

CONTENTS *Annals of Internal Medicine*

19 December 2000 133 12 933-1024

ARTICLES

A Prospective, Observational Study of Postmenopausal Hormone Therapy and Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease 933

F. Grodstein, J.E. Manson, G.A. Colditz, W.C. Willett, F.E. Speizer, and M.J. Stampfer

Postmenopausal hormone use appears to decrease risk for major coronary events in women without previous heart disease. Furthermore, 0.3 mg of oral conjugated estrogen daily is associated with a reduction similar to that seen with the standard dose of 0.625 mg. However, estrogen at daily doses of 0.625 mg or greater and in combination with progestin may increase risk for stroke.

The Positive Predictive Value of Cervical Smears in Previously Screened Postmenopausal Women: The Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study (HERS) 942

G.F. Sawaya, D. Grady, K. Kerlikowske, J. La Valleur, V.M. Barnabei, K. Bass, T.E. Snyder, J.H. Pickar, S.K. Agarwal, and J. Mandelblatt, for the Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Research Group

Because of a poor positive predictive value, cervical smears should not be performed within 2 years of normal cytologic results in postmenopausal women. Therapy with oral estrogen plus progestin does not significantly affect the incidence of cytologic abnormalities.

Association of Hypogonadism and Estradiol Levels with Bone Mineral Density in Elderly Men from the Framingham Study 951

S. Amin, Y. Zhang, C.T. Sawin, S.R. Evans, M.T. Hannan, D.P. Kiel, P.W.F. Wilson, and D.T. Felson

In elderly men, hypogonadism related to aging has little influence on bone mineral density, but serum estradiol levels have a strong and positive association with this measure.

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

Severe Liver Injury after Treatment with the Leukotriene Receptor Antagonist Zafirlukast 964

J.F. Reinus, S. Persky, J.S. Burkiewicz, D. Quan, N.M. Bass, and T.J. Davern

Patients receiving zafirlukast may develop severe liver injury and should be observed for signs and symptoms of hepatitis.

Cardiovascular Effects of 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine. A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial 969

S.J. Lester, M. Baggott, S. Welm, N.B. Schiller, R.T. Jones, E. Foster, and J. Mendelson

Modest oral doses of MDMA (the psychoactive stimulant commonly known as ecstasy) increase heart rate, blood pressure, and myocardial oxygen consumption in a magnitude similar to that seen with dobutamine, 20 to 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ per minute. Unlike dobutamine, MDMA has no measurable inotropic effects.

UPDATES

Update in Critical Care Medicine 974

R. Fromm Jr. and K. Guntupalli

The studies summarized in this Update illustrate how relatively simple ideas and solutions in the intensive care unit can reduce mortality and complication rates and save costs.

Uncomplicated Acute Bronchitis 981

R. Gonzales and M.A. Sande

The authors describe recent developments in the pathophysiology, evaluation, and treatment of uncomplicated acute bronchitis and discuss the impact of efforts to reduce prescription of antibiotics for this illness.

PERSPECTIVE

Influenza: Prospects for Control 992

R.B. Couch

Reducing influenza to a minor medical problem will require approval of the live attenuated vaccine, development of better inactivated vaccines, availability of better rapid diagnostic methods, additions to the current antiviral options, and optimal application of all available methods.

EDITORIALS

Hormones To Prevent Coronary Disease in Women: When Are Observational Studies Adequate Evidence? 999

D. Grady and S.B. Hulley

Despite strong observational evidence from the Nurses' Health Study (including that reported by Grodstein and colleagues in this issue) and others, the disappointing results of three recent trials indicate that clinicians should not use hormone therapy for prevention of coronary disease until this practice is supported by evidence from randomized trials.

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<p>Androgens, Estrogens, and Bone in Men 1002 R.S. Swerdloff and C. Wang In this issue, Amin and colleagues report a lack of relationship between serum levels of total testosterone and bone mineral density in older men. However, they found a strong positive correlation between serum estradiol level and bone mineral density. These data are of considerable interest and require careful interpretation because they may have implications for management of older men using androgen replacement treatment.</p> <p>ON BEING A DOCTOR</p> <p>The Department of Card Tricks and Close Magic 1005 I. Kronzon The techniques of close-magic tricks and a procedure in the catheterization lab have some things in common.</p> <p>PERSONAE</p> <p>Photograph by Boris Gueft 1007</p> <p>LETTERS</p> <p>Management of Suspected Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia 1008 J.R. Johnson; S. Ewig, M. Niederman, and A. Torres; J.-Y. Fagon and J. Chastre</p>	<p>Liver Disease and Home Parenteral Nutrition 1009 K.C. McCowen, P.A. Burke, and B.R. Bistran</p> <p>Noncardiogenic Pulmonary Edema in Marathon Runners 1010 A.J. Siegel; E.F.M. Wijdicks; J.C. Ayus and A.I. Arieff</p> <p>MEDICAL WRITINGS</p> <p>Book Notes 1012</p> <p>THANKS TO REVIEWERS—2000</p> <p>Reviewer List 1013</p> <p>CURRENT CLINICAL ISSUES</p> <p>Developments in Cervical and Ovarian Cancer Screening: Implications for Current Practice 1021 G. Rollins</p> <p>Cover photograph by Boris Gueft</p> <p>Subscription Information 1-3</p>
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