

The Myocardium / Academic Press, 1997 / Glenn A. Langer / 1997 / 405 pages /

9780080542560

Myocardium exposed to decreased levels of angiotensin II, either through the use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers, has also demonstrated measurably improved function (81â€83). From: Muscle, 2012. Related terms The Myocardium, Second Edition is a comprehensive presentation of cardiac function, including ultrastructure, cellular development and morphogenesis, ion channels, ion transporters, excitation-contraction coupling and calcium compartmentation, mechanics and force production, and energy metabolism.Â Description. The Myocardium, Second Edition is a comprehensive presentation of cardiac function, including ultrastructure, cellular development and morphogenesis, ion channels, ion transporters, excitation-contraction coupling and calcium compartmentation, mechanics and force production, and energy metabolism. This book provides the reader with information on the current state of the art in myo-cardial imaging in Nuclear Medicine. It opens by introducing all the myocardial imaging methods, including those beyond Nuclear Medicine. The common clinical indications for myocardial perfusion scintigraphy are then discussed, followed by guidance on patient preparation and the different types of stress protocol and presentation of the main advantages and disadvantages of the multidisciplinary approach and advanced practice. The Myocardium, Second Edition is a comprehensive presentation of cardiac function, including ultrastructure, cellular development and morphogenesis, ion channels, ion transporters, excitation-contraction coupling and calcium compartmentation, mechanics and force production, and energy metabolism. The Second Edition presents the new molecular, subcellular, and cellular developments which have occurred in this rapidly expanding field during the past 22 years. Key Features. Myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the clinical forms of coronary heart disease occurring with the development of ischemic necrosis of the myocardial site, due.Â Classification of myocardial infarction. According to the anatomy of the lesion: transmural; intramural