

Principles of international endocrine Practice

- 1.1: A history of endocrinology
- 1.2: Prevention in endocrinology
- 1.3: Endocrinology and evolution: lessons from comparative endocrinology
- 1.4: Hormones and receptors: fundamental considerations
- 1.5: Molecular basis of hormonal action
- 1.6: Endocrine autoimmunity
- 1.7: Measurement of circulating hormones
- 1.8: Endocrine disruptors
- 1.9: Sports endocrinology

Pituitary and hypothalamic diseases

- 2.1: Pituitary anatomy and physiology
- 2.2: The neurohypophysis
- 2.3: Aetiology, pathogenesis, and management of disease of the pituitary
- 2.4: Aetiology, pathogenesis, and management of disease of the hypothalamus
- 2.5: Pineal physiology and pathophysiology including pineal tumours
- 2.6: Neuropsychiatric endocrinological disorders

The thyroid

- 3.1: Evaluation of the thyroid patient
- 3.2: Aetiology of thyroid disorders
- 3.3: Thyrotoxicosis and related disorders
- 3.4: Hypothyroidism and pregnancy- and growth-related thyroid disorders
- 3.5: Thyroid lumps

Parathyroid, calcium and bone metabolism

- 4.1: Parathyroid anatomy, hormone synthesis, secretion, action, receptors
- 4.2: Hypercalcaemia
- 4.3: Primary hyperparathyroidism
- 4.4: Familial hypocalcaemic hypercalcaemia
- 4.5: Hypocalcaemic disorders, hypoparathyroidism, and pseudohypoparathyroidism
- 4.6: Hypercalcaemic and hypocalcaemic syndromes in children
- 4.7: Osteoporosis
- 4.8: Thyroid disease and osteoporosis
- 4.9: Paget's disease of bone
- 4.10: Rickets and osteomalacia (acquired and heritable forms) and skeletal dysplasias
- 4.11: Glucocorticoid induced osteoporosis

The adrenal gland and endocrine hypertension

- 5.1: Adrenal imaging
- 5.2: Adrenal surgery
- 5.3: Adrenal incidentaloma
- 5.4: Adrenocortical cancer
- 5.5: Pheochromocytomas, paragangliomas, and neuroblastoma

- 5.6: Primary aldosteronism and other steroid-related causes of endocrine hypertension
- 5.7: Cushing's syndrome
- 5.8: Glucocorticoid resistance - the defect in glucocorticoid receptor
- 5.9: Addison's disease (adrenal insufficiency)
- 5.10: Familial glucocorticoid deficiency syndromes- the defect ACTH receptor
- 5.11: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Neuroendocrine tumours and genetic disorders

- 6.1: An appraisal of the past and perspectives for the future
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- 6.3: Neuroendocrine (carcinoid) tumours and the carcinoid syndrome
- 6.4: Gastrinoma
- 6.5: Insulinomas and hypoglycaemia
- 6.6: Glucagonoma
- 6.7: VIPomas
- 6.8: Somatostatinomas
- 6.9: Imaging neuroendocrine tumours of the gastrointestinal tract
- 6.10: Mastocytosis
- 6.11: MEN1
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- 6.13: Von Hippel-Lindau disease and succinate dehydrogenase subunit (SDHB, SDHC and SDHD) genes
- 6.14: Neurofibromatosis
- 6.15: Carney's complex
- 6.16: Molecular and clinical characteristics of McCune Albrights syndrome
- 6.17: Cowden's syndrome

Growth and development during childhood

- 7.1: Normal growth and sexual development
- 7.2: Growth and sexual disorders in childhood

Female endocrinology and pregnancy

- 8.1: Female endocrinology and ovarian disorders
- 8.2: Pregnancy-related disorders

Male endocrinology

- 9.1: Definitions and classifications of disorders
- 9.2: Normal male endocrinology
- 9.3: Evaluation of the male patient with suspected endocrinological disease
- 9.4: Male endocrinological disorders and male factor infertility
- 9.5: Exogenous factors and male reproductive health

Endocrinology of ageing and systemic disease

- 10.1: Ageing and the endocrine system
- 10.2: Endocrinology of systemic disease

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Obesity, lipids and metabolic disorders

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