , medical schools and research establishments where these subjects are studied.

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章节摘录

插图：A clinical method in China, "Wu Zang Shu" pinpricking and cupping has been applied to treat psoriasis vulgaris and was proven to be effective with an efficacy rate of 94.1%. Clinical practice has confirmed that this method improves the erythema and infiltration scales. The method can modify the immune response, relieving the inflammatory reactions, and improving the skin's microcirculation, thus relieving the severity of lesions. Treatments for psoriasis range from topical therapies for mild disease to phototherapy or systemic therapy for more widespread disease. Despite many shortcomings, topical drugs will remain the mainstay of psoriasis therapy for most patients. Emollients such as petrolatum may be effective. Other treatments such as topical steroids, anthralin, vitamin D analogues, UV light, and ancient remedies like coal tar may all be useful. Aside from their marginal effectiveness, the staining caused by tars has greatly limited their use. Attempts to make tar not greasy or not staining have not been successful, partly because the messiest tars seem to be the most effective. Anthralin is a tar derivative, and the use of anthralin has innovative application methods and new vehicles. Short application times, with high concentrations of anthralin such as 1% preparations, can be as effective as overnight or day-long application of lower concentrations. More recently, vehicles that release anthralin at body surface temperature have been used to keep staining of household items to a minimum.

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