## Further Readings for Ch. 34

Borst, C. October 2000. Operating on a beating heart. Scientific American 283(4):58. Article discusses new techniques in performing coronary bypass operations.
Cooper, R. S., et al. February 1999. The puzzle of hypertension in African-Americans. Scientific American 280(2):56. The discrepancy between high blood pressure in African Americans and low blood pressure in Africans demonstrates how genes and the environment interact.
Ditlea, S. J uly 2002. The trials of an artificial heart. Scientific American 287(1):61. A year after doctors began implanting a new type of artificial heart into dying patients, the prospects of the device are uncertain.
J ain, R. and Carmeleit, P. December 2001. Vessels of death or life. Scientific American 286(5):38. Angiogenesis might one day be manipulated to treat various human disorders-first generation drugs are in the final phase of human testing.
J ordan, V. C. October 1998. Designer estrogens. Scientific American 279(4):60. Selective estrogen receptor modulators may protect against breast and endometrial cancers, osteoporosis, and heart disease.
Mader, S. S. 2001. Human biology. 7th ed. Dubuque, Iowa: WCB/McGraw-Hill, Inc. A student-friendly text that covers the principles of biology with emphasis on human anatomy and physiology.
Mader, S. S. 2000. Understanding anatomy and physiology. 4th ed. Dubuque, lowa: Wm. C. Brown Publishers. A text that emphasizes the basics for beginning allied health students.
Mehler, R. and Sompayrac, L. 2001. How the circulatory system works. Blackwell Science, Inc. Easily understood lectures emphasize concepts of the circulatory system.
Nucci, M. L., and Abuchowski, A. February 1998. The search for blood substitutes. Scientific American 278(2):72. Artificial blood substitutes based on hemoglobin are being developed from synthetic chemicals.
White, R. September 1998. Weightlessnes and the human body. Scientific American 279(3):58. Space medicine is providing new ideas about treatment of osteoporosis and anemia.

