

Rodent Transplant Medicine: A Comprehensive Guide by Carol Siri Johnson

Rodent transplant medicine is a rapidly growing field that has made significant contributions to our understanding of organ transplantation. Rodent models have been used to study a wide range of transplantation-related topics, including the development of new surgical techniques, the evaluation of immunosuppressive drugs, and the investigation of the mechanisms of rejection.

Carol Siri Johnson is a leading expert in the field of rodent transplant medicine. Her book, *Rodent Transplant Medicine: A Comprehensive Guide*, is a seminal work that provides a comprehensive overview of the history, techniques, and applications of rodent models in transplantation research.

The first rodent transplant was performed in 1902 by Alexis Carrel and Charles Guthrie. They transplanted a kidney from one dog to another, and the recipient dog survived for two weeks. The first successful rodent transplant was performed in 1954 by Peter Medawar and Rupert Billingham. They transplanted a skin graft from one mouse to another, and the graft was accepted by the recipient mouse.



Rodent Transplant Medicine by Carol Siri Johnson

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 180 pages



Since the early days of rodent transplant medicine, rodent models have been used to study a wide range of transplantation-related topics. Rodent models have been used to develop new surgical techniques, evaluate immunosuppressive drugs, and investigate the mechanisms of rejection.

Rodent transplant medicine is a complex field that requires a variety of specialized techniques. These techniques include:

- **Surgical techniques:** Rodent transplant surgery is a delicate procedure that requires specialized training and equipment. The most common type of rodent transplant surgery is orthotopic transplantation, in which the donor organ is placed in the same anatomical location as the recipient organ.
- **Immunosuppressive drugs:** Immunosuppressive drugs are used to prevent the recipient's immune system from rejecting the donor organ. The most common type of immunosuppressive drug is cyclosporine.
- **Monitoring techniques:** Rodent transplant recipients must be closely monitored to ensure that the donor organ is functioning properly and that the recipient is not experiencing any adverse effects from the immunosuppressive drugs.

Rodent transplant medicine has a wide range of applications in transplantation research. Rodent models have been used to:

- **Develop new surgical techniques:** Rodent models have been used to develop new surgical techniques for organ transplantation. These

techniques have been used to improve the success rate of organ transplantation in humans.

- **Evaluate immunosuppressive drugs:** Rodent models have been used to evaluate the efficacy of immunosuppressive drugs. These drugs have been used to prevent rejection in organ transplant recipients.
- **Investigate the mechanisms of rejection:** Rodent models have been used to investigate the mechanisms of rejection. This research has led to the development of new strategies to prevent rejection.

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Carol Siri Johnson's book, *Rodent Transplant Medicine: A Comprehensive Guide*, is a seminal work that provides a comprehensive overview of the history, techniques, and applications of rodent models in transplantation research. This book is an essential resource for anyone who is interested in the field of organ transplantation.

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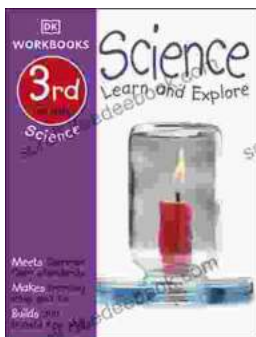
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