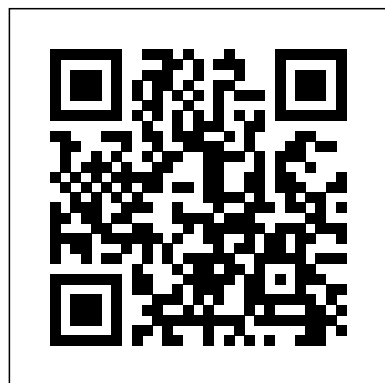


Getting the books Cushing now is not type of inspiring means. You could not abandoned going later than book amassing or library or borrowing from your associates to edit them. This is an very simple means to specifically get guide by on-line. This online declaration Cushing can be one of the options to accompany you subsequent to having further time.

It will not waste your time. resign yourself to me, the e-book will certainly way of being you additional thing to read. Just invest tiny time to get into this on-line notice Cushing as without difficulty as review them wherever you are now.



A wildly irreverent series of cartoons and commentaries provide a Zuni view of the first live-in anthropologist.

In the fall of 1886, Boston philanthropist Mary Tileston Hemenway sponsored an archaeological expedition to the American Southwest. Directed by anthropologist Frank Hamilton Cushing, the Hemenway Expedition sought to trace the ancestors of the Zuni with an eye toward establishing a museum for the study of American Indians. In the third year of fieldwork, Hemenway's overseeing board fired Cushing based on doubts concerning his physical health and mental stability, and much of the expedition's work went unpublished. Today, however, it is recognized as a critical base for research into southwestern prehistory. This second installment of a multivolume work on the Hemenway Expedition focuses on a report written by Cushing—at the request of the expedition's board of directors—to serve as vindication for the expedition, the worst personal and professional failure of his life. Reconstructed between 1891 and 1893 by Cushing from field notes, diaries, jottings, and memories, it provides an account of the origins and early months of the expedition. Hidden in several archives for a century, the Itinerary is assembled and presented here for the first time. A vivid account of the first attempt at scientific excavations in the Southwest, Cushing's Itinerary is both an exciting tale of travel through the region and an intellectual adventure story that sheds important light on the human past at Hohokam sites in Arizona's Salt River Valley, where Cushing sought to prove his hypothesis concerning the ancestral "Lost Ones" of the Zuni. It initiates the construction of an ethnological approach to archaeology, which drew upon an unprecedented knowledge of a southwestern Pueblo tribe and use of that knowledge in the interpretation of archaeological sites.

"I...recommend that Lieutenant William B. Cushing, US Navy, receive a vote of thanks from Congress for his important, gallant and perilous achievement in destroying the rebel ironclad steamer Albemarle. — Abraham Lincoln to Congress, December 18, 1864 Civil War Commando is the incredible tale of two giants on a historic collision course: Will Cushing, the United States Navy's first naval commando, and the unsinkable Confederate ironclad Albemarle, Terror of the Roanoke, an innovative war machine that seized control of the Roanoke River Valley and threatened to cost the Union the war. Cushing has been cited by historians as the inspiration for Star Wars' Luke Skywalker character, and his attack on the Albemarle called the "greatest feat of arms in American military history." Yet the full story of the man-and his daring mission of personal revenge against an iron monster-has never been told. Using primary source materials, contemporaneous journals, and archival military records, richly illustrated with photos, maps, and rare hand-drawn schematics not seen in over a 150 years, Civil War Commando will reveal the dramatic story of the Albemarle's creation, Will Cushing's colorful life and career, and the groundbreaking naval tactics he developed-tactics that not only saved Abraham Lincoln's presidency, but were the foundation of the modern day Navy SEALs.

This thesis focuses on clinical and epidemiological aspects of aggressive pituitary tumours/carcinomas and Cushing's disease. Pituitary carcinomas account for only 0.1-0.2% of the tumours originating from the anterior pituitary gland and are defined solely by the event of distant metastases, whereas aggressive pituitary tumours are defined by their clinical behaviour of rapid/progressive growth despite optimal treatment with surgery, radiotherapy and medical agents. The prognosis for individuals with aggressive tumours/carcinomas has been poor with few treatment options. However, case reports indicated better outcomes after treatment with the alkylating agent temozolomide. In study I and III, we investigated 24 patients (16 aggressive tumours and 8 carcinomas) given treatment with temozolomide. We found an initial response rate (tumour regression 30%) in 10/21 evaluable patients, with complete regression in two carcinomas. Favourable response was associated with low tumour expression of the DNA repair protein MGMT; in responders median 9%

(range 5-20%) vs non-responders median 93% (50-100%). Our results also indicated a longer survival in patients with low MGMT. Out of 11 patients with MGMT >10%, nine died with an estimated median survival of 26 months (95% CI 14-38), whereas only 1/6 patients with lower MGMT died from tumour progression during a follow-up of median 83 months (range 12-161). One of the patients in study I and III had a corticotroph pituitary carcinoma and in addition, Lynch syndrome (LS), a hereditary cancer-predisposing syndrome caused by germline mutations in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) genes and primarily associated with colon and endometrial carcinomas. In study II, we investigated the characteristics of the pituitary carcinoma and found loss of MSH2 and MSH6 protein expression, consistent with the patient's germline mutation in MSH2. This was the first published case of a pituitary tumour associated with LS. In addition, we identified all known Swedish patients with LS (n=910) and searched for diagnostic codes consistent with a pituitary tumour in the Swedish national patient register. We found in total three patients with clinically relevant pituitary tumours, the reported prevalence in the background population is around 1:1000. The last two studies in the thesis focused on Cushing's disease (CD), i.e. an ACTH-secreting pituitary tumour resulting in excess levels of cortisol. CD is associated with multiple comorbidities and increased mortality. The reversibility of comorbidities and mortality risk after remission of cortisol levels have been under debate. Study IV examined psychiatric consequences of CD, measured by the use of psychotropic drugs. 179 patients with CD and a quadrupled matched control group were followed from diagnosis and at 5- and 10-year follow-up. We found that use of antidepressants remained at around 25% of patients with CD, regardless of remission status, at diagnosis and follow-up, whereas drugs for somatic comorbidities decreased. Use of antidepressants, sleeping pills and anxiolytics was higher in patients with CD compared to controls at diagnosis and 5-year follow-up. A cross-sectional analysis of 76 patients in sustained biochemical remission for median 9.3 years showed that 25% were taking antidepressants, a significantly higher use than controls, OR 2.0 (95% CI 1.1-3.8). In addition, patients with CD had a higher use of psychotropic drugs, already in the 5-year period before diagnosis. Study V investigated mortality and causes of death in 371 patients with CD, compared to a quadrupled matched control group. Follow-up was median 10.6 years (IQR 5.7-18.2) after time of diagnosis. Overall mortality was increased in patients with CD, HR 2.1 (95% CI 1.5-2.8) and remained elevated for patients in remission at last follow-up (n=303), HR 1.5 (1.02-2.2). For patients not in remission (n=31), HR was 5.6 (2.7-11.6). Cardiovascular diseases (32/66) and infections (12/66) were overrepresented causes of death in patients with CD. Main conclusions of the thesis: Temozolomide improves outcome in patients with aggressive pituitary tumours/carcinomas and a low MGMT expression in the tumour predicts a favourable outcome. As additional therapies evolve, MGMT may help to tailor the treatment. Germline mutations in MMR genes may contribute to the development and clinical course of pituitary tumours and may be a novel cause of hereditary pituitary tumours. Patients with Cushing's disease have a high use of psychotropic drugs that remains elevated despite achievement of biochemical remission, suggesting persisting negative effects on mental health and highlighting the need for long-term monitoring of psychiatric symptoms. In addition, psychiatric symptoms may be early and important signs of CD. Efforts to achieve biochemical remission are crucial to reduce mortality in CD. However, patients in remission still have an increased mortality compared to controls. This underscores the need for life-long monitoring and treatment of associated comorbidities in patients with CD.

The Life of Caleb Cushing
A Comprehensive Guide to Cushing's Disease in Dogs Written by Veterinary Expert Dr. Gordon Roberts
Hypocortisolism. Understanding "Cushing's Syndrome"
Cushing's Disease
A Candid Portrait
Cushing's Syndrome
A Humorous Journey Surviving Cushing's Disease, Diabetes Insipidus, and a Bilateral Adrenalectomy
Presents the previously unpublished account, by the great anthropologist Frank Hamilton Cushing, of the origins and early months of the Hemenway Expedition to the American Southwest in the late 19th century, which sought to trace the ancestors of the Zuni Indians.
The poster was the popular art form in Cuba following the Cuban Revolution, when the government sponsored some

10,000 public posters on a fascinating range of cultural, social, and political themes. Revolucin!, produced with unprecedented access to Cuban national archives, assembles nearly 150 of these powerful but little-seen works of popular art. From the 1960s through the 1980s, the posters rallied the Cuban people to the huge task of building a new society, promoting massive sugar harvests and national literacy campaigns; opposing the U.S. war in Vietnam; celebrating films, music, dance, and baseball with a unique graphic wit and exuberant colorful style. With an introduction illuminating the rich social and artistic history of the posters, and rare biographical information on the artists themselves, this striking volume offers a window into the story of Cuba—and a truly revolutionary chapter in graphic design.

Diagnosed with a rare disease that only affects between two and ten people per million, Marie Conley used emails to communicate with family, friends, and co-workers to keep them apprised of the diagnosis and prognosis of Cushing's disease and the many complications she experienced on this journey. Her ironic humor and raw, emotional approach helps bring hope to those touched by this rare and unrelenting disease. In her mid-thirties, Conley, who strived to keep herself healthy while maintaining the delicate balance of raising a young child, keeping a home, and a demanding career, began to experience a variety of unexplained maladies inconsistent with her life style. Because of the elusive nature of Cushing's disease, the treatment is a long and complicated process of trial and error. At this time, there is no cure, largely due to the fact that Cushing's disease is considered an "orphan disease." As is her nature, she has decided to "adopt" this "orphan" and is doing everything she can to bring awareness to this disease. Conley's tenacious spirit and determination would not allow this insidious disease to triumph over her life. Armed with her laptop as the only weapon available in the sterility of the recovery room, the author attacks the keyboard with a vengeance to let friends and family know that in this battle, there is no surrender.

"In addition to a wealth of archaeological evidence, Frank Hamilton Cushing left a treasure trove of fascinating images of Florida's Gulf Coast as it appeared to him in the late 19th century. I wish I could visit these places and see what his eyes saw more than 100 years ago."--Barbara A. Purdy, professor emerita, University of Florida, and curator emerita, Florida Museum of Natural History "Brings to light the long-missing Florida journals of one of the most brilliant yet tragic figures of anthropology. Through Frank Cushing's poignant writings, the reader will learn about one of the most important archaeological excavations ever undertaken and glimpse a still-wild south Florida on the threshold of developments that would change it forever."--William H. Marquardt, curator in archaeology, Florida Museum of Natural History These previously unpublished journals by one of the most complex and enigmatic American anthropologists, Frank Hamilton Cushing (1854-1900), offer a dramatically new perspective on his Florida explorations. Recorded during 1895-96 as he traveled the Gulf Coast, these daily personal observations add credibility to his contributions to science and anthropology and demonstrate his independent and intuitive intellect. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology, Cushing's expedition came to Florida to explore the extraordinary remains of the ancient mound-building cultures along the coast from Tarpon Springs south to Marco Island. Cushing's discovery of the muck pond that came to be known as the fabled Court of the Pile Dwellers, located in what is now Collier County, uncovered a rich archaeological site with some of the finest examples of prehistoric native art in North America. After excavation of the site, Florida archaeology vaulted into national prominence, adding a critical chapter to Cushing's productive yet controversial career. Known to his colleagues for his earlier research among the Zuni Indians, Cushing often drew criticism from scholars for his search for a theory that could demonstrate a psychic unity linking all cultures that shared common origins, however remote. His Florida journal entries show how he tried to prove himself to his professional contemporaries. They also show his love of adventure and passion for nature. While he suffered frequent headaches and other physical ailments when he worked indoors, Cushing was full of energy and vitality in the field. His notes express elation at the sight of the canals, lagoons, muck fields, and shell works that he saw again and again throughout his journey, and his descriptions will fascinate anyone interested in Florida's landscape at the beginning of the 20th century. Cushing's monumental findings at the Key Marco site have been vitally important to a global understanding of the technological, social, and cosmological complexity of indigenous maritime societies. This collection of personal journals opens the door to new research and information for archaeologists and archaeological

theory. Written by a visionary on the eve of Florida's entry into the modern world, the journals provide a rare glimpse of the nascent field of cultural anthropology. Phyllis E. Kolianos is environmental education manager for the Weedon Island Preserve Cultural and Natural History Center. Brent R. Weisman is associate professor of anthropology at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

The Daring Exploits of Lieutenant Cushing, U.S.N.

Zu_j

Cuban Poster Art

The Genealogy of the Cushing Family

Aspects on epidemiology, treatment, and long-term follow-up

A Simple Guide to Cushing's Syndrome and Related

Conditions

Specimens, Book Types, J.S. Cushing & Company

Document from the year 2018 in the subject Medicine -

Pathology, grade: 1, Egerton University, language:

English, abstract: Hormones play integral biological

roles in the body, primarily the regulation of body

functions. Scientific research indicates that hormones

regulate a range of body functions such as reproduction,

metabolism, electrolyte balance, as well as, growth and

development. As such, the endocrine system is

considered supreme in the regulation of biological

processes of the body. Biologically, the endocrine

system maintains effective communication among

various body organs. This communication ensures

homeostasis processes are maintained at constant

levels, as well as, enabling the body to respond to

changes in the external environment. From anatomical

perspective, the endocrine system comprises of glands

that are located at different regions of the body, which

release hormones. The main components of the

endocrine system are the hypothalamus, pituitary gland,

thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, adrenal glands,

pancreas, and the gonads. These glands release

hormones through various regulatory hormonal cascades

including the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis,

the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and the

hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroidal (HPT) axis. As such,

any disturbances in the regulatory hormonal cascades

results into devastating medical conditions. For instance,

disturbances in the HPA axis, primarily excessive

release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) results

into Cushing's syndrome. Cushing's syndrome, also

known as hypercortisolism is a disorder of the endocrine

system that is characterized by excess release of

cortisol. Cortisol plays various regulatory functions in all

organs and tissues in the body; thus, Cushing's

syndrome affects the entire body. Epidemiological data

shows that Cushing's syndrome affects 10-15 per

million people, annually. Therefore, this research paper

will provide a comprehensive overview of Cushing's

syndrome. It will discuss the underlying pathology,

symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of

the disorder.

Cushing's Disease: An Often Misdiagnosed and Not So

Rare Disorder reviews the epidemiology of Cushing's,

including statistics on the incidence and prevalence of

this disease. There are discussions of the signs and

symptoms and the most common co-morbidities, such as

diabetes mellitus, hypertension, osteoporosis,

amenorrhea, and infertility. Surgical, medical, and

radiotherapeutic treatments, including indications,

results, risks, and complications, are reviewed. Also

featured is a chapter on the patient's perspective,

coping with Cushing's, quality of life, and psychosomatic

issues. This book is essential reading for the wide range

of physicians who treat patients with Cushing's disease

symptoms, as well as biomedical researchers who

investigate the etiology and mechanisms of rare genetic

diseases, in particular rare endocrine disorders. Reviews

the basics of Cushing's disease and its interrelation with

hormones, the brain, and bodily functions Includes

chapters on diagnosis, surgical, medical, and

radiotherapeutic treatments, and variations in

presentation, including cyclical disease Presents the

cognitive and emotional aspects of Cushing's and the

long-term sequelae Offers an important resource for

physicians who are accustomed to treating individual

symptoms rather than a disease complex Reviews

multidisciplinary management, and post-treatment

management of Cushing's, including recommendations

for Cushing's Centers of Excellence

Richardson was one of the foremost library scholars and

innovators of early librarianship in the U.S. Appendix

and bibliography.

"First as a spokesman for the Whig and then the

Democratic parties, Cushing served in Congress, as the

minister to China, as a general in the Mexican War, as

U.S. attorney general, and as a legal advisor and

diplomatic operative for Presidents Lincoln, Johnson,

and Grant. With an unharnessed mind and probing

intellect, Cushing inspired and infuriated contemporaries

with his strident views on such topics as race relations

and gender roles, national expansion, and the legitimacy

of secession. While his positions generated arguments

and garnered enemies, his views often mirrored those of

many Americans. His abilities and talents sustained him

in public service and made him one of the most

outstanding and fascinating figures of the era."--Jacket.

Genetic Steroid Disorders

Selected Writings of Frank Hamilton Cushing

Cushing

Harvey Cushing

The Spirit Told Me What the Doctors Couldn't

The Florida Journals of Frank Hamilton Cushing

William B. Cushing in the Far East

After a fifteen year battle against an elusive

enemy, Jody Williams was finally able to put a

name to the disease that had been ravaging his

body for so long. The Spirit Told Me What the

Doctors Couldn't is the inspiring story of

Williams' battle against Cushing's disease and his

miraculous journey to recovery. Cushing's is a

deadly disease that afflicts its target with many

of the common side effects associated with

obesity-high blood pressure, diabetes, heart

problems, and many other varying symptoms. These

symptoms can all be treated separately without

ever identifying the disease that hides itself

deep within the endocrine system. Unfortunately,

for many individuals the disease is never

uncovered, leading to fatality as they never

receive the necessary treatment. If you or someone

you know is suffering with any of these symptoms

and seeking answers in the battle, be

encouraged--there is hope!

Cushing's syndrome is a rare disorder that is

associated with many co-morbidities such as

systemic hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis,

impaired immune function, and psychiatric disease,

all of which severely reduce quality of life and

life expectancy. This book reviews the role of

cortisol in the human body, focusing on the

effects of excess cortisol due to Cushing's

syndrome as well as the role of the HPA axis in

metabolism, inflammation, and neuropsychiatric

function. The volume will cover basic mechanistic

data, clinical outcomes data, and novel therapies.

Also discussed are everything from abnormalities

of the HPA axis, to the role of the HPA axis in

the development of neuropsychiatric disorders and

metabolic disorders, to new definitions of

Cushing's remission and recurrence. The

Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis in Health and

Disease will provide a comprehensive and multi-

disciplinary review of the pathophysiology and

outcomes of excess cortisol in the human body and

brain as well as the role of the HPA axis in other

disease states.

Cushing's Syndrome provides the reader with an

update on the clinical presentation, diagnosis,

and treatment of patients with Cushing's syndrome.

Molecular mechanisms of pituitary and adrenal

causes of Cushing's syndrome are reviewed in

detail. Successful diagnostic and treatment

strategies that have been employed by readers in

the field are recommended and discussed. Numerous

advances in the pathophysiology and diagnosis of

Cushing's syndrome speak to the timeliness of this

volume that has been penned by experts in the

field.

This issue of Endocrinology and Metabolism

Clinics, edited by Adriana G. Ioachimescu, will

focus on Cushing's Syndrome. Topics include--but

are not limited to--1. Diagnosis of Cushing's

syndrome in the modern era, Gene mutations in

patients with Cushing's syndrome, Morbidity in

Cushing's syndrome and impact of treatment,

Localization of ACTH-dependent Cushing's syndrome,

Prognostic factors of long-term remission after

surgical treatment of Cushing's disease, Outcomes

of pituitary radiation for Cushing's disease, New

molecular targets in Cushing's disease, Recent

advances in subclinical Cushing's syndrome,

Adrenal surgery for Cushing's syndrome,

Adrenocortical carcinoma with hypercortisolism,

Ectopic Cushing's syndrome, Medical therapy for

Cushing's syndrome in the 21st century, Pregnancy

in patients with Cushing's syndrome, Mortality in

patients with Cushing's syndrome, and Cushing's

syndrome in children and adolescents.

Legacy of Harvey Cushing

Commander Will Cushing: Daredevil Hero of the

Civil War

The Civil War Memoir of LCdr. William B. Cushing,

U.S.N.

An Often Misdiagnosed and Not So Rare Disorder

William Cushing and the Daring Raid to Sink the

Ironclad CSS Albemarle

The Sea Eagle

Ernest Cushing Richardson

Dismissed from the U.S. Naval Academy in early 1861, William

Barker Cushing nonetheless emerged from the Civil War as one of

the Navy's greatest heroes. Cushing transformed his reputation

from a rabble-rouser into a living legend, because he embodied the

special qualities that the Navy demands of the men in whom it

entrusts its most hazardous and secret tasks: a readiness to volunteer

for dangerous assignments, an unflinching devotion to duty, and more

than a fair share of good fortune. As Robert J. Schneller observes,

"He was patriotic, aggressive, tough, and recklessly bold." Before

embarking on his most daring mission--his celebrated destruction of

the Confederate ironclad Albemarle--he bragged that he would "come

out victorious or else toes up." By the end of the war he had

amassed four commendations from the Navy Department and the

thanks of Congress and President Lincoln. "All this for a man,"

Schneller writes, "who was only twenty-two years old when Lee

surrendered at Appomattox." Employing his customary readable and

entertaining style, Schneller focuses on Cushing's naval career

and those aspects of his personality that affected it.

"After sinking the Albemarle in the Civil War, Cushing commanded

USS Maumie in Hong Kong, helping restore America's

naval/commercial power in the Far East. By linking such aims to

British policy, and courting Chinese and Japanese officials, he

succeeded. In his letters to his fiancée, he brilliantly recorded his

travels observations of people and places"--Provided by publisher.

"Superbly entertaining."--S. C. Gwynne, best-selling author of

Empire of the Summer Moon October 1864. The confederate ironclad

CSS Albemarle had sunk two federal warships and damaged seven

others, taking control of the Roanoke River and threatening the Union

blockade. Twenty-one-year-old navy lieutenant William Barker

Cushing hatched a daring plan: to attack the fearsome warship with a

few dozen men in two small wooden boats. What followed, the close-

range torpedoing of the Albemarle and Cushing's harrowing two-day

escape downriver from vengeful Rebel forces, is one of the most

dramatic individual exploits in American military history. Theodore

Roosevelt said that Cushing "comes next to Farragut on the hero roll

of American naval history," but most have never heard of him today.

Tossed out of the Naval Academy for "buffoonery," Cushing proved

himself a prodigy in behind-the-lines warfare. Given command of a

small union ship, he performed daring, near-suicidal raids, "cutting

out" confederate ships and thwarting blockade runners. With higher

commands and larger ships, Cushing's exploits grew bolder,

culminating in the sinking of the Albemarle. A thrilling narrative

biography, steeped in the tactics, weaponry, and battle techniques of

the Union Navy, Commander Will Cushing brings to life a

compelling yet flawed figure. Along with his three brothers, including

one who fell at Gettysburg, Cushing served with bravery and heroism.

But he was irascible and complicated--a loveable rogue, prideful and

impulsive, who nonetheless possessed a genius for combat. In telling

Cushing's story, Malanowski paints a vivid, memorable portrait of

the army officials, engineers, and politicians scrambling to win the

war. But he also goes deeper into the psychology of the daredevil

soldier--and what this heroic and tragic figure, who died before his

time, can tell us about the ways we remember the glories of war.

This issue of Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics, edited by

Adriana G. Ioachimescu, will focus on Cushing's Syndrome. Topics

include--but are not limited to--1. Diagnosis of Cushing's syndrome in

the modern era, Gene mutations in patients with Cushing's syndrome,

Morbidity in Cushing's syndrome and impact of treatment,

Localization of ACTH-dependent Cushing's syndrome, Prognostic

factors of long-term remission after surgical treatment of Cushing's

disease, Outcomes of pituitary radiation for Cushing's disease, New

molecular targets in Cushing's disease, Recent advances in subclinical

Cushing's syndrome, Adrenal surgery for Cushing's syndrome,

Adrenocortical carcinoma with hypercortisolism, Ectopic Cushing's

syndrome, Medical therapy for Cushing's syndrome in the 21st

century, Pregnancy in patients with Cushing's syndrome, Mortality in

patients with Cushing's syndrome, and Cushing's syndrome in

children and adolescents.

Cushing's Syndrome: A Silent Killer

Cushing's Syndrome and Beyond

Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and Treatment

Babe Mortimer Paley, Betsey Roosevelt Whitney, Minnie Astor

Fosburgh : the Life and Times of the Fabulous Cushing Sisters

Caleb Cushing & the Shattering of the Union

Cartoons by Phil Hughte

The Lost Itinerary of Frank Hamilton Cushing

In Cushing's Disease, leading authorities in the field offer a

thorough review of the pathogenesis, diagnostic algorithm and

treatment options for this complex disease. Beginning with a

fascinating history of Cushing's disease that outlines its

historical significance to both endocrinology and neurosurgery,

the book goes on to cover the full range of important issues,

including the molecular pathogenesis of Cushing's, anatomic

pathology, the diagnosis of Cushing's syndrome, the differential

of pseudo-Cushing's syndromes, hypercortisolemia, surgical

removal of the corticotroph adenoma, post-operative

management and assessment of remission, radiotherapeutic

options, and the exciting developments in medical therapy. In

addition, the book also addresses Cushing's disease in the

pediatric population, given that its clinical manifestations and

impact on growth can be severe; silent corticotroph adenomas as

a distinct clinical entity; diagnosis and management of

Cushing's disease during pregnancy, bilateral adrenalectomy,

and, finally, the long-term psychological manifestations of

hypercortisolemia. Comprehensive and an invaluable addition

to the literature, Cushing's Disease is an essential reference for

enhancing diagnosis and treatment of this debilitating disorder.

symptoms, ways of prevention, diagnosis methods, treatment options, general prognosis and tips for dog owners on coping with the disease. You'll also learn the answers to these important questions: - What is Cushing's disease and how does it affect my dog? - What can cause Cushing's and what are the risk factors? - What are the symptoms of the disease? - Are there any ways to prevent the problem and what precautions should I take? - How is Cushing's diagnosed? - How is the condition treated and managed? - What is the prognosis for canine Cushing's disease? - How do I cope having a dog with Cushing's disease? The book is a must-read for anyone living with a dog that has Cushing's disease and will provide you with the valuable insight you need to help your dog live a happier, healthier life with Cushing's.

" Kent Brown's stunning account of the career of Lt. Alonzo Hereford Cushing offers valuable insights into the nature of the Civil War and the men who fought it. Brown's vivid descriptions of the heat and exhaustion of forced marches, of the fury of battle, have seldom been matched in Civil War literature. Frank Hamilton Cushing's stay at Zuñi pueblo from 1879 to 1884 made him the first professional anthropologist actually to live with his subjects. Learning the language and winning acceptance as a member not only of the tribe but of the tribal council and the Bow Priesthood, he was the original participant observer and the only man in history to hold the double title of "1st War Chief of Zuñi, U. S. Ass't Ethnologist." A pioneer in southwestern ethnology, he combined the discipline of science with a remarkable imaginative capacity for identifying with Indian modes of thought and perception?and corresponding gifts of expression.

Running the Guntlet

The CSS Albemarle and William Cushing

Broken Glass

A Simple Guide to Medical Conditions

Cushing's Syndrome, An Issue of Endocrinology and

Metabolism Clinics of North America E-Book

Profiles of Patient Care

Research Librarian, Scholar, Theologian, 1860-1939

William Barker Cushing is considered one of the navy's greatest heroes of the Civil War. After his expulsion from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1861, Cushing managed to get an appointment as a master's mate on one of the warships of a blockading squadron. Cushing's daring and exceptional performance in battle led to a spectacular rise in rank, responsibility, and reputation. His military career culminated in his torpedoing of the Confederate ironclad *Albemarle* on the Roanoke River in 1864, an operation he executed under heavy enemy fire. This new and fully annotated edition of Cushing's memoir, originally written in 1867–1868, conveys the excitement and drama of a truly extraordinary Civil War naval career.

Cushing disease (CD), the clinical manifestation of excess endogenous glucocorticoids derived from the adrenal glands, is caused by increased ACTH secretion from pituitary corticotroph adenomas. Cell signaling, tumor suppressor genes, and cell cycle regulators are implicated in the pathogenesis of ACTH-secreting tumors, as well as some rare familial syndromes. Tumors typically present clinically as microadenomas caused by effects of excess glucocorticoids and rarely as macroadenomas owing to pituitary compressive symptoms. Discovery of novel treatment options is challenging, especially since patient numbers are limited.

Accordingly, animal models recapitulating human CD are ideal to study pituitary corticotroph tumor pathogenesis.

Reveals the lives of three high-society women whose influence determined what was "in" and what was "out" for thirty years

On October 27, 1864, two marvels of the Civil War collided on the Roanoke River near Plymouth, North Carolina. The first was the formidable Confederate ironclad *Albemarle*, a 376-ton behemoth that had for months roamed the nearby rivers and waters of Albemarle Sound, defeating in turn everything the Federal Navy could throw at it. The second was William B. Cushing, a 21-year-old Federal naval lieutenant who had been selected to lead a virtual suicide mission to destroy the ironclad in her berth. This chronicle of the young officer's "David vs. Goliath" victory over the daunting ironclad presents a tale of courage and accomplishment.

Cushing's Disease in Dogs

Cushing of Boston

Cushing's Syndrome

Cushing's disease and aggressive pituitary tumours

The Remarkable Confederate Ironclad and the Union Officer Who Sank It

Chapter 13F. Genetic Factors in Cushing Disease Pathogenesis

My adventures in Zuñi [by F.H. Cushing].

Cushing's syndrome is a relatively rare clinical disorder that is associated with many co-morbidities such as systemic hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, impaired immune function and growth impairment in children, all of which severely reduce quality of life and life expectancy. Cushing's Syndrome: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and Treatment reviews the difficulties in distinguishing Cushing's syndrome from these and other common conditions, such as central obesity, menstrual irregularity and depression. It also provides state-of-the-art information on various strategies to establish the diagnosis of Cushing's syndrome and the differential diagnosis among its diverse etiologies, as well as therapeutic approaches. Additionally, a range of conditions that represent challenges for the diagnosis and treatment--such as renal failure, pediatric age, cyclic hypercortisolism, and pregnancy--are covered in detail. A valuable resource not only for endocrinologists but also internal medicine

physicians, gynecologists, pediatricians, , pituitary surgeons and urologists, Cushing's Syndrome: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and Treatment provides insights by experts that will help all physicians dealing with Cushing's syndrome to expand their knowledge about the condition and provide targeted, comprehensive care.

Derived from Harvey Cushing's remarkable personal collection in the Brain Tumor Registry, *The Legacy of Harvey Cushing: Profiles of Patient Care* presents a stunning historical account of Cushing's surgical cases and research from 1905 to 1930. This beautifully illustrated book features 800 of Cushing's surgical drawings and photographs of patients and tumor specimens. Preserved untouched for sixty years in the Yale University Library, the images provide the earliest catalog of neurological and neuropathological disease and reveal the techniques employed by the founder of modern neurosurgery. The editors have carefully integrated these high-quality photographs and illustrations into a compelling narrative constructed from patients' hospital records and Cushing's meticulous notes at preoperative and postoperative stages of management. Discharge notes, letters from the family of patients, photographs of patients years after surgery, and death reports further humanize each clinical case and speak to Cushing's lasting dedication to his patients. The book provides a glimpse of the extraordinary contribution that both Cushing and his patients made to the progress of neurological surgery in the twentieth century. This unique book will be prized by today's generation of neurological surgeons and neuropathologists. A co-publication of Thieme and the American Association of Neurological Surgeons

Cushing's Syndrome What is Cushing's syndrome? Cushing's syndrome is a disease which is caused by the exposure of the body to excessive quantities of glucocorticoids steroids. People of all ages are affected but more are seen in females between 30 to 50 years of age. What are the causes of Cushing Syndrome? The causes are believed to be: 1. Cushing Disease -excessive production of adrenocorticotrophin hormone (ACTH) by the pituitary gland causes bilateral adrenal (gland above kidney) hyperplasia (overgrowth of gland tissue). The enlarged adrenal gland will produce excessive corticosteroids. A pituitary basophile or chromophobe adenoma may be present. 2. Adrenal tumors which may be benign or malignant can produce excessive corticosteroids. 3. Ectopic ACTH syndrome Production of ACTH by a tumor such as cancer of the lung leads to adrenal hyperplasia. 4. Iatrogenic -patients receiving excessive doses of corticosteroids may present as Cushing syndrome

What are the symptoms of Cushing Syndrome? Symptoms of Cushing Syndrome: 1. Obesity predominantly truncal often with pad of fat between shoulders (buffalo hump) 2. Round flat plethoric (red) face (moon face) 3. Skin is thin and bruises easily 4. Purple striae on abdomen, thighs, and shoulders. 5. Proximal myopathy leads to difficulty in getting out of chairs and walking upstairs 6. Excessive adrenal androgen secretions lead to hirsutism, amenorrhea and acne 7. Osteoporosis can lead to back pain 8. Hypertension and glycosuria (glucose in urine) are common 9. Depression and other psychiatric disturbance common 10. In children there may be stunting of growth 11. Women with Cushing syndrome often have: a. Excess hair growth on the face, neck, chest, abdomen, and thighs b. Menstrual cycles that are irregular or stop 12. Men may have: a. Impotence b. Reduced or no desire for sex

How is the Diagnosis of Cushing Syndrome made? Diagnosis of Cushing Syndrome: 1. The typical moon face and buffalo hump can suggest the diagnosis of Cushing Syndrome 2. 24 hour urine cortisol tests 3. Overnight dexamethasone suppression test 4. Plasma ACTH level 5. Chest X-ray to exclude lung cancer 6. X-ray of pituitary fossa to exclude pituitary tumors 7. Ultrasound of adrenal glands for enlargement

What are the complications of Cushing Syndrome? Complications of Cushing Syndrome: 1. Hypertension 2. Fractures from osteoporosis 3. Stunted growth in children

What is the treatment of Cushing's syndrome? Treatment of Cushing's syndrome: Cushing's syndrome is treated by surgery, radiation treatments or drugs. Often if there is a tumor on just one adrenal gland, the other gland often becomes smaller and stops normal hormone production. Hormone supplements are always given before any surgical treatment and should be taken for months after surgery until the second adrenal gland recovers its normal function. 1. Anti-adrenal drug such as aminoglutethimide This drug blocks the production of steroids formed from cholesterol. It is clinically used in the treatment of Cushing's syndrome and metastatic breast cancer. 2. Bilateral adrenalectomy 3. Surgery to remove pituitary tumor 4. Surgery to remove primary neoplasm in lungs or pancreas 5. In cases of adrenal gland cancer, chemotherapy and radiation can also be used to treat the cancer. Surgery is a last resort. 6. In iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome, reduction of ingestion of corticosteroids to the lowest dosage possible has to be done to control the illness.

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