
Further Readings for Ch. 44

- Barkley, R. A. September 1998. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Scientific American* 279(3):66. ADHD may result from neurological abnormalities with a genetic basis.
- Belmonte, J. C. I. June 1999. How the body tells left from right. *Scientific American* 280(6):46. The precise orientation of all vertebrates internal organs is partly controlled by proteins that are produced on only one side of an embryo.
- Ingber, D. E. January 1998. The architecture of life. *Scientific American* 278(1):48. Simple mechanical rules may govern cell movements, tissue organization, and organ development.
- 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.
- O'Rahilly, R. and Muller, F. 2001. *Human embryology and teratology*. 3d ed. New York: Wiley-Liss Publishing. This is an exceptional reference on normal and abnormal human prenatal development.
- Riddle, R. D. and Tabin, C. J. February 1999. How limbs develop. *Scientific American* 280(2):74. Article discusses a certain protein that is one of the long-sought factors controlling the pattern of limb development.
- Smith, B. March 1999. Visualizing human embryos. *Scientific American* 280(3):77. Magnetic resonance microscopy is revealing the secrets of early human development.