EARTHQUAKES

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO
INTERNET REFERENCES

JAMES N. PARKER, M.D.
AND PHILIP M. PARKER, PH.D., EDITORS

Blank

ICON Health Publications
ICON Group International, Inc.
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, 4th Floor
San Diego, CA 92122 USA

Printed in the United States of America.

Last digit indicates print number: 10 9 8 7 6 4 5 3 2 1

Publisher, Health Care: Philip Parker, Ph.D.
Editor(s): James Parker, M.D., Philip Parker, Ph.D.

Publisher's note: The ideas, procedures, and suggestions contained in this book are not intended for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem. As new medical or scientific information becomes available from academic and clinical research, recommended treatments and drug therapies may undergo changes. The authors, editors, and publisher have attempted to make the information in this book up to date and accurate in accord with accepted standards at the time of publication. The authors, editors, and publisher are not responsible for errors or omissions or for consequences from application of the book, and make no warranty, expressed or implied, in regard to the contents of this book. Any practice described in this book should be applied by the reader in accordance with professional standards of care used in regard to the unique circumstances that may apply in each situation. The reader is advised to always check product information (package inserts) for changes and new information regarding dosage and contraindications before prescribing any drug or pharmacological product. Caution is especially urged when using new or infrequently ordered drugs, herbal remedies, vitamins and supplements, alternative therapies, complementary therapies and medicines, and integrative medical treatments.

Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Parker, James N., 1961-
Parker, Philip M., 1960-

Earthquakes: A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References / James N. Parker and Philip M. Parker, editors
p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references, glossary, and index.
ISBN: 0-597-84275-2
1. Earthquakes-Popular works. I. Title.

Disclaimer

This publication is not intended to be used for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem. It is sold with the understanding that the publisher, editors, and authors are not engaging in the rendering of medical, psychological, financial, legal, or other professional services.

References to any entity, product, service, or source of information that may be contained in this publication should not be considered an endorsement, either direct or implied, by the publisher, editors, or authors. ICON Group International, Inc., the editors, and the authors are not responsible for the content of any Web pages or publications referenced in this publication.

Copyright Notice

Acknowledgements

The collective knowledge generated from academic and applied research summarized in various references has been critical in the creation of this book which is best viewed as a comprehensive compilation and collection of information prepared by various official agencies which produce publications on earthquakes. Books in this series draw from various agencies and institutions associated with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and in particular, the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (OS), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Administration on Aging (AOA), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Healthcare Financing Administration (HCFA), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the institutions of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Program Support Center (PSC), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In addition to these sources, information gathered from the National Library of Medicine, the United States Patent Office, the European Union, and their related organizations has been invaluable in the creation of this book. Some of the work represented was financially supported by the Research and Development Committee at INSEAD. This support is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, special thanks are owed to Tiffany Freeman for her excellent editorial support.

About the Editors

James N. Parker, M.D.

Dr. James N. Parker received his Bachelor of Science degree in Psychobiology from the University of California, Riverside and his M.D. from the University of California, San Diego. In addition to authoring numerous research publications, he has lectured at various academic institutions. Dr. Parker is the medical editor for health books by ICON Health Publications.

Philip M. Parker, Ph.D.

Philip M. Parker is the Eli Lilly Chair Professor of Innovation, Business and Society at INSEAD (Fontainebleau, France and Singapore). Dr. Parker has also been Professor at the University of California, San Diego and has taught courses at Harvard University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, and UCLA. Dr. Parker is the associate editor for ICON Health Publications.

About ICON Health Publications

To discover more about ICON Health Publications, simply check with your preferred online booksellers, including Barnes&Noble.com and Amazon.com which currently carry all of our titles. Or, feel free to contact us directly for bulk purchases or institutional discounts:

ICON Group International, Inc.
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Fourth Floor
San Diego, CA 92122 USA
Fax: 858-546-4341
Web site: **www.icongrouponline.com/health**

Table of Contents

FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."[1] Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with earthquakes is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about earthquakes, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to earthquakes, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on earthquakes. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to earthquakes, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on earthquakes.

The Editors

---

[1] From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): **http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know**.

CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON EARTHQUAKES

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on earthquakes.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database summarizes studies across numerous federal agencies. To limit your investigation to research studies and earthquakes, you will need to use the advanced search options. First, go to **http://chid.nih.gov/index.html**. From there, select the "Detailed Search" option (or go directly to that page with the following hyperlink: **http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html**). The trick in extracting studies is found in the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Journal Article." At the top of the search form, select the number of records you would like to see (we recommend 100) and check the box to display "whole records." We recommend that you type "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. Consider using the option "anywhere in record" to make your search as broad as possible. If you want to limit the search to only a particular field, such as the title of the journal, then select this option in the "Search in these fields" drop box. The following is what you can expect from this type of search:

- **Disaster Preparedness for Renal Facilities and Patients**

  Source: Renal Failure. 19(5): 673-685. September 1997.

  Contact: Available from Marcel Dekker. P.O. Box 5017, Monticello, NY 12701-5176.

  Summary: In the case of natural disaster, a dialysis community must respond to the emergency by gathering together the support of its local and regional resources in order to continue to provide treatment for renal patients. This article provides general guidelines to assist dialysis facilities in developing their own disaster plan. Based on an assessment of the probability of a disaster in each locality and the resources available to a renal facility, it is possible to design a disaster plan that will enable each facility to prevent or minimize damage and quickly resume operations. All disaster preparedness plans should include education of staff and patients. Specific topics covered include

preparing for communications problems, planning for basic services (power, water, deliveries), ensuring facility safety, handling finances and keeping records in a disaster, staff preparedness, patient preparedness (for home hemodialysis, CAPD, CCPD, transplant, diabetic, and elderly patients), preparations for emergency dialysis, steps to take after a disaster, emotional coping with disasters, preparing for specific disasters (hurricanes, **earthquakes,** floods, tornados, and blizzards. Each section provides information in checklist format. One chart outlines emergency supplies; another lists the emergency phone numbers that should be gathered ahead of time. 2 tables. 9 references. (AA-M).

- **Peptic Ulcer at the End of the 20th Century: Biological and Psychological Risk Factors**

  Source: Canadian Journal of Gastroenterology. 13(9): 753-759. November 1999.

  Contact: Available from Pulsus Group, Inc. 2902 South Sheridan Way, Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6J 7L6. Fax (905) 829-4799. E-mail: pulsus@pulsus.com.

  Summary: The prevailing concept of peptic ulcer etiology (causes) has swung over entirely in just a few years from the psychological to the infectious, yet the rich literature documenting an association between psychosocial factors and ulcer is not invalidated by the discovery of Helicobacter pylori. This article reviews the biological and psychological risk factors for peptic ulcer. The author notes that physical and psychological stressors interact to induce ulcers in animal models, concrete life difficulties and subjective distress predict the development of ulcers in prospective cohorts, shared catastrophes such as war and **earthquakes** lead to surges in hospitalizations for complicated ulcers, and stress or anxiety can worsen ulcer course. Many known ulcer risk factors, including smoking, nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID) use, heavy drinking, loss of sleep and skipping breakfast, can increase under stress. The association of low socioeconomic status with ulcer is also accounted for in part by psychosocial factors. Among possible physiological mechanisms, stress may induce gastric hypersecretion, reduce acid buffering in the stomach and duodenum, impair gastroduodenal blood flow, and affect healing or inflammation through psychoneuroimmunological mechanisms. Psychosocial factors seem to be particularly prominent among idiopathic or complicated ulcers, but they are probably operative in the standard H. pylori disease as well, either through additive effects or by facilitating the spread of the organism. The gastrointestinal damage attribute to NSAIDs can also be potentiated by stress. The author concludes that peptic ulcer is a splendid example of the biopsychosocial model of understanding disease. 117 references.

- **Emergency Meal Planning: What If You're Caught in a Disaster? Here's What You Should Know and Have**

  Source: Contemporary Dialysis and Nephrology. 7(2): 14-16, 24. March-April 1994.

  Contact: Available from Contemporary Dialysis and Nephrology. 6300 Variel Avenue, Suite I, Woodland Hills, CA 91367. (818) 704-5555.

  Summary: This article reviews the importance of emergency meal planning for people with kidney disease. Originating from the experience in California with recent **earthquakes,** the author describes how to handle being caught in a disaster. Topics include what dialysis facilities should do; what to do if one is in the process of dialyzing when a disaster strikes; preparing for the worst; emergency items; and a grocery list for emergencies. The article concludes with a three-day emergency meal plan for readers to follow when dialysis is unavailable.

Federally Funded Research on Earthquakes

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to earthquakes. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.[2] CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

Search the CRISP Web site at **http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen**. You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to earthquakes.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore earthquakes. The following is typical of the type of information found when searching the CRISP database for earthquakes:

- **Project Title: SMOKE DETECTOR ALERT FOR THE DEAF**

  Principal Investigator & Institution: Roby, Richard J.; Combustion Science and Engineering 9160 Rumsey Rd, Ste B1 Columbia, Md 21045

  Timing: Fiscal Year 2003; Project Start 30-SEP-1999; Project End 28-FEB-2005

  Summary: (provided by applicant): Two million Fires annually kill and injure more than 27,000 people in the US. All other natural disasters (floods, hurricanes, **earthquakes,** tornadoes, etc) account for only a small percentage of those injured in fire every year and it is estimated that as many as 200,000-300,000 are actually injured in fire but the majority are not reported. Fire is the 5th leading cause of accidental death behind only motor vehicle accidents, falls, poisonings, and drowning deaths. In addition fire causes over $9 billion in direct damage and in excess of $100 billion in total damages. A significant decrease in both injuries and the monetary loss from fire has occurred over the past twenty years and this is credited in large part to the widespread use of smoke detectors. Smoke detectors and smoke alarm systems not only provide a means of reducing death and injury, but also allow for a quicker response to the fire, resulting in less damage. The goal of this research project is to develop a portable, inexpensive device for use by the hearing impaired community (approximate 22 million in the United States [Adams]) that identifies the audio signal from a smoke detector, a fire alarm horn or other emergency notification audio signal and then activates an alert mechanism capable of waking a deaf individual in all stages of sleep. The aim is for the devices signal recognition capabilities of the device to provide equal protection to this disabled population as that provided to the hearing able population as dictated in the National Fire Protection Association 72, National Fire Alarm Code. These concepts will be investigated in two distinct paths. The first path will further refine the auditory recognition capabilities of a signal identification algorithm developed in Phase I research to include nonperiodic smoke detectors and emergency alarm horns. The second path of this research involves testing deaf, hearing-impaired and hearing able individuals for their response to alert mechanisms. The objective is to determine the effectiveness of audible smoke detectors in waking hearing able individuals and use this

[2] Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

information as a base line for deaf individuals response to tactile or visual waking devices. No research could be identified in the literature that links sleep stage monitoring and effectiveness of waking of emergency alarms. The goal of Phase II is to arrive at a suitable "brass board" prototype device.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

E-Journals: PubMed Central[3]

PubMed Central (PMC) is a digital archive of life sciences journal literature developed and managed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM).[4] Access to this growing archive of e-journals is free and unrestricted.[5] To search, go to **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Pmc**, and type "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the search box. This search gives you access to full-text articles. The following is a sample of items found for earthquakes in the PubMed Central database:

- **Dynamic Friction and the Origin of the Complexity of Earthquake Sources.** by Madariaga R, Cochard A.; 1996 Apr 30; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39442
- **Geoelectric potential changes: Possible precursors to earthquakes in Japan.** by Uyeda S, Nagao T, Orihara Y, Yamaguchi T, Takahashi I.; 2000 Apr 25; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=18272
- **Giardiasis in children living in post-earthquake camps from Armenia (Colombia).** by Lora-Suarez F, Marin-Vasquez C, Loango N, Gallego M, Torres E, Gonzalez MM, Castano-Osorio JC, Gomez-Marin JE.; 2002; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=101378
- **Great Earthquakes and Medical Information Systems, with Special Reference to Telecommunications.** by Miyamoto M, Sako M, Kimura M, Kanno T, Inoue M, Takeda H, Takahashi T, Inada H, Minato K, Hashimoto N, Kawamura T, Naito M, Hattori T, Nakazawa K, Irie M.; 1999 May; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=61365
- **Hypothesis Testing and Earthquake Prediction.** by Jackson DD.; 1996 Apr 30; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39435
- **Implications of Fault Constitutive Properties for Earthquake Prediction.** by Dieterich JH, Kilgore B.; 1996 Apr 30; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39438

---

[3] Adapted from the National Library of Medicine: **http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/intro.html**.

[4] With PubMed Central, NCBI is taking the lead in preservation and maintenance of open access to electronic literature, just as NLM has done for decades with printed biomedical literature. PubMed Central aims to become a world-class library of the digital age.

[5] The value of PubMed Central, in addition to its role as an archive, lies in the availability of data from diverse sources stored in a common format in a single repository. Many journals already have online publishing operations, and there is a growing tendency to publish material online only, to the exclusion of print.

- **Initiation Process of Earthquakes and its Implications for Seismic Hazard Reduction Strategy.** by Kanamori H.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39429
- **Intermediate- and Long-Term Earthquake Prediction.** by Sykes LR.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39430
- **Intermediate-Term Earthquake Prediction.** by Keilis-Borok VI.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39432
- **Positive feedback, memory, and the predictability of earthquakes.** by Sammis CG, Sornette D.; 2002 Feb 19;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=128568
- **Predictability of catastrophic events: Material rupture, earthquakes, turbulence, financial crashes, and human birth.** by Sornette D.; 2002 Feb 19;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=128571
- **Premonitory patterns of seismicity months before a large earthquake: Five case histories in Southern California.** by Keilis-Borok VI, Shebalin PN, Zaliapin IV.; 2002 Dec 24;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=139183
- **Rock Friction and its Implications for Earthquake Prediction Examined Via Models of Parkfield Earthquakes.** by Tullis TE.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39440
- **Scale Dependence in Earthquake Phenomena and its Relevance to Earthquake Prediction.** by Aki K.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39431
- **Scaling in Geology: Landforms and Earthquakes.** by Turcotte DL.; 1995 Jul 18;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=41397
- **Self-organization in leaky threshold systems: The influence of near-mean field dynamics and its implications for earthquakes, neurobiology, and forecasting.** by Rundle JB, Tiampo KF, Klein W, Sa Martins JS.; 2002 Feb 19;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=128570
- **Slip Complexity in Earthquake Fault Models.** by Rice JR, Ben-Zion Y.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39441
- **The magnitude distribution of declustered earthquakes in Southern California.** by Knopoff L.; 2000 Oct 24;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=17263
- **The Repetition of Large-Earthquake Ruptures.** by Sieh K.; 1996 Apr 30;
  http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract&artid=39434

- **The World Trade Center Attack: Similarities to the 1988 earthquake in Armenia: time to teach the public life-supporting first aid?** by Crippen D.; 2001; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=137377
- **Unified scaling law for earthquakes.** by Christensen K, Danon L, Scanlon T, Bak P.; 2002 Feb 19; http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=128569

The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.[6] The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with earthquakes, simply go to the PubMed Web site at **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed**. Type "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for earthquakes (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

- **A brief behavioural treatment of chronic post-traumatic stress disorder in earthquake survivors: results from an open clinical trial.**
  Author(s): Basoglu M, Livanou M, Salcioglu E, Kalender D.
  Source: Psychological Medicine. 2003 May; 33(4): 647-54.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12785466&dopt=Abstract

- **A case of leptospirosis probably caused by drinking contaminated well-water after an earthquake.**
  Author(s): Aoki T, Koizumi N, Watanabe H.
  Source: Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases. 2001 December; 54(6): 243-4.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11862008&dopt=Abstract

- **A population-based study on the immediate and prolonged effects of the 1999 Taiwan earthquake on mortality.**
  Author(s): Chan CC, Lin YP, Chen HH, Chang TY, Cheng TJ, Chen LS.
  Source: Annals of Epidemiology. 2003 August; 13(7): 502-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12932625&dopt=Abstract

[6] PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **A single session with an earthquake simulator for traumatic stress in earthquake survivors.**
  Author(s): Basoglu M, Livanou M, Salcioglu E.
  Source: The American Journal of Psychiatry. 2003 April; 160(4): 788-90.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12668372&dopt=Abstract

- **A study of the validity of a screening instrument for traumatic stress in earthquake survivors in Turkey.**
  Author(s): Basoglu M, Salcioglu E, Livanou M, Ozeren M, Aker T, Kilic C, Mestcioglu O.
  Source: Journal of Traumatic Stress. 2001 July; 14(3): 491-509.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11534881&dopt=Abstract

- **A survey of international urban search-and-rescue teams following the Ji Ji earthquake.**
  Author(s): Chiu WT, Arnold J, Shih YT, Hsiung KH, Chi HY, Chiu CH, Tsai WC, Huang WC.
  Source: Disasters. 2002 March; 26(1): 85-94.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11929162&dopt=Abstract

- **Acute renal failure due to crush syndrome during Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Kantarci G, Vanholder R, Tuglular S, Akin H, Koc M, Ozener C, Akoglu E.
  Source: American Journal of Kidney Diseases : the Official Journal of the National Kidney Foundation. 2002 October; 40(4): 682-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12324901&dopt=Abstract

- **Air pollution by concrete dust from the Great Hanshin Earthquake.**
  Author(s): Gotoh T, Nishimura T, Nakata M, Nakaguchi Y, Hiraki K.
  Source: J Environ Qual. 2002 May-June; 31(3): 718-23.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12026073&dopt=Abstract

- **An overview of morbidity and mortality in patients with acute renal failure due to crush syndrome: the Marmara earthquake experience.**
  Author(s): Erek E, Sever MS, Serdengecti K, Vanholder R, Akoglu E, Yavuz M, Ergin H, Tekce M, Duman N, Lameire N; Turkish Study Group of Disaster.
  Source: Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation : Official Publication of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association - European Renal Association. 2002 January; 17(1): 33-40.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11773459&dopt=Abstract

- **Analysis of chest injuries sustained during the 1999 Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Toker A, Isitmangil T, Erdik O, Sancakli I, Sebit S.
  Source: Surgery Today. 2002; 32(9): 769-71.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12203052&dopt=Abstract

- **Assessment of psychological functioning in adolescent earthquake victims in Colombia using the MMPI-A.**
  Author(s): Scott RL, Knoth RL, Beltran-Quiones M, Gomez N.
  Source: Journal of Traumatic Stress. 2003 February; 16(1): 49-57.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12602652&dopt=Abstract

- **Association of psychological distress with psychological factors in rescue workers within two months after a major earthquake.**
  Author(s): Liao SC, Lee MB, Lee YJ, Weng T, Shih FY, Ma MH.
  Source: J Formos Med Assoc. 2002 March; 101(3): 169-76.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12051011&dopt=Abstract

- **Big earthquakes and little children.**
  Author(s): Cottle TJ.
  Source: Children Today. 1990 September-October; 19(5): 13.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=2073862&dopt=Abstract

- **Both new and improved advances in seismic technologies promise safer buildings. Since most regions of the U.S. are vulnerable to earthquakes, architects must respond.**
  Author(s): Bordenaro M.
  Source: Architectural Record. 2002; (10): 185-8, 190, 192 Passim.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12800432&dopt=Abstract

- **Cardiovascular effects of an earthquake: direct evidence by ambulatory blood pressure monitoring.**
  Author(s): Parati G, Antonicelli R, Guazzarotti F, Paciaroni E, Mancia G.
  Source: Hypertension. 2001 November; 38(5): 1093-5.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11711503&dopt=Abstract

- **Changes in the clinical and laboratory features of lupus patients after the big earthquake in Taiwan.**
  Author(s): Chou CT, Hwang CM.
  Source: Lupus. 2002; 11(2): 109-13.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11958573&dopt=Abstract

- **Childhood crush syndrome sustained in the 1999 Marmara earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Bircan Z, Vitrinel A, Yilmaz AY, Seker A, Yilmaz H, Akin Y, Yildirim M.
  Source: Pediatric Nephrology (Berlin, Germany). 2001 February; 16(2): 198-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11261693&dopt=Abstract

- **Civil society and the state: Turkey after the earthquake.**
  Author(s): Jalali R.
  Source: Disasters. 2002 June; 26(2): 120-39.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12096846&dopt=Abstract

- **Clinical features and outcome of crush syndrome caused by the Chi-Chi earthquake.**
  Author(s): Huang KC, Lee TS, Lin YM, Shu KH.
  Source: J Formos Med Assoc. 2002 April; 101(4): 249-56.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12101860&dopt=Abstract

- **Clinical findings in the renal victims of a catastrophic disaster: the Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Sever MS, Erek E, Vanholder R, Akoglu E, Yavuz M, Ergin H, Turkmen F, Korular D, Yenicesu M, Erbilgin D, Hoeben H, Lameire N.
  Source: Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation : Official Publication of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association - European Renal Association. 2002 November; 17(11): 1942-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12401851&dopt=Abstract

- **Cold is the main health threat after the Bam earthquake.**
  Author(s): Moszynski P.
  Source: Bmj (Clinical Research Ed.). 2004 January 10; 328(7431): 66.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14715583&dopt=Abstract

- **Crush syndrome and acute renal failure in the Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Pocan S, Ozkan S, Us MH, Cakir O, Gokben M.
  Source: Military Medicine. 2002 June; 167(6): 516-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12099090&dopt=Abstract

- **Crush syndrome of children in the Marmara Earthquake, Turkey.**
  Author(s): Donmez O, Meral A, Yavuz M, Durmaz O.
  Source: Pediatrics International : Official Journal of the Japan Pediatric Society. 2001 December; 43(6): 678-82.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11737748&dopt=Abstract

- **Derangement of heart rate variability during a catastrophic earthquake: a possible mechanism for increased heart attacks.**
  Author(s): Lin LY, Wu CC, Liu YB, Ho YL, Liau CS, Lee YT.
  Source: Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology : Pace. 2001 November; 24(11): 1596-601.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11816627&dopt=Abstract

- **Dialysis and disaster: San Francisco's dialysis community remembers the Loma Prieta earthquake. Interview by Susan L. Robertson.**
  Author(s): Lobley L, Griffin M, Turnbo P, Heronimus J, Sukolsky A, Weber P, Deveny P, White S, LaRue L.
  Source: Nephrology Nursing Journal : Journal of the American Nephrology Nurses' Association. 2001 October; 28(5): 515-20.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12143427&dopt=Abstract

- **Disaster epidemiology and medical response in the Chi-Chi earthquake in Taiwan.**
  Author(s): Liang NJ, Shih YT, Shih FY, Wu HM, Wang HJ, Shi SF, Liu MY, Wang BB.
  Source: Annals of Emergency Medicine. 2001 November; 38(5): 549-55.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11679867&dopt=Abstract

- **Disparate effects of the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1994 Northridge earthquakes on hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction: importance of superimposition of triggers.**
  Author(s): Brown DL.
  Source: American Heart Journal. 1999 May; 137(5): 830-6.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10220631&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquake disasters--lessons to be learned.**
  Author(s): Peleg K, Reuveni H, Stein M.
  Source: Isr Med Assoc J. 2002 May; 4(5): 361-5. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12040826&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquake drills and simulations in community-based training and preparedness programmes.**
  Author(s): Simpson DM.
  Source: Disasters. 2002 March; 26(1): 55-69.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11929160&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquake related startle reaction and its EEG correlates.**
  Author(s): Arikan K, Uysal O, Oran O, Coban A, Tolun H, Kokrek Z.
  Source: Clin Electroencephalogr. 2001 October; 32(4): 205-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11682815&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquakes and myocardial ischemia.**
  Author(s): Roger RN.
  Source: The Western Journal of Medicine. 1993 July; 159(1): 93.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8351922&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquakes and prions.**
  Author(s): Otani T.
  Source: Fertility and Sterility. 1995 May; 63(5): 1137-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7720937&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquakes and the practicing physician.**
  Author(s): Schultz CH, Koenig KL.
  Source: The Western Journal of Medicine. 1992 November; 157(5): 591.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1441517&dopt=Abstract

- **Earthquakes: health outcomes and implications in Lebanon.**
  Author(s): Abdo T, al-Dorzi H, Itani AR, Jabr F, Zaghloul N.
  Source: J Med Liban. 1997 December; 45(4): 197-200.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9747009&dopt=Abstract

- **Effect of two consecutive earthquakes on outbreaks of alopecia areata.**
  Author(s): Kavak A, Yesildal N, Parlak AH.
  Source: The Journal of Dermatology. 2002 July; 29(7): 414-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12184638&dopt=Abstract

- **Effects of a major earthquake on the status of pre-existing physical illness and levels of psychosocial distress in community inhabitants.**
  Author(s): Chiu TY, Hu WY, Lue BH, Chen CY, Hsieh BS.
  Source: J Formos Med Assoc. 2002 May; 101(5): 322-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12101848&dopt=Abstract

- **Emergency medical assistance team response following Taiwan Chi-Chi earthquake.**
  Author(s): Hsu EB, Ma M, Lin FY, VanRooyen MJ, Burkle FM Jr.
  Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 2002 January-March; 17(1): 17-22.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12357559&dopt=Abstract

- **Experience in an emergency department after the Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Keskin O, Staff HV, Oncul O, Ozkan S, Gokben M.
  Source: Isr Med Assoc J. 2002 June; 4(6): 474-5. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12073433&dopt=Abstract

- **Extremity injuries in children resulting from the 1999 Marmara earthquake: an epidemiologic study.**
  Author(s): Sarisozen B, Durak K.
  Source: Journal of Pediatric Orthopaedics. Part B / European Paediatric Orthopaedic Society, Pediatric Orthopaedic Society of North America. 2003 July; 12(4): 288-91.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12821848&dopt=Abstract

- **Factors attributing to the psychological recovery from the 1999 Taiwan earthquake among junior high school students: a focus group interview study.**
  Author(s): Yen CF, Chang YP, Su YC, Hsu CC, Yang SJ, Yeh IN.
  Source: Kaohsiung J Med Sci. 2001 October; 17(10): 534-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11831118&dopt=Abstract

- **Giardiasis in children living in post-earthquake camps from Armenia (Colombia).**
  Author(s): Lora-Suarez F, Marin-Vasquez C, Loango N, Gallego M, Torres E, Gonzalez MM, Castano-Osorio JC, Gomez-Marin JE.
  Source: Bmc Public Health [electronic Resource]. 2002 March 14; 2(1): 5.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11914149&dopt=Abstract

- **Gujarat earthquake causes major mental health problems.**
  Author(s): Sharma R.
  Source: Bmj (Clinical Research Ed.). 2002 February 2; 324(7332): 259.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11823352&dopt=Abstract

- **History of the crush syndrome: from the earthquakes of Messina, Sicily 1909 to Spitak, Armenia 1988.**
  Author(s): Better OS.
  Source: American Journal of Nephrology. 1997; 17(3-4): 392-4.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9189260&dopt=Abstract

- **Hospital-acquired infections following the 1999 Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Oncul O, Keskin O, Acar HV, Kucukardali Y, Evrenkaya R, Atasoyu EM, Top C, Nalbant S, Ozkan S, Emekdas G, Cavuslu S, Us MH, Pahsa A, Gokben M.
  Source: The Journal of Hospital Infection. 2002 May; 51(1): 47-51.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12009820&dopt=Abstract

- **Implications of hospital evacuation after the Northridge, California, earthquake.**
  Author(s): Schultz CH, Koenig KL, Lewis RJ.
  Source: The New England Journal of Medicine. 2003 April 3; 348(14): 1349-55.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12672863&dopt=Abstract

- **Increased plasma nitrate levels in patients with crush syndrome in the Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Derici U, Ozkaya O, Arinsoy T, Erbas D, Sindel S, Bali M, Buyan N, Hasanoglu E, Soylemezoglu O.
  Source: Clinica Chimica Acta; International Journal of Clinical Chemistry. 2002 August; 322(1-2): 99-103.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12104087&dopt=Abstract

- **Infectious complications after mass disasters: the Marmara earthquake experience.**
  Author(s): Keven K, Ates K, Sever MS, Yenicesu M, Canbakan B, Arinsoy T, Ozdemir N, Duranay M, Altun B, Erek E.
  Source: Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases. 2003; 35(2): 110-3.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12693561&dopt=Abstract

- **Injuries as a result of California earthquakes in the past decade.**
  Author(s): Shoaf KI, Sareen HR, Nguyen LH, Bourque LB.
  Source: Disasters. 1998 September; 22(3): 218-35.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9753812&dopt=Abstract

- **Intensive care in a field hospital in an urban disaster area: lessons from the August 1999 earthquake in Turkey.**
  Author(s): Halpern P, Rosen B, Carasso S, Sorkine P, Wolf Y, Benedek P, Martinovich G.
  Source: Critical Care Medicine. 2003 May; 31(5): 1410-4.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12771611&dopt=Abstract

- **International dialysis aid in earthquakes and other disasters.**
  Author(s): Solez K, Bihari D, Collins AJ, Eknoyan G, Eliahou H, Fedorov VD, Kjellstrand C, Lameire N, Letteri J, Nissenson AR, et al.
  Source: Kidney International. 1993 September; 44(3): 479-83. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8231019&dopt=Abstract

- **Long-term physical outcome of patients who suffered crush syndrome after the 1995 Hanshin-Awaji earthquake: prognostic indicators in retrospect.**
  Author(s): Matsuoka T, Yoshioka T, Tanaka H, Ninomiya N, Oda J, Sugimoto H, Yokota J.
  Source: The Journal of Trauma. 2002 January; 52(1): 33-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11791049&dopt=Abstract

- **Long-term psychological outcome for non-treatment-seeking earthquake survivors in Turkey.**
  Author(s): Salcioglu E, Basoglu M, Livanou M.
  Source: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. 2003 March; 191(3): 154-60.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12637841&dopt=Abstract

- **Mass casualty management in earthquakes and air crashes.**
  Author(s): Adler J.
  Source: Isr Med Assoc J. 2002 May; 4(5): 373-4. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12040829&dopt=Abstract

- **Medical relief in earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Guha-Sapir D, Carballo M.
  Source: Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. 2000 February; 93(2): 59-61. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10740570&dopt=Abstract

- **Morbidity following Mexico City's 1985 earthquakes: clinical and epidemiologic findings from hospitals and emergency units.**
  Author(s): Sanchez-Carrillo CI.
  Source: Public Health Reports (Washington, D.C. : 1974). 1989 September-October; 104(5): 482-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=2508177&dopt=Abstract

- **Natural hazards: causes and effects. Lesson 2--earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Perez E, Thompson P.
  Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 1994 October-December; 9(4): 260-9; Quiz 270-2. Review. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10155539&dopt=Abstract

- **Night of terror. Reflections on the Taiwan earthquake.**
  Author(s): Huang JP.
  Source: J Christ Nurs. 2001 Fall; 18(4): 32-4. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11915605&dopt=Abstract

- **On the spatial pattern of casualties in earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Alexander D.
  Source: Annals of Epidemiology. 2000 January; 10(1): 1-4.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10658683&dopt=Abstract

- **One year after the Gujarat earthquake.**
  Author(s): Chatterjee P.
  Source: Lancet. 2002 January 26; 359(9303): 327.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11830209&dopt=Abstract

- **Pediatric surgical emergencies in the setting of a natural disaster: Experiences from the 2001 earthquake in Gujarat, India.**
  Author(s): Jain V, Noponen R, Smith BM.
  Source: Journal of Pediatric Surgery. 2003 May; 38(5): 663-7.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12720165&dopt=Abstract

- **Positive feedback, memory, and the predictability of earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Sammis CG, Sornette D.
  Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 2002 February 19; 99 Suppl 1: 2501-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11875202&dopt=Abstract

- **Posttraumatic distress and coping strategies among rescue workers after an earthquake.**
  Author(s): Chang CM, Lee LC, Connor KM, Davidson JR, Jeffries K, Lai TJ.
  Source: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. 2003 June; 191(6): 391-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12826921&dopt=Abstract

- **Posttraumatic stress disorder among adolescent earthquake victims in Taiwan.**
  Author(s): Hsu CC, Chong MY, Yang P, Yen CF.
  Source: Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. 2002 July; 41(7): 875-81. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12108814&dopt=Abstract

- **Posttraumatic, dissociative and grief symptoms in Turkish children exposed to the 1999 earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Laor N, Wolmer L, Kora M, Yucel D, Spirman S, Yazgan Y.
  Source: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. 2002 December; 190(12): 824-32.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12486370&dopt=Abstract

- **Predictability of catastrophic events: material rupture, earthquakes, turbulence, financial crashes, and human birth.**
  Author(s): Sornette D.
  Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 2002 February 19; 99 Suppl 1: 2522-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11875205&dopt=Abstract

- **Prevalence of psychiatric disorder following the 1988 Yun Nan (China) earthquake--the first 5-month period.**
  Author(s): Cao H, McFarlane AC, Klimidis S.
  Source: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology. 2003 April; 38(4): 204-12.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12664231&dopt=Abstract

- **Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among bereaved survivors of a disastrous earthquake in taiwan.**
  Author(s): Kuo CJ, Tang HS, Tsay CJ, Lin SK, Hu WH, Chen CC.
  Source: Psychiatric Services (Washington, D.C.). 2003 February; 54(2): 249-51.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12556609&dopt=Abstract

- **Protracted acute stress reaction following an earthquake.**
  Author(s): Bergiannaki JD, Psarros C, Varsou E, Paparrigopoulos T, Soldatos CR.
  Source: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica. 2003 January; 107(1): 18-24.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12558537&dopt=Abstract

- **Pseudoaneurysm of the left gluteal artery after a pelvic fracture sustained during the Marmara earthquake: report of a case.**
  Author(s): Barlas A, Aribal E, Yegen C.
  Source: Surgery Today. 2001; 31(8): 751-3.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11510619&dopt=Abstract

- **Psychiatric morbidity and posttraumatic symptoms among earthquake victims in primary care clinics.**
  Author(s): Yang YK, Yeh TL, Chen CC, Lee CK, Lee IH, Lee LC, Jeffries KJ.
  Source: General Hospital Psychiatry. 2003 July-August; 25(4): 253-61.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12850657&dopt=Abstract

- **Psychiatric morbidity and post-traumatic symptoms among survivors in the early stage following the 1999 earthquake in Taiwan.**
  Author(s): Chen CC, Yeh TL, Yang YK, Chen SJ, Lee IH, Fu LS, Yeh CY, Hsu HC, Tsai WL, Cheng SH, Chen LY, Si YC.
  Source: Psychiatry Research. 2001 December 15; 105(1-2): 13-22.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11740971&dopt=Abstract

- **Psychiatric morbidity and pregnancy outcome in a disaster area of Taiwan 921 earthquake.**
  Author(s): Chang HL, Chang TC, Lin TY, Kuo SS.
  Source: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences. 2002 April; 56(2): 139-44.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11952916&dopt=Abstract

- **Psychological distress following urban earthquakes in California.**
  Author(s): Bourque LB, Siegel JM, Shoaf KI.
  Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 2002 April-June; 17(2): 81-90.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12500731&dopt=Abstract

- **Psychological effects of the November 1999 earthquake in Turkey: an epidemiological study.**
  Author(s): Kilic C, Ulusoy M.
  Source: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica. 2003 September; 108(3): 232-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12890279&dopt=Abstract

- **Recommendations for nursing requirements at a field hospital, based on the Israel Defense Forces field hospital at the earthquake disaster in Turkey--August 1999.**
  Author(s): Margalit G, Rosen Y, Tekes-Manova D, Golan M, Benedek P, Levy Y, Martonovits G, Bar-Dayan Y.
  Source: Accident and Emergency Nursing. 2002 October; 10(4): 217-20.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12568449&dopt=Abstract

- **Renal replacement therapies in the aftermath of the catastrophic Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Sever MS, Erek E, Vanholder R, Yurugen B, Kantarci G, Yavuz M, Ergin H, Bozfakioglu S, Dalmak S, Tulbek MY, Kiper H, Lameire N.
  Source: Kidney International. 2002 December; 62(6): 2264-71.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12427155&dopt=Abstract

- **Renal replacement therapy at the time of the Taiwan Chi-Chi earthquake.**
  Author(s): Hwang SJ, Shu KH, Lain JD, Yang WC.
  Source: Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation : Official Publication of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association - European Renal Association. 2001; 16 Suppl 5: 78-82. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11509690&dopt=Abstract

- **Responding to the health and medical consequences of catastrophic earthquakes.**
  Author(s): Phillips JB.
  Source: J Tenn Med Assoc. 1993 August; 86(8): 358-9. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8412138&dopt=Abstract

- **Risk factors for depression in the survivors of the 1988 earthquake in Armenia.**
  Author(s): Armenian HK, Morikawa M, Melkonian AK, Hovanesian A, Akiskal K, Akiskal HS.
  Source: Journal of Urban Health : Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. 2002 September; 79(3): 373-82.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12200506&dopt=Abstract

- **Seismic, structural, and individual factors associated with earthquake related injury.**
  Author(s): Peek-Asa C, Ramirez M, Seligson H, Shoaf K.
  Source: Injury Prevention : Journal of the International Society for Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention. 2003 March; 9(1): 62-6.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12642562&dopt=Abstract

- **Self-organization in leaky threshold systems: the influence of near-mean field dynamics and its implications for earthquakes, neurobiology, and forecasting.**
  Author(s): Rundle JB, Tiampo KF, Klein W, Sa Martins JS.
  Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 2002 February 19; 99 Suppl 1: 2514-21.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11875204&dopt=Abstract

- **Survival analysis of the factors affecting in mortality in injured patients requiring dialysis due to acute renal failure during the Marmara earthquake: survivors vs non-survivors.**
  Author(s): Ersoy A, Yavuz M, Usta M, Ercan I, Aslanhan I, Gullulu M, Kurt E, Emir G, Dilek K, Yurtkuran M.
  Source: Clinical Nephrology. 2003 May; 59(5): 334-40.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12779094&dopt=Abstract

- **Taiwanese nurses' most unforgettable rescue experiences in the disaster area after the 9-21 earthquake in Taiwan.**
  Author(s): Shih FJ, Liao YC, Chan SM, Gau ML.
  Source: International Journal of Nursing Studies. 2002 February; 39(2): 195-206. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11755450&dopt=Abstract

- **The effects of 17 August Marmara earthquake on patient admittances to our dermatology department.**
  Author(s): Bayramgurler D, Bilen N, Namli S, Altinas L, Apaydin R.
  Source: Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology : Jeadv. 2002 May; 16(3): 249-52.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12195564&dopt=Abstract

- **The experience of earthquakes by patients with epileptic and psychogenic nonepileptic seizures.**
  Author(s): Watson NF, Doherty MJ, Dodrill CB, Farrell D, Miller JW.
  Source: Epilepsia. 2002 March; 43(3): 317-20.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11906518&dopt=Abstract

- **The Gujarat earthquake (2001) experience in a seismically unprepared area: community hospital medical response.**
  Author(s): Roy N, Shah H, Patel V, Coughlin RR.
  Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 2002 October-December; 17(4): 186-95.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12929949&dopt=Abstract

- **The health effects of earthquakes in the mid-1990s.**
  Author(s): Alexander D.
  Source: Disasters. 1996 September; 20(3): 231-47. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8854459&dopt=Abstract

- **The impact of the 9-21 earthquake experiences of Taiwanese nurses as rescuers.**
  Author(s): Shih FJ, Liao YC, Chan SM, Duh BR, Gau ML.
  Source: Social Science & Medicine (1982). 2002 August; 55(4): 659-72.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12188470&dopt=Abstract

- **The impact of the Chi-Chi earthquake on quality of life among elderly survivors in Taiwan--a before and after study.**
  Author(s): Lin MR, Huang W, Huang C, Hwang HF, Tsai LW, Chiu YN.
  Source: Quality of Life Research : an International Journal of Quality of Life Aspects of Treatment, Care and Rehabilitation. 2002 June; 11(4): 379-88.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12086123&dopt=Abstract

- **The Marmara earthquake: admission laboratory features of patients with nephrological problems.**
  Author(s): Sever MS, Erek E, Vanholder R, Ozener C, Yavuz M, Ergin H, Kiper H, Korular D, Canbakan B, Arinsoy T, VanBiesen W, Lameire N; Marmara Earthquake Study Group.
  Source: Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation : Official Publication of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association - European Renal Association. 2002 June; 17(6): 1025-31.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12032192&dopt=Abstract

- **The Marmara earthquake: epidemiological analysis of the victims with nephrological problems.**
  Author(s): Sever MS, Erek E, Vanholder R, Akoglu E, Yavuz M, Ergin H, Tekce M, Korular D, Tulbek MY, Keven K, van Vlem B, Lameire N; Marmara Earthquake Study Group.
  Source: Kidney International. 2001 September; 60(3): 1114-23.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11532107&dopt=Abstract

- **The public health response to the Chi-Chi earthquake in Taiwan, 1999.**
  Author(s): Chen KT, Chen WJ, Malilay J, Twu SJ.
  Source: Public Health Reports (Washington, D.C. : 1974). 2003 November-December; 118(6): 493-9.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14563906&dopt=Abstract

- **The World Trade Center attack. Similarities to the 1988 earthquake in Armenia: time to teach the public life-supporting first aid?**
  Author(s): Crippen D.
  Source: Critical Care (London, England). 2001 December; 5(6): 312-4. Epub 2001 November 06. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11737915&dopt=Abstract

- **Thorax and lung injuries arising from the two earthquakes in Turkey in 1999.**
  Author(s): Ozdogan S, Hocaoglu A, Caglayan B, Imamoglu OU, Aydin D.
  Source: Chest. 2001 October; 120(4): 1163-6.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11591555&dopt=Abstract

- **Traumatic stress responses in earthquake survivors in Turkey.**
  Author(s): Basoglu M, Salcioglu E, Livanou M.
  Source: Journal of Traumatic Stress. 2002 August; 15(4): 269-76.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12224798&dopt=Abstract

- **Traumatic stress responses in treatment-seeking earthquake survivors in Turkey.**
  Author(s): Livanou M, Basoglu M, Salcioglu E, Kalendar D.
  Source: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. 2002 December; 190(12): 816-23.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12486369&dopt=Abstract

- **Treatment modalities and outcome of the renal victims of the Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Sever MS, Erek E, Vanholder R, Koc M, Yavuz M, Ergin H, Kazancioglu R, Serdengecti K, Okumus G, Ozdemir N, Schindler R, Lameire N; Marmara Earthquake Study Group.
  Source: Nephron. 2002 September; 92(1): 64-71.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12187086&dopt=Abstract

- **Treatment of patients with acute renal failure during Marmara earthquake.**
  Author(s): Yurugen B, Emir G, Ersoy A.
  Source: Edtna Erca J. 2001 October-December; 27(4): 174-7.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11902628&dopt=Abstract

- **Ukranian's Disaster Medicine Team Mission to India following the earthquake of 2001.**
  Author(s): Roshchin GG, Mazurenko OV.
  Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 2002 July-September; 17(3): 163-6.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12627920&dopt=Abstract

- **Were there enough physicians in an emergency department in the affected area after a major earthquake? An analysis of the Taiwan Chi-Chi earthquake in 1999.**
  Author(s): Chen WK, Cheng YC, Ng KC, Hung JJ, Chuang CM.
  Source: Annals of Emergency Medicine. 2001 November; 38(5): 556-61.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11679868&dopt=Abstract

Academic Periodicals covering Earthquakes

Numerous periodicals are currently indexed within the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database that are known to publish articles relating to earthquakes. To find the latest studies published, go to **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed**, type the name of the periodical into the search box, and click "Go."

If you want complete details about the historical contents of a journal, visit the following Web site: **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/jrbrowser.cgi**. Here, type in the name of the journal or its abbreviation, and you will receive an index of published articles. At **http://locatorplus.gov/**, you can retrieve more indexing information on medical periodicals (e.g. the name of the publisher). Select the button "Search LOCATORplus." Then type in the name of the journal and select the advanced search option "Journal Title Search."

CHAPTER 2. NUTRITION AND EARTHQUAKES

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to find studies dedicated specifically to nutrition and earthquakes.

Finding Nutrition Studies on Earthquakes

The National Institutes of Health's Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) offers a searchable bibliographic database called the IBIDS (International Bibliographic Information on Dietary Supplements; National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 1B29, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2086, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-2086, Tel: 301-435-2920, Fax: 301-480-1845, E-mail: ods@nih.gov). The IBIDS contains over 460,000 scientific citations and summaries about dietary supplements and nutrition as well as references to published international, scientific literature on dietary supplements such as vitamins, minerals, and botanicals.[7] The IBIDS includes references and citations to both human and animal research studies.

As a service of the ODS, access to the IBIDS database is available free of charge at the following Web address: **http://ods.od.nih.gov/databases/ibids.html**. Once you have entered the search area, you have three choices: (1) IBIDS Consumer Database, (2) Full IBIDS Database, or (3) Peer Reviewed Citations Only.

Now that you have selected a database, click on the "Advanced" tab. An advanced search allows you to retrieve up to 100 fully explained references in a comprehensive format. Type "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." To narrow the search, you can also select the "Title" field.

---

[7] Adapted from **http://ods.od.nih.gov**. IBIDS is produced by the Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) at the National Institutes of Health to assist the public, healthcare providers, educators, and researchers in locating credible, scientific information on dietary supplements. IBIDS was developed and will be maintained through an interagency partnership with the Food and Nutrition Information Center of the National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The following information is typical of that found when using the "Full IBIDS Database" to search for "earthquakes" (or a synonym):

- **"Kava Island" victim of earthquake.**
  Source: Johnston, B.A. HerbalGram. Austin, TX : American Botanical Council and the Herb Research Foundation. 2000. (48) page 19. 0899-5648
- **Elevated plasma nitrate in patients with crush syndrome caused by the Kobe earthquake.**
  Author(s): Department of Legal Medicine, Kobe University School of Medicine, Japan.
  Source: Adachi, J Morita, S Yasuda, H Miwa, A Ueno, Y Asano, M Tatsuno, Y Clin-Chim-Acta. 1998 January 30; 269(2): 137-45 0009-8981
- **Formation of dioxin analogs by open-air incineration of waste wood and by fire of buildings and houses concerning Hanshin Great Earthquake in Japan.**
  Author(s): Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Setsunan University, Hirakata, Osaka, Japan. nakao@pharm.setsunan.ac.jp
  Source: Nakao, Teruyuki Aozasa, Osamu Ohta, Souichi Miyata, Hideaki Chemosphere. 2002 January; 46(3): 429-37 0045-6535
- **Influences of The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake on glycemic control in diabetic patients.**
  Author(s): Department of Internal Medicine, Kobe West City Hospital, Ichiban-cho, Nagata-Ku, Japan.
  Source: Kirizuka, K Nishizaki, H Kohriyama, K Nukata, O Arioka, Y Motobuchi, M Yoshiki, K Tatezumi, K Kondo, T Tsuboi, S Diabetes-Res-Clin-Pract. 1997 June; 36(3): 193-6 0168-8227
- **Medical support in the Tangshan earthquake: a review of the management of mass casualties and certain major injuries.**
  Author(s): Trauma Center, Postgraduate Medical College of PLA, 304th Hospital of PLA, Beijing, People's Republic of China.
  Source: Sheng, Z Y J-Trauma. 1987 October; 27(10): 1130-5 0022-5282
- **Posttraumatic stress and lifestyles are associated with natural killer cell activity in victims of the Hanshin-Awaji earthquake in Japan.**
  Author(s): Department of Social and Environmental Medicine, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Yamada-oka 2-2, Suita, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan.
  Source: Inoue Sakurai, C Maruyama, S Morimoto, K Prev-Med. 2000 November; 31(5): 467-73 0091-7435

Federal Resources on Nutrition

In addition to the IBIDS, the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provide many sources of information on general nutrition and health. Recommended resources include:

- healthfinder®, HHS's gateway to health information, including diet and nutrition: **http://www.healthfinder.gov/scripts/SearchContext.asp?topic=238&page=0**
- The United States Department of Agriculture's Web site dedicated to nutrition information: **www.nutrition.gov**
- The Food and Drug Administration's Web site for federal food safety information: **www.foodsafety.gov**

- The National Action Plan on Overweight and Obesity sponsored by the United States Surgeon General: **http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/**
- The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition has an Internet site sponsored by the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services: **http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/**
- Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture: **http://www.usda.gov/cnpp/**
- Food and Nutrition Information Center, National Agricultural Library sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture: **http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/**
- Food and Nutrition Service sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture: **http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/**

Additional Web Resources

A number of additional Web sites offer encyclopedic information covering food and nutrition. The following is a representative sample:

- AOL: **http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=174&layer=&from=subcats**
- Family Village: **http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/med_nutrition.html**
- Google: **http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Nutrition/**
- Healthnotes: **http://www.healthnotes.com/**
- Open Directory Project: **http://dmoz.org/Health/Nutrition/**
- Yahoo.com: **http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Nutrition/**
- WebMD®Health: **http://my.webmd.com/nutrition**
- WholeHealthMD.com: **http://www.wholehealthmd.com/reflib/0,1529,00.html**

CHAPTER 3. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND EARTHQUAKES

Overview

In this chapter, we will begin by introducing you to official information sources on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) relating to earthquakes. At the conclusion of this chapter, we will provide additional sources.

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) of the National Institutes of Health (**http://nccam.nih.gov/**) has created a link to the National Library of Medicine's databases to facilitate research for articles that specifically relate to earthquakes and complementary medicine. To search the database, go to the following Web site: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nccam/camonpubmed.html**. Select "CAM on PubMed." Enter "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the search box. Click "Go." The following references provide information on particular aspects of complementary and alternative medicine that are related to earthquakes:

- **222Rn in Greek spa waters: correlation with rainfall and seismic activities.**
  Author(s): Danali-Cotsaki S, Margomenou-Leonidopoulou G.
  Source: Health Physics. 1993 June; 64(6): 605-12.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8491616&dopt=Abstract

- **A patatin-like protein with galactolipase activity is induced by drought stress in Vigna unguiculata leaves.**
  Author(s): Matos AR, d'Arcy-Lameta A, Franca M, Zuily-Fodil Y, Pham-Thi AT.
  Source: Biochemical Society Transactions. 2000 December; 28(6): 779-81.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11171206&dopt=Abstract

- **Adolescents' perceived risk and personal experience with natural disasters: an evaluation of cognitive heuristics.**
  Author(s): Greening L, Dollinger SJ, Pitz G.

Source: Acta Psychologica. 1996 February; 91(1): 27-38.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8677803&dopt=Abstract

- **Agricultural diversity and traditional knowledge as insurance against natural disasters. 1979.**
  Author(s): Thaman RR, Meleisea M, Makasiale J.
  Source: Pac Health Dialog. 2002 March; 9(1): 76-85. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12737422&dopt=Abstract

- **An empirical evaluation of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) with survivors of a natural disaster.**
  Author(s): Grainger RD, Levin C, Allen-Byrd L, Doctor RM, Lee H.
  Source: Journal of Traumatic Stress. 1997 October; 10(4): 665-71.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9391949&dopt=Abstract

- **Application of polar-orbiting, meteorological satellite data to detect flooding of Rift Valley Fever virus vector mosquito habitats in Kenya.**
  Author(s): Linthicum KJ, Bailey CL, Tucker CJ, Mitchell KD, Logan TM, Davies FG, Kamau CW, Thande PC, Wagateh JN.
  Source: Medical and Veterinary Entomology. 1990 October; 4(4): 433-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1983457&dopt=Abstract

- **Bog bursts.**
  Author(s): Tallis J.
  Source: Biologist (London, England). 2001 October; 48(5): 218-23. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11584136&dopt=Abstract

- **Breastfeeding promotion: a vital emergency intervention disregarded?**
  Author(s): Patten T.
  Source: Afr Health. 1997 September; 19(6): 24.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12321239&dopt=Abstract

- **Bushfires: are we doing enough to reduce the human impact?**
  Author(s): Sim M.
  Source: Occupational and Environmental Medicine. 2002 April; 59(4): 215-6.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11934947&dopt=Abstract

- **Constraint to adaptive evolution in response to global warming.**
  Author(s): Etterson JR, Shaw RG.
  Source: Science. 2001 October 5; 294(5540): 151-4.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11588260&dopt=Abstract

- **Coping strategies in an ethnic minority group: the Aeta of Mount Pinatubo.**
  Author(s): Seitz S.
  Source: Disasters. 1998 March; 22(1): 76-90.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9549174&dopt=Abstract

- **Debriefing of American Red Cross personnel: pilot study on participants' evaluations and case examples from the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake relief operation.**
  Author(s): Armstrong K, Zatzick D, Metzler T, Weiss DS, Marmar CR, Garma S, Ronfeldt H, Roepke L.
  Source: Social Work in Health Care. 1998; 27(1): 33-50.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9579015&dopt=Abstract

- **Disasters in Africa: old and new hazards and growing vulnerability.**
  Author(s): Loretti A, Tegegn Y.
  Source: World Health Stat Q. 1996; 49(3-4): 179-84.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9170231&dopt=Abstract

- **Drought associated poisoning of cattle in South Texas by the high quality forage legume Leucaena leucocephala.**
  Author(s): Anderson RC, Anderson TJ, Nisbet DJ, Kibbe AS, Elrod D, Wilkinson G.
  Source: Vet Hum Toxicol. 2001 April; 43(2): 95-6.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11308129&dopt=Abstract

- **Drowning: epidemiology and prevention.**
  Author(s): Dietz PE, Baker SP.
  Source: American Journal of Public Health. 1974 April; 64(4): 303-12.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=4818067&dopt=Abstract

- **Effect of acute drought stress and time of harvest on phytochemistry and dry weight of St. John's wort leaves and flowers.**
  Author(s): Gray DE, Pallardy SG, Garrett HE, Rottinghaus GE.
  Source: Planta Medica. 2003 November; 69(11): 1024-30.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14735441&dopt=Abstract

- **Effect of drought stress on the yield and composition of volatile oils of drought-tolerant and non-drought-tolerant clones of Tagetes minuta.**
  Author(s): Mohamed MA, Harris PJ, Henderson J, Senatore F.
  Source: Planta Medica. 2002 May; 68(5): 472-4.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12058333&dopt=Abstract

- **Effects of a long-term psychosocial nursing intervention on adolescents exposed to catastrophic stress.**
  Author(s): Hardin SB, Weinrich S, Weinrich M, Garrison C, Addy C, Hardin TL.

Source: Issues in Mental Health Nursing. 2002 September; 23(6): 537-51.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12217220&dopt=Abstract

- **Emergency management of disasters involving livestock in developing countries.**
Author(s): Heath SE, Kenyon SJ, Zepeda Sein CA.
Source: Rev Sci Tech. 1999 April; 18(1): 256-71. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10190219&dopt=Abstract

- **Emotional aftermath of a major earthquake: lessons for business.**
Author(s): Graves JS.
Source: Aaohn Journal : Official Journal of the American Association of Occupational Health Nurses. 1995 February; 43(2): 95-100.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7779186&dopt=Abstract

- **Emotional and somatic distress in eastern North Carolina: help-seeking behaviors.**
Author(s): Aderibigbe YA, Bloch RM, Pandurangi A.
Source: The International Journal of Social Psychiatry. 2003 June; 49(2): 126-41.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12887047&dopt=Abstract

- **Energy and micronutrient composition of dietary and medicinal wild plants consumed during drought. Study of rural Fulani, northeastern Nigeria.**
Author(s): Lockett CT, Calvert CC, Grivetti LE.
Source: International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition. 2000 May; 51(3): 195-208.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10945116&dopt=Abstract

- **Espanto: a dialogue with the gods.**
Author(s): Tousignant M.
Source: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry. 1979 December; 3(4): 347-61.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=535409&dopt=Abstract

- **Family life after Hurricane Andrew: personal and phenomenological reflections.**
Author(s): Coffman S.
Source: Nln Publ. 1994 November; (14-2634): 133-53. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=7792154&dopt=Abstract

- **Food-related behaviors during drought: a study of rural Fulani, northeastern Nigeria.**
Author(s): Lockett CT, Grivetti LE.
Source: International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition. 2000 March; 51(2): 91-107.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10953753&dopt=Abstract

- **Geophysical variables and behavior: XCVI. "Experiences" attributed to Christ and Mary at Marmora, Ontario, Canada may have been consequences of environmental**

electromagnetic stimulation: implications for religious movements.
Author(s): Suess LA, Persinger MA.
Source: Percept Mot Skills. 2001 October; 93(2): 435-50.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11769900&dopt=Abstract

- **Health beliefs and practices in rural El Salvador: an ethnographic study.**
Author(s): Rutherford MS, Roux GM.
Source: J Cult Divers. 2002 Spring; 9(1): 3-11.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12046319&dopt=Abstract

- **Identification of causal relationships among traits related to drought resistance in Stylosanthes scabra using QTL analysis.**
Author(s): Thumma BR, Naidu BP, Chandra A, Cameron DF, Bahnisch LM, Liu C.
Source: Journal of Experimental Botany. 2001 February; 52(355): 203-14.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11283164&dopt=Abstract

- **Identification of the pepper SAR8.2 gene as a molecular marker for pathogen infection, abiotic elicitors and environmental stresses in Capsicum annuum.**
Author(s): Lee SC, Hwang BK.
Source: Planta. 2003 January; 216(3): 387-96. Epub 2002 October 01.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12520329&dopt=Abstract

- **Late survivors of Sumatran earthquake.**
Author(s): Okumura J.
Source: Lancet. 2000 August 12; 356(9229): 599-600.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10950267&dopt=Abstract

- **Lessons from the flood: will Floyd change livestock farming?**
Author(s): Schmidt CW.
Source: Environmental Health Perspectives. 2000 February; 108(2): A74-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10656866&dopt=Abstract

- **Medical outreach after hurricane Marilyn.**
Author(s): Leonard RB, Spangler HM, Stringer LW.
Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 1997 July-September; 12(3): 189-94. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10187013&dopt=Abstract

- **Metropolitan Lima: area profile.**
Author(s): Hakkert R.
Source: Int Demogr. 1986 November; 5(11): 1-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12281327&dopt=Abstract

- **Nursing: a spiritual perspective.**
  Author(s): Long A.
  Source: Nursing Ethics. 1997 November; 4(6): 496-510. Review.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9416108&dopt=Abstract

- **Pastoral care and chronic disaster victims: the Buffalo Creek experience.**
  Author(s): Jordan C.
  Source: J Pastoral Care. 1976 September; 30(3): 159-70. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10236520&dopt=Abstract

- **Population growth, fertility, mortality and migration in drought prone areas in Ethiopia.**
  Author(s): Lindtjorn B, Alemu T, Bjorvatn B.
  Source: Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. 1993 January-February; 87(1): 24-8.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8465386&dopt=Abstract

- **Possible adverse health effects of global warming.**
  Author(s): Cullen E.
  Source: Ir Med J. 2000 July-August; 93(5): 132-4. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11072920&dopt=Abstract

- **Proteomic analysis of rice leaves during drought stress and recovery.**
  Author(s): Salekdeh GH, Siopongco J, Wade LJ, Ghareyazie B, Bennett J.
  Source: Proteomics. 2002 September; 2(9): 1131-45.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12362332&dopt=Abstract

- **The Gujarat earthquake (2001) experience in a seismically unprepared area: community hospital medical response.**
  Author(s): Roy N, Shah H, Patel V, Coughlin RR.
  Source: Prehospital Disaster Med. 2002 October-December; 17(4): 186-95.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12929949&dopt=Abstract

- **The impact of the 9-21 earthquake experiences of Taiwanese nurses as rescuers.**
  Author(s): Shih FJ, Liao YC, Chan SM, Duh BR, Gau ML.
  Source: Social Science & Medicine (1982). 2002 August; 55(4): 659-72.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12188470&dopt=Abstract

- **The psychological impact of the Bay Area earthquake on health professionals.**
  Author(s): Kaltreider N, Gracie C, LeBreck D.

Source: J Am Med Womens Assoc. 1992 January-February; 47(1): 21-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1545104&dopt=Abstract

- **The San Francisco earthquake: finding a firm foundation when the earth cracks.**
  Author(s): Schlintz V.
  Source: J Christ Nurs. 1990 Fall; 7(4): 22-6. No Abstract Available.
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=2213501&dopt=Abstract

Additional Web Resources

A number of additional Web sites offer encyclopedic information covering CAM and related topics. The following is a representative sample:

- Alternative Medicine Foundation, Inc.: **http://www.herbmed.org/**
- AOL: **http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=169&layer=&from=subcats**
- Chinese Medicine: **http://www.newcenturynutrition.com/**
- drkoop.com®: **http://www.drkoop.com/InteractiveMedicine/IndexC.html**
- Family Village: **http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/med_altn.htm**
- Google: **http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Alternative/**
- Healthnotes: **http://www.healthnotes.com/**
- MedWebPlus: **http://medwebplus.com/subject/Alternative_and_Complementary_Medicine**
- Open Directory Project: **http://dmoz.org/Health/Alternative/**
- HealthGate: **http://www.tnp.com/**
- WebMD®Health: **http://my.webmd.com/drugs_and_herbs**
- WholeHealthMD.com: **http://www.wholehealthmd.com/reflib/0,1529,00.html**
- Yahoo.com: **http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Alternative_Medicine/**

The following is a specific Web list relating to earthquakes; please note that any particular subject below may indicate either a therapeutic use, or a contraindication (potential danger), and does not reflect an official recommendation:

- **General Overview**

  Peptic Ulcer
  Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

General References

A good place to find general background information on CAM is the National Library of Medicine. It has prepared within the MEDLINEplus system an information topic page dedicated to complementary and alternative medicine. To access this page, go to the MEDLINEplus site at **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alternativemedicine.html**. This Web site provides a general overview of various topics and can lead to a number of general sources.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES

Overview

In this chapter, we focus on databases and Internet-based guidelines and information resources created or written for a professional audience.

NIH Guidelines

Commonly referred to as "clinical" or "professional" guidelines, the National Institutes of Health publish physician guidelines for the most common diseases. Publications are available at the following by relevant Institute[8]:

- Office of the Director (OD); guidelines consolidated across agencies available at **http://www.nih.gov/health/consumer/conkey.htm**
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); fact sheets available at **http://www.nigms.nih.gov/news/facts/**
- National Library of Medicine (NLM); extensive encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.) with guidelines: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html**
- National Cancer Institute (NCI); guidelines available at **http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/list.aspx?viewid=5f35036e-5497-4d86-8c2c-714a9f7c8d25**
- National Eye Institute (NEI); guidelines available at **http://www.nei.nih.gov/order/index.htm**
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); guidelines available at **http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/index.htm**
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); research available at **http://www.genome.gov/page.cfm?pageID=10000375**
- National Institute on Aging (NIA); guidelines available at **http://www.nia.nih.gov/health/**

[8] These publications are typically written by one or more of the various NIH Institutes.

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); guidelines available at **http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/publications.htm**
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); guidelines available at **http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/**
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); fact sheets and guidelines available at **http://www.niams.nih.gov/hi/index.htm**
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); guidelines available at **http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubskey.cfm**
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD); fact sheets and guidelines at **http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/**
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); guidelines available at **http://www.nidr.nih.gov/health/**
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); guidelines available at **http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/health.htm**
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); guidelines available at **http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugAbuse.html**
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); environmental health information available at **http://www.niehs.nih.gov/external/facts.htm**
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); guidelines available at **http://www.nimh.nih.gov/practitioners/index.cfm**
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); neurological disorder information pages available at **http://www.ninds.nih.gov/health_and_medical/disorder_index.htm**
- National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); publications on selected illnesses at **http://www.nih.gov/ninr/news-info/publications.html**
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering; general information at **http://grants.nih.gov/grants/becon/becon_info.htm**
- Center for Information Technology (CIT); referrals to other agencies based on keyword searches available at **http://kb.nih.gov/www_query_main.asp**
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); health information available at **http://nccam.nih.gov/health/**
- National Center for Research Resources (NCRR); various information directories available at **http://www.ncrr.nih.gov/publications.asp**
- Office of Rare Diseases; various fact sheets available at **http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/html/resources/rep_pubs.html**
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; various fact sheets on infectious diseases available at **http://www.cdc.gov/publications.htm**

NIH Databases

In addition to the various Institutes of Health that publish professional guidelines, the NIH has designed a number of databases for professionals.[9] Physician-oriented resources provide a wide variety of information related to the biomedical and health sciences, both past and present. The format of these resources varies. Searchable databases, bibliographic citations, full-text articles (when available), archival collections, and images are all available. The following are referenced by the National Library of Medicine:[10]

- **Bioethics:** Access to published literature on the ethical, legal, and public policy issues surrounding healthcare and biomedical research. This information is provided in conjunction with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics located at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_bioethics.html**
- **HIV/AIDS Resources:** Describes various links and databases dedicated to HIV/AIDS research: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/aidsinfs.html**
- **NLM Online Exhibitions:** Describes "Exhibitions in the History of Medicine": **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/exhibition.html**. Additional resources for historical scholarship in medicine: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html**
- **Biotechnology Information:** Access to public databases. The National Center for Biotechnology Information conducts research in computational biology, develops software tools for analyzing genome data, and disseminates biomedical information for the better understanding of molecular processes affecting human health and disease: **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/**
- **Population Information:** The National Library of Medicine provides access to worldwide coverage of population, family planning, and related health issues, including family planning technology and programs, fertility, and population law and policy: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_population.html**
- **Cancer Information:** Access to cancer-oriented databases: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_cancer.html**
- **Profiles in Science:** Offering the archival collections of prominent twentieth-century biomedical scientists to the public through modern digital technology: **http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov/**
- **Chemical Information:** Provides links to various chemical databases and references: **http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Chem/ChemMain.html**
- **Clinical Alerts:** Reports the release of findings from the NIH-funded clinical trials where such release could significantly affect morbidity and mortality: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/alerts/clinical_alerts.html**
- **Space Life Sciences:** Provides links and information to space-based research (including NASA): **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_space.html**
- **MEDLINE:** Bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the healthcare system, and the pre-clinical sciences: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_medline.html**

---

[9] Remember, for the general public, the National Library of Medicine recommends the databases referenced in MEDLINE*plus* (**http://medlineplus.gov/** or **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/databases.html**).
[10] See **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases.html**.

- **Toxicology and Environmental Health Information (TOXNET):** Databases covering toxicology and environmental health: **http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html**
- **Visible Human Interface:** Anatomically detailed, three-dimensional representations of normal male and female human bodies: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible_human.html**

The NLM Gateway[11]

The NLM (National Library of Medicine) Gateway is a Web-based system that lets users search simultaneously in multiple retrieval systems at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). It allows users of NLM services to initiate searches from one Web interface, providing one-stop searching for many of NLM's information resources or databases.[12] To use the NLM Gateway, simply go to the search site at **http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd**. Type "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the search box and click "Search." The results will be presented in a tabular form, indicating the number of references in each database category.

HSTAT[13]

HSTAT is a free, Web-based resource that provides access to full-text documents used in healthcare decision-making.[14] These documents include clinical practice guidelines, quick-reference guides for clinicians, consumer health brochures, evidence reports and technology assessments from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), as well as AHRQ's Put Prevention Into Practice.[15] Simply search by "earthquakes" (or synonyms) at the following Web site: **http://text.nlm.nih.gov**.

Coffee Break: Tutorials for Biologists[16]

Coffee Break is a general healthcare site that takes a scientific view of the news and covers recent breakthroughs in biology that may one day assist physicians in developing treatments. Here you will find a collection of short reports on recent biological discoveries. Each report incorporates interactive tutorials that demonstrate how bioinformatics tools are used as a part of the research process. Currently, all Coffee Breaks are written by NCBI staff.[17] Each report is about 400 words and is usually based on a discovery reported in one or

---

[11] Adapted from NLM: **http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd?Overview.x**.
[12] The NLM Gateway is currently being developed by the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications (LHNCBC) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).
[13] Adapted from HSTAT: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/hstat.html**.
[14] The HSTAT URL is **http://hstat.nlm.nih.gov/**.
[15] Other important documents in HSTAT include: the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Consensus Conference Reports and Technology Assessment Reports; the HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) resource documents; the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (SAMHSA/CSAT) Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIP) and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP) Prevention Enhancement Protocols System (PEPS); the Public Health Service (PHS) Preventive Services Task Force's *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*; the independent, nonfederal Task Force on Community Services' *Guide to Community Preventive Services*; and the Health Technology Advisory Committee (HTAC) of the Minnesota Health Care Commission (MHCC) health technology evaluations.
[16] Adapted from **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeebreak/Archive/FAQ.html**.
[17] The figure that accompanies each article is frequently supplied by an expert external to NCBI, in which case the source of the figure is cited. The result is an interactive tutorial that tells a biological story.

more articles from recently published, peer-reviewed literature.[18] This site has new articles every few weeks, so it can be considered an online magazine of sorts. It is intended for general background information. You can access the Coffee Break Web site at the following hyperlink: **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeebreak/**.

Other Commercial Databases

In addition to resources maintained by official agencies, other databases exist that are commercial ventures addressing medical professionals. Here are some examples that may interest you:

- **CliniWeb International:** Index and table of contents to selected clinical information on the Internet; see **http://www.ohsu.edu/cliniweb/**.
- **Medical World Search:** Searches full text from thousands of selected medical sites on the Internet; see **http://www.mwsearch.com/**.

[18] After a brief introduction that sets the work described into a broader context, the report focuses on how a molecular understanding can provide explanations of observed biology and lead to therapies for diseases. Each vignette is accompanied by a figure and hypertext links that lead to a series of pages that interactively show how NCBI tools and resources are used in the research process.

APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES

Overview

Official agencies, as well as federally funded institutions supported by national grants, frequently publish a variety of guidelines written with the patient in mind. These are typically called "Fact Sheets" or "Guidelines." They can take the form of a brochure, information kit, pamphlet, or flyer. Often they are only a few pages in length. Since new guidelines on earthquakes can appear at any moment and be published by a number of sources, the best approach to finding guidelines is to systematically scan the Internet-based services that post them.

Patient Guideline Sources

The remainder of this chapter directs you to sources which either publish or can help you find additional guidelines on topics related to earthquakes. Due to space limitations, these sources are listed in a concise manner. Do not hesitate to consult the following sources by either using the Internet hyperlink provided, or, in cases where the contact information is provided, contacting the publisher or author directly.

The National Institutes of Health

The NIH gateway to patients is located at **http://health.nih.gov/**. From this site, you can search across various sources and institutes, a number of which are summarized below.

Topic Pages: MEDLINEplus

The National Library of Medicine has created a vast and patient-oriented healthcare information portal called MEDLINEplus. Within this Internet-based system are "health topic pages" which list links to available materials relevant to earthquakes. To access this system, log on to **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html**. From there you can either search using the alphabetical index or browse by broad topic areas.

You may also choose to use the search utility provided by MEDLINEplus at the following Web address: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/**. Simply type a keyword into the search box and click "Search." This utility is similar to the NIH search utility, with the exception that it only includes materials that are linked within the MEDLINEplus system (mostly patient-oriented information). It also has the disadvantage of generating unstructured results. We recommend, therefore, that you use this method only if you have a very targeted search.

The NIH Search Utility

The NIH search utility allows you to search for documents on over 100 selected Web sites that comprise the NIH-WEB-SPACE. Each of these servers is "crawled" and indexed on an ongoing basis. Your search will produce a list of various documents, all of which will relate in some way to earthquakes. The drawbacks of this approach are that the information is not organized by theme and that the references are often a mix of information for professionals and patients. Nevertheless, a large number of the listed Web sites provide useful background information. We can only recommend this route, therefore, for relatively rare or specific disorders, or when using highly targeted searches. To use the NIH search utility, visit the following Web page: **http://search.nih.gov/index.html**.

Additional Web Sources

A number of Web sites are available to the public that often link to government sites. These can also point you in the direction of essential information. The following is a representative sample:

- AOL: **http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=168&layer=&from=subcats**
- Family Village: **http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/specific.htm**
- Google: **http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/**
- Med Help International: **http://www.medhelp.org/HealthTopics/A.html**
- Open Directory Project: **http://dmoz.org/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/**
- Yahoo.com: **http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Diseases_and_Conditions/**
- WebMD®Health: **http://my.webmd.com/health_topics**

Finding Associations

There are several Internet directories that provide lists of medical associations with information on or resources relating to earthquakes. By consulting all of associations listed in this chapter, you will have nearly exhausted all sources for patient associations concerned with earthquakes.

The National Health Information Center (NHIC)

The National Health Information Center (NHIC) offers a free referral service to help people find organizations that provide information about earthquakes. For more information, see

the NHIC's Web site at **http://www.health.gov/NHIC/** or contact an information specialist by calling 1-800-336-4797.

Directory of Health Organizations

The Directory of Health Organizations, provided by the National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services, is a comprehensive source of information on associations. The Directory of Health Organizations database can be accessed via the Internet at **http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/Dir/DirMain.html**. It is composed of two parts: DIRLINE and Health Hotlines.

The DIRLINE database comprises some 10,000 records of organizations, research centers, and government institutes and associations that primarily focus on health and biomedicine. To access DIRLINE directly, go to the following Web site: **http://dirline.nlm.nih.gov/**. Simply type in "earthquakes" (or a synonym), and you will receive information on all relevant organizations listed in the database.

Health Hotlines directs you to toll-free numbers to over 300 organizations. You can access this database directly at **http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/hotlines/**. On this page, you are given the option to search by keyword or by browsing the subject list. When you have received your search results, click on the name of the organization for its description and contact information.

The Combined Health Information Database

Another comprehensive source of information on healthcare associations is the Combined Health Information Database. Using the "Detailed Search" option, you will need to limit your search to "Organizations" and "earthquakes". Type the following hyperlink into your Web browser: **http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html**. To find associations, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." For publication date, select "All Years." Then, select your preferred language and the format option "Organization Resource Sheet." Type "earthquakes" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database since it is updated every three months.

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc.

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc. has prepared a Web site that provides, at no charge, lists of associations organized by health topic. You can access this database at the following Web site: **http://www.rarediseases.org/search/orgsearch.html**. Type "earthquakes" (or a synonym) into the search box, and click "Submit Query."

APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Overview

In this Appendix, we show you how to quickly find a medical library in your area.

Preparation

Your local public library and medical libraries have interlibrary loan programs with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), one of the largest medical collections in the world. According to the NLM, most of the literature in the general and historical collections of the National Library of Medicine is available on interlibrary loan to any library. If you would like to access NLM medical literature, then visit a library in your area that can request the publications for you.[19]

Finding a Local Medical Library

The quickest method to locate medical libraries is to use the Internet-based directory published by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM). This network includes 4626 members and affiliates that provide many services to librarians, health professionals, and the public. To find a library in your area, simply visit **http://nnlm.gov/members/adv.html** or call 1-800-338-7657.

Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada

In addition to the NN/LM, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) lists a number of libraries with reference facilities that are open to the public. The following is the NLM's list and includes hyperlinks to each library's Web site. These Web pages can provide information on hours of operation and other restrictions. The list below is a small sample of

[19] Adapted from the NLM: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/cas/interlibrary.html**.

libraries recommended by the National Library of Medicine (sorted alphabetically by name of the U.S. state or Canadian province where the library is located)[20]:

- **Alabama:** Health InfoNet of Jefferson County (Jefferson County Library Cooperative, Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences), **http://www.uab.edu/infonet/**
- **Alabama:** Richard M. Scrushy Library (American Sports Medicine Institute)
- **Arizona:** Samaritan Regional Medical Center: The Learning Center (Samaritan Health System, Phoenix, Arizona), **http://www.samaritan.edu/library/bannerlibs.htm**
- **California:** Kris Kelly Health Information Center (St. Joseph Health System, Humboldt), **http://www.humboldt1.com/~kkhic/index.html**
- **California:** Community Health Library of Los Gatos, **http://www.healthlib.org/orgresources.html**
- **California:** Consumer Health Program and Services (CHIPS) (County of Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles County Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Library) - Carson, CA, **http://www.colapublib.org/services/chips.html**
- **California:** Gateway Health Library (Sutter Gould Medical Foundation)
- **California:** Health Library (Stanford University Medical Center), **http://www-med.stanford.edu/healthlibrary/**
- **California:** Patient Education Resource Center - Health Information and Resources (University of California, San Francisco), **http://sfghdean.ucsf.edu/barnett/PERC/default.asp**
- **California:** Redwood Health Library (Petaluma Health Care District), **http://www.phcd.org/rdwdlib.html**
- **California:** Los Gatos PlaneTree Health Library, **http://planetreesanjose.org/**
- **California:** Sutter Resource Library (Sutter Hospitals Foundation, Sacramento), **http://suttermedicalcenter.org/library/**
- **California:** Health Sciences Libraries (University of California, Davis), **http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/healthsci/**
- **California:** ValleyCare Health Library & Ryan Comer Cancer Resource Center (ValleyCare Health System, Pleasanton), **http://gaelnet.stmarys-ca.edu/other.libs/gbal/east/vchl.html**
- **California:** Washington Community Health Resource Library (Fremont), **http://www.healthlibrary.org/**
- **Colorado:** William V. Gervasini Memorial Library (Exempla Healthcare), **http://www.saintjosephdenver.org/yourhealth/libraries/**
- **Connecticut:** Hartford Hospital Health Science Libraries (Hartford Hospital), **http://www.harthosp.org/library/**
- **Connecticut:** Healthnet: Connecticut Consumer Health Information Center (University of Connecticut Health Center, Lyman Maynard Stowe Library), **http://library.uchc.edu/departm/hnet/**

[20] Abstracted from **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/libraries.html**.

- **Connecticut:** Waterbury Hospital Health Center Library (Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury), **http://www.waterburyhospital.com/library/consumer.shtml**
- **Delaware:** Consumer Health Library (Christiana Care Health System, Eugene du Pont Preventive Medicine & Rehabilitation Institute, Wilmington), **http://www.christianacare.org/health_guide/health_guide_pmri_health_info.cfm**
- **Delaware:** Lewis B. Flinn Library (Delaware Academy of Medicine, Wilmington), **http://www.delamed.org/chls.html**
- **Georgia:** Family Resource Library (Medical College of Georgia, Augusta), **http://cmc.mcg.edu/kids_families/fam_resources/fam_res_lib/frl.htm**
- **Georgia:** Health Resource Center (Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon), **http://www.mccg.org/hrc/hrchome.asp**
- **Hawaii:** Hawaii Medical Library: Consumer Health Information Service (Hawaii Medical Library, Honolulu), **http://hml.org/CHIS/**
- **Idaho:** DeArmond Consumer Health Library (Kootenai Medical Center, Coeur d'Alene), **http://www.nicon.org/DeArmond/index.htm**
- **Illinois:** Health Learning Center of Northwestern Memorial Hospital (Chicago), **http://www.nmh.org/health_info/hlc.html**
- **Illinois:** Medical Library (OSF Saint Francis Medical Center, Peoria), **http://www.osfsaintfrancis.org/general/library/**
- **Kentucky:** Medical Library - Services for Patients, Families, Students & the Public (Central Baptist Hospital, Lexington), **http://www.centralbap.com/education/community/library.cfm**
- **Kentucky:** University of Kentucky - Health Information Library (Chandler Medical Center, Lexington), **http://www.mc.uky.edu/PatientEd/**
- **Louisiana:** Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation Library (Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation, New Orleans), **http://www.ochsner.org/library/**
- **Louisiana:** Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center Medical Library-Shreveport, **http://lib-sh.lsuhsc.edu/**
- **Maine:** Franklin Memorial Hospital Medical Library (Franklin Memorial Hospital, Farmington), **http://www.fchn.org/fmh/lib.htm**
- **Maine:** Gerrish-True Health Sciences Library (Central Maine Medical Center, Lewiston), **http://www.cmmc.org/library/library.html**
- **Maine:** Hadley Parrot Health Science Library (Eastern Maine Healthcare, Bangor), **http://www.emh.org/hll/hpl/guide.htm**
- **Maine:** Maine Medical Center Library (Maine Medical Center, Portland), **http://www.mmc.org/library/**
- **Maine:** Parkview Hospital (Brunswick), **http://www.parkviewhospital.org/**
- **Maine:** Southern Maine Medical Center Health Sciences Library (Southern Maine Medical Center, Biddeford), **http://www.smmc.org/services/service.php3?choice=10**
- **Maine:** Stephens Memorial Hospital's Health Information Library (Western Maine Health, Norway), **http://www.wmhcc.org/Library/**

- **Manitoba, Canada:** Consumer & Patient Health Information Service (University of Manitoba Libraries), **http://www.umanitoba.ca/libraries/units/health/reference/chis.html**
- **Manitoba, Canada:** J.W. Crane Memorial Library (Deer Lodge Centre, Winnipeg), **http://www.deerlodge.mb.ca/crane_library/about.asp**
- **Maryland:** Health Information Center at the Wheaton Regional Library (Montgomery County, Dept. of Public Libraries, Wheaton Regional Library), **http://www.mont.lib.md.us/healthinfo/hic.asp**
- **Massachusetts:** Baystate Medical Center Library (Baystate Health System), **http://www.baystatehealth.com/1024/**
- **Massachusetts:** Boston University Medical Center Alumni Medical Library (Boston University Medical Center), **http://med-libwww.bu.edu/library/lib.html**
- **Massachusetts:** Lowell General Hospital Health Sciences Library (Lowell General Hospital, Lowell), **http://www.lowellgeneral.org/library/HomePageLinks/WWW.htm**
- **Massachusetts:** Paul E. Woodard Health Sciences Library (New England Baptist Hospital, Boston), **http://www.nebh.org/health_lib.asp**
- **Massachusetts:** St. Luke's Hospital Health Sciences Library (St. Luke's Hospital, Southcoast Health System, New Bedford), **http://www.southcoast.org/library/**
- **Massachusetts:** Treadwell Library Consumer Health Reference Center (Massachusetts General Hospital), **http://www.mgh.harvard.edu/library/chrcindex.html**
- **Massachusetts:** UMass HealthNet (University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worchester), **http://healthnet.umassmed.edu/**
- **Michigan:** Botsford General Hospital Library - Consumer Health (Botsford General Hospital, Library & Internet Services), **http://www.botsfordlibrary.org/consumer.htm**
- **Michigan:** Helen DeRoy Medical Library (Providence Hospital and Medical Centers), **http://www.providence-hospital.org/library/**
- **Michigan:** Marquette General Hospital - Consumer Health Library (Marquette General Hospital, Health Information Center), **http://www.mgh.org/center.html**
- **Michigan:** Patient Education Resouce Center - University of Michigan Cancer Center (University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor), **http://www.cancer.med.umich.edu/learn/leares.htm**
- **Michigan:** Sladen Library & Center for Health Information Resources - Consumer Health Information (Detroit), **http://www.henryford.com/body.cfm?id=39330**
- **Montana:** Center for Health Information (St. Patrick Hospital and Health Sciences Center, Missoula)
- **National:** Consumer Health Library Directory (Medical Library Association, Consumer and Patient Health Information Section), **http://caphis.mlanet.org/directory/index.html**
- **National:** National Network of Libraries of Medicine (National Library of Medicine) - provides library services for health professionals in the United States who do not have access to a medical library, **http://nnlm.gov/**
- **National:** NN/LM List of Libraries Serving the Public (National Network of Libraries of Medicine), **http://nnlm.gov/members/**

- **Nevada:** Health Science Library, West Charleston Library (Las Vegas-Clark County Library District, Las Vegas), **http://www.lvccld.org/special_collections/medical/index.htm**
- **New Hampshire:** Dartmouth Biomedical Libraries (Dartmouth College Library, Hanover), **http://www.dartmouth.edu/~biomed/resources.htmld/conshealth.htmld/**
- **New Jersey:** Consumer Health Library (Rahway Hospital, Rahway), **http://www.rahwayhospital.com/library.htm**
- **New Jersey:** Dr. Walter Phillips Health Sciences Library (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), **http://www.englewoodhospital.com/links/index.htm**
- **New Jersey:** Meland Foundation (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), **http://www.geocities.com/ResearchTriangle/9360/**
- **New York:** Choices in Health Information (New York Public Library) - NLM Consumer Pilot Project participant, **http://www.nypl.org/branch/health/links.html**
- **New York:** Health Information Center (Upstate Medical University, State University of New York, Syracuse), **http://www.upstate.edu/library/hic/**
- **New York:** Health Sciences Library (Long Island Jewish Medical Center, New Hyde Park), **http://www.lij.edu/library/library.html**
- **New York:** ViaHealth Medical Library (Rochester General Hospital), **http://www.nyam.org/library/**
- **Ohio:** Consumer Health Library (Akron General Medical Center, Medical & Consumer Health Library), **http://www.akrongeneral.org/hwlibrary.htm**
- **Oklahoma:** The Health Information Center at Saint Francis Hospital (Saint Francis Health System, Tulsa), **http://www.sfh-tulsa.com/services/healthinfo.asp**
- **Oregon:** Planetree Health Resource Center (Mid-Columbia Medical Center, The Dalles), **http://www.mcmc.net/phrc/**
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Information Library (Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey), **http://www.hmc.psu.edu/commhealth/**
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Resource Library (Geisinger Medical Center, Danville), **http://www.geisinger.edu/education/commlib.shtml**
- **Pennsylvania:** HealthInfo Library (Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton), **http://www.mth.org/healthwellness.html**
- **Pennsylvania:** Hopwood Library (University of Pittsburgh, Health Sciences Library System, Pittsburgh), **http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/chi/hopwood/index_html**
- **Pennsylvania:** Koop Community Health Information Center (College of Physicians of Philadelphia), **http://www.collphyphil.org/kooppg1.shtml**
- **Pennsylvania:** Learning Resources Center - Medical Library (Susquehanna Health System, Williamsport), **http://www.shscares.org/services/lrc/index.asp**
- **Pennsylvania:** Medical Library (UPMC Health System, Pittsburgh), **http://www.upmc.edu/passavant/library.htm**
- **Quebec, Canada:** Medical Library (Montreal General Hospital), **http://www.mghlib.mcgill.ca/**

- **South Dakota:** Rapid City Regional Hospital Medical Library (Rapid City Regional Hospital), **http://www.rcrh.org/Services/Library/Default.asp**
- **Texas:** Houston HealthWays (Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library), **http://hhw.library.tmc.edu/**
- **Washington:** Community Health Library (Kittitas Valley Community Hospital), **http://www.kvch.com/**
- **Washington:** Southwest Washington Medical Center Library (Southwest Washington Medical Center, Vancouver), **http://www.swmedicalcenter.com/body.cfm?id=72**

ONLINE GLOSSARIES

The Internet provides access to a number of free-to-use medical dictionaries. The National Library of Medicine has compiled the following list of online dictionaries:

- ADAM Medical Encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.), comprehensive medical reference: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html**
- MedicineNet.com Medical Dictionary (MedicineNet, Inc.): **http://www.medterms.com/Script/Main/hp.asp**
- Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary (Inteli-Health, Inc.): **http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/**
- Multilingual Glossary of Technical and Popular Medical Terms in Eight European Languages (European Commission) - Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish: **http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~rvdstich/eugloss/welcome.html**
- On-line Medical Dictionary (CancerWEB): **http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/omd/**
- Rare Diseases Terms (Office of Rare Diseases): **http://ord.aspensys.com/asp/diseases/diseases.asp**
- Technology Glossary (National Library of Medicine) - Health Care Technology: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/ta101/ta10108.htm**

Beyond these, MEDLINEplus contains a very patient-friendly encyclopedia covering every aspect of medicine (licensed from A.D.A.M., Inc.). The ADAM Medical Encyclopedia can be accessed at **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html**. ADAM is also available on commercial Web sites such as drkoop.com (**http://www.drkoop.com/**) and Web MD (**http://my.webmd.com/adam/asset/adam_disease_articles/a_to_z/a**).

Online Dictionary Directories

The following are additional online directories compiled by the National Library of Medicine, including a number of specialized medical dictionaries:

- Medical Dictionaries: Medical & Biological (World Health Organization): **http://www.who.int/hlt/virtuallibrary/English/diction.htm#Medical**
- MEL-Michigan Electronic Library List of Online Health and Medical Dictionaries (Michigan Electronic Library): **http://mel.lib.mi.us/health/health-dictionaries.html**
- Patient Education: Glossaries (DMOZ Open Directory Project): **http://dmoz.org/Health/Education/Patient_Education/Glossaries/**
- Web of Online Dictionaries (Bucknell University): **http://www.yourdictionary.com/diction5.html#medicine**

EARTHQUAKES DICTIONARY

The definitions below are derived from official public sources, including the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the European Union [EU].

Abortion: 1. The premature expulsion from the uterus of the products of conception - of the embryo, or of a nonviable fetus. The four classic symptoms, usually present in each type of abortion, are uterine contractions, uterine haemorrhage, softening and dilatation of the cervix, and presentation or expulsion of all or part of the products of conception. 2. Premature stoppage of a natural or a pathological process. [EU]

Acute renal: A condition in which the kidneys suddenly stop working. In most cases, kidneys can recover from almost complete loss of function. [NIH]

Adverse Effect: An unwanted side effect of treatment. [NIH]

Allergen: An antigenic substance capable of producing immediate-type hypersensitivity (allergy). [EU]

Alopecia: Absence of hair from areas where it is normally present. [NIH]

Alternative medicine: Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used instead of standard treatments. Alternative medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Amino acid: Any organic compound containing an amino (-NH2 and a carboxyl (- COOH) group. The 20 a-amino acids listed in the accompanying table are the amino acids from which proteins are synthesized by formation of peptide bonds during ribosomal translation of messenger RNA; all except glycine, which is not optically active, have the L configuration. Other amino acids occurring in proteins, such as hydroxyproline in collagen, are formed by posttranslational enzymatic modification of amino acids residues in polypeptide chains. There are also several important amino acids, such as the neurotransmitter y-aminobutyric acid, that have no relation to proteins. Abbreviated AA. [EU]

Amino Acid Sequence: The order of amino acids as they occur in a polypeptide chain. This is referred to as the primary structure of proteins. It is of fundamental importance in determining protein conformation. [NIH]

Animal model: An animal with a disease either the same as or like a disease in humans. Animal models are used to study the development and progression of diseases and to test new treatments before they are given to humans. Animals with transplanted human cancers or other tissues are called xenograft models. [NIH]

Antibody: A type of protein made by certain white blood cells in response to a foreign substance (antigen). Each antibody can bind to only a specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen. Antibodies can work in several ways, depending on the nature of the antigen. Some antibodies destroy antigens directly. Others make it easier for white blood cells to destroy the antigen. [NIH]

Antigen: Any substance which is capable, under appropriate conditions, of inducing a specific immune response and of reacting with the products of that response, that is, with specific antibody or specifically sensitized T-lymphocytes, or both. Antigens may be soluble substances, such as toxins and foreign proteins, or particulate, such as bacteria and tissue cells; however, only the portion of the protein or polysaccharide molecule known as the

antigenic determinant (q.v.) combines with antibody or a specific receptor on a lymphocyte. Abbreviated Ag. [EU]

Anxiety: Persistent feeling of dread, apprehension, and impending disaster. [NIH]

Approximate: Approximal [EU]

Aqueous: Having to do with water. [NIH]

Arteries: The vessels carrying blood away from the heart. [NIH]

Arterioles: The smallest divisions of the arteries located between the muscular arteries and the capillaries. [NIH]

Artery: Vessel-carrying blood from the heart to various parts of the body. [NIH]

Auditory: Pertaining to the sense of hearing. [EU]

Bacteria: Unicellular prokaryotic microorganisms which generally possess rigid cell walls, multiply by cell division, and exhibit three principal forms: round or coccal, rodlike or bacillary, and spiral or spirochetal. [NIH]

Base: In chemistry, the nonacid part of a salt; a substance that combines with acids to form salts; a substance that dissociates to give hydroxide ions in aqueous solutions; a substance whose molecule or ion can combine with a proton (hydrogen ion); a substance capable of donating a pair of electrons (to an acid) for the formation of a coordinate covalent bond. [EU]

Blood pressure: The pressure of blood against the walls of a blood vessel or heart chamber. Unless there is reference to another location, such as the pulmonary artery or one of the heart chambers, it refers to the pressure in the systemic arteries, as measured, for example, in the forearm. [NIH]

Blood vessel: A tube in the body through which blood circulates. Blood vessels include a network of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins. [NIH]

Branch: Most commonly used for branches of nerves, but applied also to other structures. [NIH]

Buccal: Pertaining to or directed toward the cheek. In dental anatomy, used to refer to the buccal surface of a tooth. [EU]

Cardiac: Having to do with the heart. [NIH]

Causal: Pertaining to a cause; directed against a cause. [EU]

Cell: The individual unit that makes up all of the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells. [NIH]

Cell Division: The fission of a cell. [NIH]

Cell membrane: Cell membrane = plasma membrane. The structure enveloping a cell, enclosing the cytoplasm, and forming a selective permeability barrier; it consists of lipids, proteins, and some carbohydrates, the lipids thought to form a bilayer in which integral proteins are embedded to varying degrees. [EU]

Cellulose: A polysaccharide with glucose units linked as in cellobiose. It is the chief constituent of plant fibers, cotton being the purest natural form of the substance. As a raw material, it forms the basis for many derivatives used in chromatography, ion exchange materials, explosives manufacturing, and pharmaceutical preparations. [NIH]

Chin: The anatomical frontal portion of the mandible, also known as the mentum, that contains the line of fusion of the two separate halves of the mandible (symphysis menti). This line of fusion divides inferiorly to enclose a triangular area called the mental protuberance. On each side, inferior to the second premolar tooth, is the mental foramen for the passage of blood vessels and a nerve. [NIH]

Chromosomal: Pertaining to chromosomes. [EU]

Chromosome: Part of a cell that contains genetic information. Except for sperm and eggs, all human cells contain 46 chromosomes. [NIH]

Chronic: A disease or condition that persists or progresses over a long period of time. [NIH]

Clinical trial: A research study that tests how well new medical treatments or other interventions work in people. Each study is designed to test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease. [NIH]

Complement: A term originally used to refer to the heat-labile factor in serum that causes immune cytolysis, the lysis of antibody-coated cells, and now referring to the entire functionally related system comprising at least 20 distinct serum proteins that is the effector not only of immune cytolysis but also of other biologic functions. Complement activation occurs by two different sequences, the classic and alternative pathways. The proteins of the classic pathway are termed 'components of complement' and are designated by the symbols C1 through C9. C1 is a calcium-dependent complex of three distinct proteins C1q, C1r and C1s. The proteins of the alternative pathway (collectively referred to as the properdin system) and complement regulatory proteins are known by semisystematic or trivial names. Fragments resulting from proteolytic cleavage of complement proteins are designated with lower-case letter suffixes, e.g., C3a. Inactivated fragments may be designated with the suffix 'i', e.g. C3bi. Activated components or complexes with biological activity are designated by a bar over the symbol e.g. C1 or C4b,2a. The classic pathway is activated by the binding of C1 to classic pathway activators, primarily antigen-antibody complexes containing IgM, IgG1, IgG3; C1q binds to a single IgM molecule or two adjacent IgG molecules. The alternative pathway can be activated by IgA immune complexes and also by nonimmunologic materials including bacterial endotoxins, microbial polysaccharides, and cell walls. Activation of the classic pathway triggers an enzymatic cascade involving C1, C4, C2 and C3; activation of the alternative pathway triggers a cascade involving C3 and factors B, D and P. Both result in the cleavage of C5 and the formation of the membrane attack complex. Complement activation also results in the formation of many biologically active complement fragments that act as anaphylatoxins, opsonins, or chemotactic factors. [EU]

Complementary and alternative medicine: CAM. Forms of treatment that are used in addition to (complementary) or instead of (alternative) standard treatments. These practices are not considered standard medical approaches. CAM includes dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, herbal preparations, special teas, massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Complementary medicine: Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used to enhance or complement the standard treatments. Complementary medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Conception: The onset of pregnancy, marked by implantation of the blastocyst; the formation of a viable zygote. [EU]

Constriction: The act of constricting. [NIH]

Consumption: Pulmonary tuberculosis. [NIH]

Contraindications: Any factor or sign that it is unwise to pursue a certain kind of action or treatment, e. g. giving a general anesthetic to a person with pneumonia. [NIH]

Coronary: Encircling in the manner of a crown; a term applied to vessels; nerves, ligaments, etc. The term usually denotes the arteries that supply the heart muscle and, by extension, a pathologic involvement of them. [EU]

Coronary Arteriosclerosis: Thickening and loss of elasticity of the coronary arteries. [NIH]

Coronary Thrombosis: Presence of a thrombus in a coronary artery, often causing a myocardial infarction. [NIH]

Cortical: Pertaining to or of the nature of a cortex or bark. [EU]

Crush Syndrome: Severe systemic manifestation of trauma and ischemia involving soft tissues, principally skeletal muscle, due to prolonged severe crushing. It leads to increased permeability of the cell membrane and to the release of potassium, enzymes, and myoglobin from within cells. Ischemic renal dysfunction secondary to hypotension and diminished renal perfusion results in acute tubular necrosis and uremia. [NIH]

Curative: Tending to overcome disease and promote recovery. [EU]

Cutaneous: Having to do with the skin. [NIH]

Cytogenetics: A branch of genetics which deals with the cytological and molecular behavior of genes and chromosomes during cell division. [NIH]

Dermatology: A medical specialty concerned with the skin, its structure, functions, diseases, and treatment. [NIH]

Desensitization: The prevention or reduction of immediate hypersensitivity reactions by administration of graded doses of allergen; called also hyposensitization and immunotherapy. [EU]

Developing Countries: Countries in the process of change directed toward economic growth, that is, an increase in production, per capita consumption, and income. The process of economic growth involves better utilization of natural and human resources, which results in a change in the social, political, and economic structures. [NIH]

Dialyzer: A part of the hemodialysis machine. (See hemodialysis under dialysis.) The dialyzer has two sections separated by a membrane. One section holds dialysate. The other holds the patient's blood. [NIH]

Digestion: The process of breakdown of food for metabolism and use by the body. [NIH]

Diploid: Having two sets of chromosomes. [NIH]

Direct: 1. Straight; in a straight line. 2. Performed immediately and without the intervention of subsidiary means. [EU]

Drug Interactions: The action of a drug that may affect the activity, metabolism, or toxicity of another drug. [NIH]

Duodenum: The first part of the small intestine. [NIH]

Embryo: The prenatal stage of mammalian development characterized by rapid morphological changes and the differentiation of basic structures. [NIH]

Embryo Transfer: Removal of a mammalian embryo from one environment and replacement in the same or a new environment. The embryo is usually in the pre-nidation phase, i.e., a blastocyst. The process includes embryo or blastocyst transplantation or transfer after in vitro fertilization and transfer of the inner cell mass of the blastocyst. It is not used for transfer of differentiated embryonic tissue, e.g., germ layer cells. [NIH]

Empirical: A treatment based on an assumed diagnosis, prior to receiving confirmatory laboratory test results. [NIH]

Enzymes: Biological molecules that possess catalytic activity. They may occur naturally or be synthetically created. Enzymes are usually proteins, however catalytic RNA and catalytic DNA molecules have also been identified. [NIH]

Epidemiological: Relating to, or involving epidemiology. [EU]

Esophagus: The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach. [NIH]

Evacuation: An emptying, as of the bowels. [EU]

Fertilization in Vitro: Fertilization of an egg outside the body when the egg is normally fertilized in the body. [NIH]

Fistula: Abnormal communication most commonly seen between two internal organs, or between an internal organ and the surface of the body. [NIH]

Forearm: The part between the elbow and the wrist. [NIH]

Gastric: Having to do with the stomach. [NIH]

Gastric Juices: Liquids produced in the stomach to help break down food and kill bacteria. [NIH]

Gastroduodenal: Pertaining to or communicating with the stomach and duodenum, as a gastroduodenal fistula. [EU]

Gastrointestinal: Refers to the stomach and intestines. [NIH]

Gene: The functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring. Genes are pieces of DNA, and most genes contain the information for making a specific protein. [NIH]

Glomerular: Pertaining to or of the nature of a glomerulus, especially a renal glomerulus. [EU]

Growth: The progressive development of a living being or part of an organism from its earliest stage to maturity. [NIH]

Haploid: An organism with one basic chromosome set, symbolized by n; the normal condition of gametes in diploids. [NIH]

Heart attack: A seizure of weak or abnormal functioning of the heart. [NIH]

Hemodialysis: The use of a machine to clean wastes from the blood after the kidneys have failed. The blood travels through tubes to a dialyzer, which removes wastes and extra fluid. The cleaned blood then flows through another set of tubes back into the body. [NIH]

Heredity: 1. The genetic transmission of a particular quality or trait from parent to offspring. 2. The genetic constitution of an individual. [EU]

Hydrogen: The first chemical element in the periodic table. It has the atomic symbol H, atomic number 1, and atomic weight 1. It exists, under normal conditions, as a colorless, odorless, tasteless, diatomic gas. Hydrogen ions are protons. Besides the common H1 isotope, hydrogen exists as the stable isotope deuterium and the unstable, radioactive isotope tritium. [NIH]

Hypersecretion: Excessive secretion. [EU]

Hypersensitivity: Altered reactivity to an antigen, which can result in pathologic reactions upon subsequent exposure to that particular antigen. [NIH]

Hypotension: Abnormally low blood pressure. [NIH]

Id: The part of the personality structure which harbors the unconscious instinctive desires and strivings of the individual. [NIH]

Idiopathic: Describes a disease of unknown cause. [NIH]

Immune response: The activity of the immune system against foreign substances (antigens). [NIH]

Immunotherapy: Manipulation of the host's immune system in treatment of disease. It includes both active and passive immunization as well as immunosuppressive therapy to

prevent graft rejection. [NIH]

Incineration: High temperature destruction of waste by burning with subsequent reduction to ashes or conversion to an inert mass. [NIH]

Infarction: A pathological process consisting of a sudden insufficient blood supply to an area, which results in necrosis of that area. It is usually caused by a thrombus, an embolus, or a vascular torsion. [NIH]

Infection: 1. Invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in body tissues, which may be clinically unapparent or result in local cellular injury due to competitive metabolism, toxins, intracellular replication, or antigen-antibody response. The infection may remain localized, subclinical, and temporary if the body's defensive mechanisms are effective. A local infection may persist and spread by extension to become an acute, subacute, or chronic clinical infection or disease state. A local infection may also become systemic when the microorganisms gain access to the lymphatic or vascular system. 2. An infectious disease. [EU]

Inflammation: A pathological process characterized by injury or destruction of tissues caused by a variety of cytologic and chemical reactions. It is usually manifested by typical signs of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function. [NIH]

Ingestion: Taking into the body by mouth [NIH]

Inhalation: The drawing of air or other substances into the lungs. [EU]

Interstitial: Pertaining to or situated between parts or in the interspaces of a tissue. [EU]

Intestines: The section of the alimentary canal from the stomach to the anus. It includes the large intestine and small intestine. [NIH]

Intracellular: Inside a cell. [NIH]

Involuntary: Reaction occurring without intention or volition. [NIH]

Ions: An atom or group of atoms that have a positive or negative electric charge due to a gain (negative charge) or loss (positive charge) of one or more electrons. Atoms with a positive charge are known as cations; those with a negative charge are anions. [NIH]

Ischemia: Deficiency of blood in a part, due to functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel. [EU]

Kidney Disease: Any one of several chronic conditions that are caused by damage to the cells of the kidney. People who have had diabetes for a long time may have kidney damage. Also called nephropathy. [NIH]

Leptospirosis: Infections with bacteria of the genus Leptospira. [NIH]

Library Services: Services offered to the library user. They include reference and circulation. [NIH]

Lip: Either of the two fleshy, full-blooded margins of the mouth. [NIH]

Localized: Cancer which has not metastasized yet. [NIH]

Locomotion: Movement or the ability to move from one place or another. It can refer to humans, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, and microorganisms. [NIH]

Lupus: A form of cutaneous tuberculosis. It is seen predominantly in women and typically involves the nasal, buccal, and conjunctival mucosa. [NIH]

Lymphatic: The tissues and organs, including the bone marrow, spleen, thymus, and lymph nodes, that produce and store cells that fight infection and disease. [NIH]

Medical Assistance: Financing of medical care provided to public assistance recipients. [NIH]

Membrane: A very thin layer of tissue that covers a surface. [NIH]

Memory: Complex mental function having four distinct phases: (1) memorizing or learning, (2) retention, (3) recall, and (4) recognition. Clinically, it is usually subdivided into immediate, recent, and remote memory. [NIH]

Mental: Pertaining to the mind; psychic. 2. (L. mentum chin) pertaining to the chin. [EU]

Mental Health: The state wherein the person is well adjusted. [NIH]

MI: Myocardial infarction. Gross necrosis of the myocardium as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area; it is almost always caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, upon which coronary thrombosis is usually superimposed. [NIH]

Microorganism: An organism that can be seen only through a microscope. Microorganisms include bacteria, protozoa, algae, and fungi. Although viruses are not considered living organisms, they are sometimes classified as microorganisms. [NIH]

Migration: The systematic movement of genes between populations of the same species, geographic race, or variety. [NIH]

Modification: A change in an organism, or in a process in an organism, that is acquired from its own activity or environment. [NIH]

Molecular: Of, pertaining to, or composed of molecules : a very small mass of matter. [EU]

Molecule: A chemical made up of two or more atoms. The atoms in a molecule can be the same (an oxygen molecule has two oxygen atoms) or different (a water molecule has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom). Biological molecules, such as proteins and DNA, can be made up of many thousands of atoms. [NIH]

Mucosa: A mucous membrane, or tunica mucosa. [EU]

Myocardial infarction: Gross necrosis of the myocardium as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area; it is almost always caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, upon which coronary thrombosis is usually superimposed. [NIH]

Myocardial Ischemia: A disorder of cardiac function caused by insufficient blood flow to the muscle tissue of the heart. The decreased blood flow may be due to narrowing of the coronary arteries (coronary arteriosclerosis), to obstruction by a thrombus (coronary thrombosis), or less commonly, to diffuse narrowing of arterioles and other small vessels within the heart. Severe interruption of the blood supply to the myocardial tissue may result in necrosis of cardiac muscle (myocardial infarction). [NIH]

Myocardium: The muscle tissue of the heart composed of striated, involuntary muscle known as cardiac muscle. [NIH]

Myoglobin: A conjugated protein which is the oxygen-transporting pigment of muscle. It is made up of one globin polypeptide chain and one heme group. [NIH]

Natural Disasters: Sudden calamitous events producing great material damage, loss, and distress. They are the result of natural phenomena such as earthquakes, floods, etc. [NIH]

Need: A state of tension or dissatisfaction felt by an individual that impels him to action toward a goal he believes will satisfy the impulse. [NIH]

Nephropathy: Disease of the kidneys. [EU]

Nucleic acid: Either of two types of macromolecule (DNA or RNA) formed by polymerization of nucleotides. Nucleic acids are found in all living cells and contain the information (genetic code) for the transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next. [NIH]

Palliative: 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine. [EU]

Pathogen: Any disease-producing microorganism. [EU]

Pelvic: Pertaining to the pelvis. [EU]

Pelvis: The lower part of the abdomen, located between the hip bones. [NIH]

Pepsin: An enzyme made in the stomach that breaks down proteins. [NIH]

Peptic: Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion; related to the action of gastric juices. [EU]

Peptic Ulcer: An ulceration of the mucous membrane of the esophagus, stomach or duodenum, caused by the action of the acid gastric juice. [NIH]

Perceived risk: Estimate or evaluation of risk as observed through personal experience or personal study, and personal evaluation of consequences. [NIH]

Perfusion: Bathing an organ or tissue with a fluid. In regional perfusion, a specific area of the body (usually an arm or a leg) receives high doses of anticancer drugs through a blood vessel. Such a procedure is performed to treat cancer that has not spread. [NIH]

Pilot study: The initial study examining a new method or treatment. [NIH]

Plants: Multicellular, eukaryotic life forms of the kingdom Plantae. They are characterized by a mainly photosynthetic mode of nutrition; essentially unlimited growth at localized regions of cell divisions (meristems); cellulose within cells providing rigidity; the absence of organs of locomotion; absense of nervous and sensory systems; and an alteration of haploid and diploid generations. [NIH]

Plasma: The clear, yellowish, fluid part of the blood that carries the blood cells. The proteins that form blood clots are in plasma. [NIH]

Pneumonia: Inflammation of the lungs. [NIH]

Poisoning: A condition or physical state produced by the ingestion, injection or inhalation of, or exposure to a deleterious agent. [NIH]

Post-traumatic: Occurring as a result of or after injury. [EU]

Post-traumatic stress disorder: A psychological disorder that develops in some individuals after a major traumatic experience such as war, rape, domestic violence, or accident. [NIH]

Potassium: An element that is in the alkali group of metals. It has an atomic symbol K, atomic number 19, and atomic weight 39.10. It is the chief cation in the intracellular fluid of muscle and other cells. Potassium ion is a strong electrolyte and it plays a significant role in the regulation of fluid volume and maintenance of the water-electrolyte balance. [NIH]

Pregnancy Outcome: Results of conception and ensuing pregnancy, including live birth, stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, induced abortion. The outcome may follow natural or artificial insemination or any of the various reproduction techniques, such as embryo transfer or fertilization in vitro. [NIH]

Prions: Small proteinaceous infectious particles which resist inactivation by procedures that modify nucleic acids and contain an abnormal isoform of a cellular protein which is a major and necessary component. The abnormal (scrapie) isoform is PrPSc (PrPSc proteins) and the cellular isoform PrPC (PrPC proteins). The primary amino acid sequence of the two isoforms is identical. Human diseases caused by prions include Creutzfeldt-Jakob syndrome and Gerstmann-Straussler syndrome. [NIH]

Progression: Increase in the size of a tumor or spread of cancer in the body. [NIH]

Progressive: Advancing; going forward; going from bad to worse; increasing in scope or severity. [EU]

Prone: Having the front portion of the body downwards. [NIH]

Proteins: Polymers of amino acids linked by peptide bonds. The specific sequence of amino acids determines the shape and function of the protein. [NIH]

Psychiatric: Pertaining to or within the purview of psychiatry. [EU]

Psychiatry: The medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental disorders. [NIH]

Psychic: Pertaining to the psyche or to the mind; mental. [EU]

Psychogenic: Produced or caused by psychic or mental factors rather than organic factors. [EU]

Public Assistance: Financial assistance to impoverished persons for the essentials of living through federal, state or local government programs. [NIH]

Public Health: Branch of medicine concerned with the prevention and control of disease and disability, and the promotion of physical and mental health of the population on the international, national, state, or municipal level. [NIH]

Pulmonary: Relating to the lungs. [NIH]

Pulmonary Artery: The short wide vessel arising from the conus arteriosus of the right ventricle and conveying unaerated blood to the lungs. [NIH]

Quality of Life: A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment. [NIH]

Race: A population within a species which exhibits general similarities within itself, but is both discontinuous and distinct from other populations of that species, though not sufficiently so as to achieve the status of a taxon. [NIH]

Rape: Unlawful sexual intercourse without consent of the victim. [NIH]

Recombinant: A cell or an individual with a new combination of genes not found together in either parent; usually applied to linked genes. [EU]

Refer: To send or direct for treatment, aid, information, de decision. [NIH]

Renal failure: Progressive renal insufficiency and uremia, due to irreversible and progressive renal glomerular tubular or interstitial disease. [NIH]

Reproduction Techniques: Methods pertaining to the generation of new individuals. [NIH]

Rescue Work: Activities devoted to freeing persons or animals from danger to life or well-being in accidents, fires, bombings, floods, earthquakes, other disasters and life-threatening conditions. While usually performed by team efforts, rescue work is not restricted to organized services. [NIH]

Rigidity: Stiffness or inflexibility, chiefly that which is abnormal or morbid; rigor. [EU]

Risk factor: A habit, trait, condition, or genetic alteration that increases a person's chance of developing a disease. [NIH]

Satellite: Applied to a vein which closely accompanies an artery for some distance; in cytogenetics, a chromosomal agent separated by a secondary constriction from the main body of the chromosome. [NIH]

Scrapie: A fatal disease of the nervous system in sheep and goats, characterized by pruritus, debility, and locomotor incoordination. It is caused by proteinaceous infectious particles called prions. [NIH]

Screening: Checking for disease when there are no symptoms. [NIH]

Secretion: 1. The process of elaborating a specific product as a result of the activity of a gland; this activity may range from separating a specific substance of the blood to the elaboration of a new chemical substance. 2. Any substance produced by secretion. [EU]

Seizures: Clinical or subclinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive, and disorganized discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include

abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena. Recurrent seizures are usually referred to as epilepsy or "seizure disorder." [NIH]

Side effect: A consequence other than the one(s) for which an agent or measure is used, as the adverse effects produced by a drug, especially on a tissue or organ system other than the one sought to be benefited by its administration. [EU]

Skeletal: Having to do with the skeleton (boney part of the body). [NIH]

Small intestine: The part of the digestive tract that is located between the stomach and the large intestine. [NIH]

Social Environment: The aggregate of social and cultural institutions, forms, patterns, and processes that influence the life of an individual or community. [NIH]

Soft tissue: Refers to muscle, fat, fibrous tissue, blood vessels, or other supporting tissue of the body. [NIH]

Soma: The body as distinct from the mind; all the body tissue except the germ cells; all the axial body. [NIH]

Somatic: 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the soma or body. 2. Pertaining to the body wall in contrast to the viscera. [EU]

Specialist: In medicine, one who concentrates on 1 special branch of medical science. [NIH]

Species: A taxonomic category subordinate to a genus (or subgenus) and superior to a subspecies or variety, composed of individuals possessing common characters distinguishing them from other categories of individuals of the same taxonomic level. In taxonomic nomenclature, species are designated by the genus name followed by a Latin or Latinized adjective or noun. [EU]

Spontaneous Abortion: The non-induced birth of an embryo or of fetus prior to the stage of viability at about 20 weeks of gestation. [NIH]

Startle Reaction: A complex involuntary response to an unexpected strong stimulus usually auditory in nature. [NIH]

Stillbirth: The birth of a dead fetus or baby. [NIH]

Stimulus: That which can elicit or evoke action (response) in a muscle, nerve, gland or other excitable issue, or cause an augmenting action upon any function or metabolic process. [NIH]

Stomach: An organ of digestion situated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen between the termination of the esophagus and the beginning of the duodenum. [NIH]

Stress: Forcibly exerted influence; pressure. Any condition or situation that causes strain or tension. Stress may be either physical or psychologic, or both. [NIH]

Subacute: Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic. [EU]

Subclinical: Without clinical manifestations; said of the early stage(s) of an infection or other disease or abnormality before symptoms and signs become apparent or detectable by clinical examination or laboratory tests, or of a very mild form of an infection or other disease or abnormality. [EU]

Systemic: Affecting the entire body. [NIH]

Therapeutics: The branch of medicine which is concerned with the treatment of diseases, palliative or curative. [NIH]

Threshold: For a specified sensory modality (e. g. light, sound, vibration), the lowest level (absolute threshold) or smallest difference (difference threshold, difference limen) or intensity of the stimulus discernible in prescribed conditions of stimulation. [NIH]

Thrombosis: The formation or presence of a blood clot inside a blood vessel. [NIH]

Thrombus: An aggregation of blood factors, primarily platelets and fibrin with entrapment of cellular elements, frequently causing vascular obstruction at the point of its formation. Some authorities thus differentiate thrombus formation from simple coagulation or clot formation. [EU]

Tissue: A group or layer of cells that are alike in type and work together to perform a specific function. [NIH]

Toxicity: The quality of being poisonous, especially the degree of virulence of a toxic microbe or of a poison. [EU]

Toxins: Specific, characterizable, poisonous chemicals, often proteins, with specific biological properties, including immunogenicity, produced by microbes, higher plants, or animals. [NIH]

Trauma: Any injury, wound, or shock, must frequently physical or structural shock, producing a disturbance. [NIH]

Ulcer: A localized necrotic lesion of the skin or a mucous surface. [NIH]

Ulceration: 1. The formation or development of an ulcer. 2. An ulcer. [EU]

Unconscious: Experience which was once conscious, but was subsequently rejected, as the "personal unconscious". [NIH]

Uremia: The illness associated with the buildup of urea in the blood because the kidneys are not working effectively. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, weakness, and mental confusion. [NIH]

Vaccines: Suspensions of killed or attenuated microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, or rickettsiae), antigenic proteins derived from them, or synthetic constructs, administered for the prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious and other diseases. [NIH]

Vascular: Pertaining to blood vessels or indicative of a copious blood supply. [EU]

Vector: Plasmid or other self-replicating DNA molecule that transfers DNA between cells in nature or in recombinant DNA technology. [NIH]

Vein: Vessel-carrying blood from various parts of the body to the heart. [NIH]

Virus: Submicroscopic organism that causes infectious disease. In cancer therapy, some viruses may be made into vaccines that help the body build an immune response to, and kill, tumor cells. [NIH]

War: Hostile conflict between organized groups of people. [NIH]

Xenograft: The cells of one species transplanted to another species. [NIH]

INDEX


9 780597 842757