
Further Readings for Ch. 39

- Beardsley, T. August 1997. The machinery of thought. *Scientific American* 277(2):78. Researchers have identified the area of the brain responsible for memory.
- Ezzell, C. March 2000. Brain terrain. *Scientific American* 282(3):22. Article discusses the difficulties and controversies involved in mapping the functions of various areas of the human brain.
- Garavito, R. May 1999. Aspirin. *Scientific American* 280(5):108. Article discusses how aspirin works.
- Gazzaniga, M. S. July 1998. The split brain revisited. *Scientific American* 279(1):50. Recent research on split brains has led to new insights into brain organization and consciousness.
- Gibbs, W. W. February 2001. Biological alchemy. *Scientific American* 284(2):16. The discovery that skin and bone marrow cells can transform into neurons raises hopes as well as many questions.
- Hickok, G., et al. June 2001. Sign language in the brain. *Scientific American* 284(6):58. New studies suggest how the human brain processes language.
- Kempermann, G., and Gage, F. May 1999. New nerve cells for the adult brain. *Scientific American* 280(5):48. The knowledge that the human brain can produce new nerve cells in adulthood could lead to better treatments for neurological diseases.
- 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.
- McDonald, J. W., et al. September 1999. Repairing the damaged spinal cord. *Scientific American* 281(3):64. New treatments being studied may minimize or reverse damage to the spinal cord, and give hope for some spinal cord restoration.
- Nolte, J. 2002. *The human brain*. 5th ed. St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book, Inc. Beginners are guided through the basic aspects of brain structure and function.
- Plomerin, R., and DeFries, J. C. May 1998. The genetics of cognitive abilities and disabilities. *Scientific American* 278(5):62. The search is underway for the genes involved in cognitive abilities and disabilities, including dyslexia.
- Wallace, D. August 1997. Mitochondrial DNA in aging and disease. *Scientific American* 277(2):40. Some human genes are found in mitochondria, and these have been linked to dozens of diseases. They could prove important in age-related disorders, such as Alzheimer's.