Rational Therapeutics for Infants and Children - Institute of Medicine - 2004-07-07

The Institute of Medicine's Roundtable on Research, by Drs. Charles J. Cote, Jerrold Lerman, and Brian J. Anderson. 110 experts representing 10 different kinds of organizations explored ways to improve the medical care and research for infants and children. They identified strategies for developing, testing, and using drugs, biologics, and medical devices for the baby and the child. They also recommended it only on the most urgent occasions but, within these few years, British practitioners seem to have overlooked the necessity for such caution, and to exhibit that medicine with very little scruple. He also says, that calomel, being one of the most important substances in pediatric practice, and a course of the blue pill (which is one of the mildest preparations of mercury) is advised, without any discrimination of the food, and without any consideration of the patient's age and constitution. And the same he says was the use of his country at that time. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. This book is reproduced from original historical texts. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original formatting whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical texts.

Prize Essay - Worthington Hooker - 2018-10-05

Excerpt from Prize Essay: Rational Therapeutics, or the Comparative Value of Different Curative Means, and the Principles of Their Application The writings of Cullen gave to medical practice every where a more definite and decided character. Especially did such remedies as calomel and antimony come into more common use. Dr. James Hamilton, of the University of Edinburgh, in a very judicious work on the use and abuse of mercurial medicines, publishes a passage which says, that calomel is the most important substance in the practice of medicine, and a course of the blue pill (which is one of the mildest preparations of mercury) is advised, without any discrimination of the food, and without any consideration of the patient's age and constitution. And the same he says was the use of his country at that time. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. This book is reproduced from original historical texts. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original formatting whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical texts.

How Far Have We Come in Reducing Health Disparities? - Institute of Medicine - 2012-09-12

At the turn of the 21st century, several important reports and events designed to raise awareness of health disparities were released. The Institute of Medicine released several reports that showed dramatic disparities in tobacco use and access to mental health services by race and ethnicity. The first real legislation focused on reducing health disparities was signed into law, creating the Office of Minority Health at the US Department of Health and Human Services. The 1998 release of the report, “How Far Have We Come in Reducing Health Disparities?” from the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, provided an overview of the progress made and the challenges that lie ahead in the fight against health disparities.

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Aids to Rational Therapeutics - Ralph Winnipising Leiboth - 1918

Addressing the Barriers to Pediatric Drug Development - Institute of Medicine - 2008-08-12

Addressing the Barriers to Pediatric Drug Development is the second report in the new Institute of Medicine’s Roundtable on Research and Development for Pediatrics series. The Roundtable was established in 1995 to foster open dialogue among diverse segments of the research and development community that have an interest in pediatric health. The Roundtable addresses the question of how well the drug development process is working for infants and young children, and seeks to develop strategies to improve the process. The IOM Roundtable on Research and Development for Pediatrics, which was established in 1995, sponsored workshops and an annual meeting for discussions of the drug development process for infants and children, and the Roundtable held a meeting in 1998 to discuss the process of developing pediatric drugs.

Pharmacometrics and Drug Interactions in the Elderly and Special Issues in Elderly African-American Populations - Institute of Medicine - 1997-08-25

Reports in the popular press about the increasing longevity of Americans and the aging of the baby boom generation have generated a new awareness of the importance of growing medical, health policy, and social concern in the appropriate and rational use of medicines by the elderly. Although becoming older does not necessarily correlate with increasing illness, aging is associated with anatomical and physiological changes that affect how medications are metabolized by the body. Furthermore, aging is often related to an increased frequency of chronic illness (often combined with multiple health problems) and an increased use of medications. Thus, a better understanding of the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs; of the pharmacologic responses to those medications; as well as of the interactions among multiple medications is crucial for optimizing drug therapy in older adults.

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Addressing the Barriers to Pediatric Drug Development - Institute of Medicine - 2008-08-12

Decades of research have demonstrated that children do not respond to medicines in the same way as adults. Laboratories, governments, drug companies, and patients (or their caregivers) are all aware of the importance of testing new drugs and biologics in the very young. However, there are no adequate data available on the effects of drugs in children. In many cases, the effects in children are extrapolated from research using adult animal models. In any case, the effectiveness of drugs in children can vary widely from that observed in adults.

Addressing the Barriers to Pediatric Drug Development - Institute of Medicine - 2008-08-12

Facilitating the development and proper use of drugs, biologics, and medical devices for infants and children is crucial for optimizing drug therapy in this population. The authors identify areas of innovative basic and translational research necessary for the continuing evaluation and development of drugs for pediatrics. The authors also recommend that additional science be needed to develop methods for the proper administration of drugs, biologics, and medical devices for infants and children.

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The successes that have been achieved in treating childhood cancers stand as beacons against the less dramatic improvements for adults with cancer. Progress began to accelerate in the 1960s and 1970s, as treatment regimens were built up, primarily by building combinations of chemotherapeutic drugs. However, the near absence of research in pediatric cancer treatment during the 1950s meant that the development of new treatments for children lagged well behind what was happening in medicine for adults. The successes that have been achieved in treating childhood cancers stand as beacons against the less dramatic improvements for adults with cancer. Progress began to accelerate in the 1960s and 1970s, as treatment regimens were built up, primarily by building combinations of chemotherapeutic drugs. However, the near absence of research in pediatric cancer treatment during the 1950s meant that the development of new treatments for children lagged well behind what was happening in medicine for adults.

In recent decades, advances in biomedical research have helped save or lengthen the lives of children around the world. It has also helped to identify the conditions that influence the vulnerability, growth, development, and behavior of children in the early years of life. Advances in knowledge and understanding of early life experiences have helped researchers to identify and understand the processes and mechanisms that influence the development of children around the world.

Three decades ago, pediatrics was the focus of considerable concern and debate. It was seen as a medical specialty that was too often characterized by a lack of emphasis on the health of children and their families. However, as the focus of pediatrics has shifted to the needs of children, the specialty has become increasingly influential in shaping public policy and health care delivery. The successes that have been achieved in treating childhood cancers stand as beacons against the less dramatic improvements for adults with cancer. Progress began to accelerate in the 1960s and 1970s, as treatment regimens were built up, primarily by building combinations of chemotherapeutic drugs. However, the near absence of research in pediatric cancer treatment during the 1950s meant that the development of new treatments for children lagged well behind what was happening in medicine for adults.

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to marketed medicines are discussed in Annex 2—Publisher's description.

Revised edition by Dr. James Cherry, Gail J. Demmler-Harrison, Sheldon L. Kaplan, William J. Steinbach, and Peter J. Hotez, offers a brand-new full-color design, new color images, new guidelines, and new content, reflecting today's more aggressive infectious and resistant strains as well as new emerging and re-emerging diseases. Features expanded information on infections in the compromised host; immunomodulating agents and their potential use in the treatment of infectious diseases; and new chapters on the global health threats of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases as well as new guidelines, new resistance epidemiology, and new Global Health Milestones. Includes new chapters on Zika virus and Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Feigin & Cherry's Textbook of Pediatric Infectious Diseases E-Book—James Cherry - 2017-12-29

The objective of the workshop that is the subject of this summary report was to present the challenges and opportunities that we face in the evaluation and future directions for monitoring medicines safety. This book will be of interest to all health care professionals, medicine regulatory authorities, pharmacovigilance organizations, and policy makers.

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This book will be of interest to all health care professionals, medicine regulatory authorities, pharmacovigilance organizations, and policy makers. It is written by a large team of top-notch pediatricians, clinicians, and scientists, and it reflects the state of the art at the time of publication.

An expanded edition of a highly regarded text in the series on Pain Research and Clinical Management. The book is now designed as a compelling text for students, Clinical Skills in Children's Nursing offers evidence-based and family centered practical guidance for procedures in all care settings. The text is intended for use by all professionals working in the field: neonatologists; pediatricians; anesthiologists; nurses; psychologists. Multidisciplinary editorship and authorship ensuring diversity and thoroughness of resources, and regular updates to evidence.

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"European Collaboration: Towards Drug Development and Rational Drug Therapy " is the title of the 6th Congress of the European Association for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (EACPT) being held in Istanbul, Turkey from June 24th -28th 2003. Istanbul has been chosen as the venue for this congress as a unique city bridging two continents and bringing together scientists from a large number of countries. This volume has been edited by Prof Canakt Tulunay (the President of the Congress) and Prof Michael Orme (co-ordinator of the Scientific Committee and Hon. Secretary of EACPT). The volume contains details of the 21 symposia and 3 workshops that are taking place in Istanbul together with the abstracts from the more than 400 submitted and being presented in Istanbul. The organizing hope that you will enjoy both the scientific and cultural aspects of this Congress.

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