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Scanning Electron Microscopy in BIOLOGY - R.G. Kessel - 2012-12-06

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The physiology of the semicircular canals was my main research interest before I began to study their morphology. In 1966, by utilizing the isolated semicircular canal system, I was able to show that cell activity in the horizontal semicircular canal has the opposite polarity to that in the vertical canal, which was the first physiological proof of Erwin's law. Several transmission electron microscopy (TEM) studies had already reported on the morphology of the semicircular canal cristae; however, my morphological work was motivated by a strong desire to see whether the morphological polarity accords to the physiologic polarity. In 1968 I happened to read your paper "The Development of the Vestibular System" by one of my favorite histologists, Richard G. Kessel. His findings confirmed the vestibular morphology, when examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), fascinated me a great deal because of the three-dimensional quality of the micro-graphs. This stimulated me to become involved in vestibular morphology. In the beginning, however, I faced many problems with specimen preparation for SEM. I had to develop new procedures and the first few years were spent simply solving technical problems, especially those of artifacts. Many of the figures in this book have been photographed with a JEOL JSM-U3 scanning electron microscope over a decade. The sharpness of these pictures still, I think, bears comparison to the deck nine of those taken by the more sophisticated SEM scopes currently available.

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Atlas of Scanning Electron Microscopy in Medicine - Tsuoe Fujita - 1971

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The Anatomy of the Human Body - Ganka Zlateva - 2008-05-05

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Ultrastructure Atlas of Human Tissues - Fred Houser - 2014-06-03

Ultrastructure Atlas of Human Tissues presents a variety of scanning and transmission electron microscopy images of the major systems of the human body. Each chapter focuses on a specific system and its tissues, with many images selected to illustrate the spectrum of normal structure. The book is illustrated with high-quality, contrast-enhanced images from a state-of-the-art, modern electron microscope. The large format allows the reader to easily appreciate the unique features of the images and to see the fine detail of the ultrastructure. The images are presented with labels, which are easily removable so the reader can appreciate the images in their entirety. The display of ultrastructural features is enhanced by the use of color throughout the book. The book is intended for those interested in the study and teaching of normal human anatomy, as well as for medical professionals who use histological and ultrastructural images in their work, including pathologists, medical physicists, and clinical and cellular biologists.

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1. The Human Female Reproductive Tract - H. Ludwig - 2012-12-06

It is an interesting and continuous transformation which structures undergo. Modern science and technology have now made it possible to display these structures before our eyes, right up to the frontiers of molecular dimensions. When several years ago Dr. Hans Ludwig, while working at the First Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the University at Munich, demonstrated to us some micrographs showing the human ovum's surface pattern, I was immediately impressed. In fact, this is the environment that encompasses the very onset of an individual human life. In fact, scanning electron microscopy, superimposed upon classical micro morphology, has enabled us to get insight into the landscape of living structures, their intricate organization and their delicate beauty as well. At the same time this technique opens up exciting new perspectives in our research in embryonic development and in the study of the female reproductive tract. In this volume the authors give - for the first time systematically - a description of the surface patterns of the inside of the human vagina, ecto and endocervix, and the human uterus and ovary; they depict evolutionary alterations of the ovarian surface and changes under various endo-environmental conditions, as well as in relation to the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, fetal growth, and the menstrual cessation of ovarian functional activity. Of the placental intervillous, the in addition they describe surface structures based plate and the amnion.

2. The Ultrastructure of the Dying Cells in the Human Brain - V. Puis - 2011

The ultrastructure of dying cells is my main research interest before I began to study their morphology. In 1968, by utilizing the isolated semicircular canal, I was able to show that cell activity in the human semicircular canal has the opposite polarity to that in the vertical canal, which was the first physiological proof of de Bari's law. Several. Transplanting electron microscope (TEM) studies had already reported on the morphology of the semicircular canal; however, my experimental work was motivated by a strong desire to see whether the morphological polarity could be seen in this organ. In 1968 I happened to see the paper written by Dr. David Lim, one of my close friends. His findings concerning the vestibular morphology, when examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), fascinated me a great deal because of the three-dimensional quality of the micrographs. This stimulated me to become involved in vestibular morphology. In the beginning, however, I faced many problems with specimen preparation for SEM, and the first few years were spent simply solving technical problems, especially those of artifacts. Many of the figures in this book have been photographed with a JEOL JSM-U3 scanning electron microscope over a decade.

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4. Atlas of SEM Microscopy in Microbiology - Zensaku Yoshii - 1976

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6. Microanatomy of Cell and Tissue Surface - P. Motta - 1977

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allowing you to view the image at a variety of pre-set magnifications. Utilizes "virtual microscope" function on the website, allowing you to see images first in low-powered and then in high powered magnification. Incorporates new information on histology of bone marrow, male reproductive system, respiratory system, pancreas, blood, cartilage, muscle types, staining methods, and more. Uses Color coding at the side of each page to make it easier to access information quickly and efficiently. Includes access to www.studentconsult.com, an interactive community center with a wealth of additional resources!