

Annals of Internal Medicine

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<p>Alendronate and Estrogen–Progestin in the Long-Term Prevention of Bone Loss: Four-Year Results from the Early Postmenopausal Intervention Cohort Study. A Randomized, Controlled Trial 935</p> <p><i>P. Ravn, M. Bidstrup, R.D. Wasnich, J.W. Davis, M.R. McClung, A. Balske, C. Coupland, O. Sahota, A. Kaur, M. Daley, and G. Cizza, for the Early Postmenopausal Intervention Cohort Study Group</i></p> <p>Four years of alendronate or estrogen–progestin therapy prevented postmenopausal bone loss. A residual effect was seen 2 years after alendronate therapy was stopped; however, continuous alendronate treatment was more effective in preventing postmenopausal bone loss than 2 years of alendronate therapy followed by 2 years of placebo.</p>	<p>The Year in Review: The Thyroid 959</p> <p><i>K.A. Woerber</i></p> <p>This Update reviews recent studies on screening for thyroid disease, thyroid eye disease and treatment with iodine-131, antithyroid drug treatment, therapy for hypothyroidism, and management of thyroid nodules.</p>

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