Further Readings for Ch. 43

- Crooks, R., and Baur, K. 2001. *Our sexuality.* 8th ed. Redwood City, Calif.: Thompson International Publishing. Introduction to the biological, psychosocial, behavioral, and cultural aspects of sexuality.
- Jegalian, K. and Lahn B. T. February 2001. Why the Y is so wierd. Scientific American 284(2):56. Article examines the differences in the Y chromosome; the evolutionary history of the Y chromosome may provide answers in treating male infertility.
- Jordan, 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.
- MacDonald, P. C., and Casey, M. L. March/April 1996. Preterm birth. *Scientific American Science & Medicine* 3(2):42. Article discusses the role of oxytocin, prostaglandins, and infections in the initiation of human labor.
- Mader, S. S. 1990. *Human reproductive biology.* 2d ed. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Publishers. An introductory text covering human reproduction in a clear, easily understood manner.
- 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, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Publishers. A text that emphasizes the basics for beginning allied health students.
- Moore, K., and Persaud, T. 200. *Before we are born: Essentials of embryology and birth defects*. 6th ed. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders and Co. For medical and associated health students, this text presents the essentials of normal and abnormal human embryological development.
- Nemecek, S. December 2000. The second abortion pill. *Scientific American* 283(6):16. Article examines the anticipated usage of Mifepristone (RU486) as a means of abortion.
- Smith, R. March 1999. The timing of birth. Scientific American 280(3):68. A hormone in the human placenta that influences the timing of delivery could yield ways to predict and prevent premature labor.