

THIS WEEK in the JOURNAL

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Hyperglycemia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes

In this large, multinational study, glucose levels that were increased during pregnancy but were below levels diagnostic of diabetes were significantly associated with increased risks of birth weight above the 90th percentile and C-peptide levels above the 90th percentile, as well as with other adverse pregnancy outcomes. These results indicate the need to reconsider current thresholds for diagnosing and treating hyperglycemia during pregnancy.

SEE P. 1991; EDITORIAL, P. 2061; CME, P. 2086

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Metformin versus Insulin for the Treatment of Gestational Diabetes

This open-label trial compared insulin with metformin (with supplemental insulin if required) for the treatment of gestational diabetes mellitus. The rates of neonatal complications were similar in the two groups, and more women in the metformin group than in the insulin group reported that they would choose their assigned treatment again. These results provide support for the use of metformin as initial treatment for gestational diabetes in women who require pharmacologic therapy.

SEE P. 2003; EDITORIAL, P. 2061; CME, P. 2085

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Early Repolarization

An electrocardiographic pattern of early repolarization (elevation of the QRS–ST junction) is generally believed to be benign. In this study, however, researchers found that among case subjects with idiopathic ventricular fibrillation, the prevalence of early repolarization was significantly increased, as compared with that among control subjects. These findings will lead to a reconsideration of the clinical significance of early repolarization.

SEE P. 2016; EDITORIAL, P. 2063

BRIEF REPORT

Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation for Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia

A surgical procedure for cardiac sympathetic denervation successfully controlled recurrent polymorphic ventricular tachycardia in three patients with a heri-

table form of catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia.

SEE P. 2024

BRIEF REPORT

An Immunodeficiency Disease with RAG Mutations and Granulomas

This report describes three unrelated girls with an immunodeficiency disease associated with disseminated granulomas and compound heterozygous mutations in the *RAG1* or *RAG2* recombination activating genes. Unlike severe combined immunodeficiency disease with null mutations in *RAG1* or *RAG2*, this immunodeficiency disorder did not present with severe infection in early childhood, probably because the *RAG* mutations allowed a low level of recombinase activity.

SEE P. 2030

MOLECULAR ORIGINS OF CANCER

Tumor Angiogenesis

The dependency of the growth of tumors on blood vessels, once considered a doubtful proposition, has become a major avenue of research and drug development. This review discusses the results of recent investigations into tumor angiogenesis and surveys the mechanisms of action of antibodies and drugs that inhibit angiogenesis.

SEE P. 2039

CASE RECORDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

A 78-Year-Old Man with Anergia and Anhedonia Associated with Cardiovascular Surgery

A 78-year-old man was admitted to the inpatient psychiatry service because of anergia and anhedonia of 33 months' duration. His symptoms began shortly after he was told he needed repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm, persisted despite multiple trials of antidepressant medications, and worsened after repair of the aneurysm. An episode of major depression had occurred at the age of 58 years after coronary-artery bypass surgery and had responded to electroconvulsive therapy. A management decision was made.

SEE P. 2051; CME, P. 2087

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS OF BASIC RESEARCH

Targeting Tumor Angiogenesis

The vascular endothelial growth factor is the target of the antiangiogenic drug bevacizumab. Another protein, placental growth factor, also represents a promising target for countering tumor angiogenesis.

SEE P. 2066