

#### 图书基本信息

书名：<<血液病学:基本原理与实践:第3版:英文影印版>>

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## 内容概要

《血液病学：基本原理与实践（英文影印版）（套装上下册）》是世界上最好的三本血液学专著之一，为血液科、肿瘤科专业人员的必读书，目前已修订至第3版。全书由十一大部分160章组成，并配有精美的彩色插图，及详细的附录和索引。第3版在第2版的基础上按照近年来血液学的进展进行了系统的修订，有极高的参考价值。

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## 书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： The immune system must detect and respond to a broad range of antigenic challenges from foreign substances. Although the immune system has evolved to protect the host against pathogenic microorganisms, similar types of immune responses are elicited by noninfectious foreign antigens as well. Furthermore, many of the nonspecific mechanisms that are engaged as the result of antigenic stimulation are used in the inflammatory response and in the repair of tissue damaged as the result of noninfectious injury such as wounding, burns, and trauma. To succeed in its protective function, the immune response must react to particular antigens quickly and efficiently, especially those pathogens that it encounters repeatedly. The two host defense systems that provide immunity against infectious agents are the innate, or natural immune system, and the acquired (adaptive) or specific immune system (Table 7-1). The innate immune system is the first to respond and, as a result, limits or cures infection before an adaptive immune response is generated. The innate immune response involves mainly non-lymphocytic cells, including macrophages and polymorphonuclear leukocytes, as well as complement and acute phase proteins. The cells that mount the innate immune response are also important effectors in acquired or adaptive immunity. Innate immunity is present in all individuals all the time and does not change with repeated exposure to antigen. If the innate immune response cures rather than limits an infection, it can prevent development of adaptive immunity, in which case no long-lasting immunity is established.

编辑推荐

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