

Quick start guide – Thieme E-Book Library

Your resource of choice for learning, review and research in medicine and life sciences

The collage features several overlapping pages from the Thieme E-Book Library:

- Abdominal Pain (Page 7):** Includes a section on "Pain from Vascular Causes" and "Mesenteric Infarction and Abdominal Angina".
- Hemopoietic Neoplasia (Page 304):** Shows microscopic images of cells.
- Liver (Page 307):** Contains a diagram of a hepatocyte with labels for structures like the glycophore, nucleus, Golgi complex, rough ER, smooth ER, lysosome, and biliary capillary.
- Muscle (Page 337):** Features a detailed metabolic pathway for "Red (fast) fibers, aerobic", showing the conversion of fatty acids to Acetyl CoA, which enters the respiratory chain to produce ATP from ADP and Pi, while consuming O₂ and releasing CO₂. It also shows the breakdown of ATP to AMP and the conversion of NH₃ to IMP.
- Other pages:** Show anatomical diagrams of the nervous system, clinical syndromes, and various text-based content.

In the foreground, a laptop displays the Thieme E-Book Library search interface, showing a list of search results with titles, authors, and publication dates.

Thieme E-Book Library – Getting started

The screenshot shows the Thieme E-Book Library homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About Thieme E-Books, FAQs, Contact us, Licensing, and Getting Started. Below this is a search bar with a search term input field, a search button, and options for Phrase Match, Advanced, and Content. The main content area is titled 'e-booklibrary | Sort: By Title [A - Z]' and displays a list of books. Each book entry includes a cover image, title, description, ISBN, and author information. Callouts from external text boxes point to various features: 'Read Offline' (download iPublishCentral reader), 'User Login' (username and password fields), 'Specialties' (a list of medical specialties), 'MARC Records' (a link to MARC records), 'Search' (the search bar), 'Sort by' (the sorting dropdown), 'Phrase Match' (the search options), 'Advanced' (the search options), 'Content' (the search options), 'Read E-Book' (the online reading options), and 'Download E-Book' (the download button).

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Search within the entire E-Book Library content or within the catalog

Use the advanced search feature to narrow down your search within the entire catalog or the content

Phrase matched search results

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Thieme E-Book Library – Inside the book

The image shows a screenshot of the Thieme E-Book Library interface, displaying a page from the 'Color Atlas of Neurology' with various interactive features highlighted by blue callout boxes. The interface includes a search bar, a table of contents, a list of bookmarks, and a main content area with text and diagrams. The callout boxes are as follows:

- Search within the book**: Points to the search bar at the top left.
- Add bookmarks**: Points to the 'Bookmarks' icon in the left sidebar.
- Highlight text**: Points to the 'My Highlights' icon in the left sidebar.
- View notes**: Points to the 'Notes' icon in the left sidebar.
- Select topic**: Points to the 'Table of Contents' icon in the left sidebar.
- Add notes**: Points to the 'Add Note' dialog box in the center.
- Copy text**: Points to the 'Copy' icon in the left sidebar.
- Download related media**: Points to the 'Media Library' icon in the left sidebar.
- Zoom in and out**: Points to the zoom controls at the top center.
- Full screen**: Points to the 'Full Screen' icon at the top right.
- Rotate pages**: Points to the 'Rotate' icon at the top right.
- Access bookmarks and notes**: Points to the 'Bookmarks' and 'Notes' icons in the top right.
- Print pages**: Points to the 'Print' icon in the top right.
- Bookmarked page**: Points to the 'Bookmarked' icon in the top right.
- Navigate directly to a page**: Points to the page navigation controls at the bottom.
- Navigate between pages**: Points to the page navigation controls at the bottom.

The main content area displays the following text:

Pyramidal tract
Each fiber of the pyramidal tract originates in the first or upper motor neuron, whose cell body is located in the primary motor area (area 4), supplementary motor areas (areas 1-3), the supplementary motor area, or the premotor area (area 6). The fibers descend through the posterior portion of the internal capsule through the cerebral peduncle, pons, and medulla, forming a sharp bend (pyramis) on the anterior surface of the medulla. Most of them cross the midline in the decussation of the pyramids and then descend through the spinal cord in the lateral corticospinal tract. Among the minority of fibers that do not cross in the pyramidal decussation, most continue in the lateral anterior corticospinal tract, crossing the midline in the anterior spinal commissure only once they reach the level of their target motor neurons. The pyramidal tract mainly innervates...

muscle of the trunk and proximal portion of the limbs that maintain the erect body posture.
Because of its bilateral innervation, paraspinal innervation of these pathways receives more readily than distal plexus to a pyramidal lesion. Lesions of the pyramidal tract usually involve the adjacent corticospinal tracts as well and cause spastic paralysis; the rare isolated pyramidal lesions cause focal paralysis (p. 46).

Corticospinal fibers. Corticospinal fibers originate in the frontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital cortex and descend in the internal capsule near the pyramidal tract. The posterior horn projects to the cerebellum (p. 46).

Other functionally important tracts. The corticospinal tract originates in the motor cortex, decussates immediately, forms synapses with interneurons in the brain stem, and descends in the spinal cord to terminate in the anterior horn. Subcortical efference tracts and to...

Nonpyramidal Motor Tracts
Other motor tracts lead from the cerebral cortex via the pons to the cerebellum, and from the cerebral cortex to the striatum (caudate nucleus and putamen), thalamus, substantia nigra, midbrain, and brain stem reticular formation. These fiber pathways are adjacent to the pyramidal tract. These tracts from the premotor and supplementary motor areas (p. 45) project bilaterally and consistently to terminate in...

Nonpyramidal Motor Tracts
on the number of motor units activated and on the frequency of action potentials. Innervation ratios vary from 2 for the extensor muscles and 100 for the small muscles of the hand to 2000 for the quadriceps. The smaller the innervation ratio, the finer the gradation of force. The muscle fibers of a motor unit do not lie side by side but are distributed over a region of 5-11 mm.

The diagram on the right shows the 'Somatopietic organization of motor cortex' with labels for various brain regions and tracts, including the pyramidal tract, corticospinal tract, and various nuclei.

System Requirements

- Supports all leading browsers (Internet Explorer 7 or higher, Safari for Mac, Firefox and Chrome)
- JavaScript should be enabled (by default in most browsers)
- Adobe Flash Player from version 9.0.124 and up is supported
- The offline content reader iOffline requires a local installation of the reader application and Adobe AIR
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