

THIS WEEK in the JOURNAL

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Accuracy of CT Colonography for Detection of Large Adenomas and Cancers

In this comparison of CT colonography and optical colonoscopy in 2600 asymptomatic study participants 50 years of age or older at 15 centers, 90% of large colorectal adenomas and adenocarcinomas detected by optical colonoscopy were also detected on CT colonography, and 10% were missed by CT colonography.

SEE P. 1207; EDITORIAL, P. 1285

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Five-Year Risk of Colorectal Neoplasia after Negative Colonoscopic Examination

In this study of subjects who had no adenomas or cancers on baseline screening colonoscopy, advanced adenomas were detected in only 1.3% of those who returned for rescreening after 5 years. These findings support a rescreening interval of 5 years or longer for patients at average risk who have normal findings on colonoscopy.

SEE P. 1218; EDITORIAL, P. 1285; CME, P. 1307

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Telmisartan to Prevent Recurrent Stroke and Cardiovascular Events

In a multicenter trial, 20,332 patients who had recently had an ischemic stroke were randomly assigned to receive either telmisartan or placebo. All patients also received medications for blood-pressure control at the investigators' discretion. At a mean follow-up of 2.5 years, there was no significant difference between the two study groups in the rates of recurrent stroke or major cardiovascular events.

SEE P. 1225; EDITORIAL, P. 1287

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Aspirin and Extended-Release Dipyridamole versus Clopidogrel for Recurrent Stroke

In this large clinical trial, aspirin plus extended-release dipyridamole was found to have an efficacy similar to that of clopidogrel in the prevention of recurrent stroke.

However, aspirin plus extended-release dipyridamole resulted in more bleeding, including intracranial bleeding. The results will help guide therapy for secondary stroke prevention.

SEE P. 1238; EDITORIAL, P. 1287

CLINICAL PRACTICE

Food Allergy

A 3-year-old boy is admitted to the hospital with hives and wheezing after eating chocolate mousse. At 18 months of age, contact urticaria developed after he put his hand into a cake mix containing egg. He also has a history of chronic rhinitis, nocturnal cough, severe eczema, and a previous hospitalization for recurrent wheezing. How should this child be evaluated and treated?

SEE P. 1252; CME, P. 1305

MECHANISMS OF DISEASE

Platelets, Petechiae, and Preservation of the Vascular Wall

This review concerns functional contacts between platelets and endothelial cells, with emphasis on the maintenance of vascular integrity by proangiogenic cytokines and growth factors released by platelets. These molecules bind to receptors on the surface of endothelial cells, thereby stabilizing the vascular-endothelium cadherin complex.

SEE P. 1261

CASE RECORDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

A Man with Weight Loss and Abdominal Pain

A 19-year-old man was admitted to this hospital because of acute abdominal pain, which had begun the previous day. Imaging studies disclosed dilatation of the colon and small bowel, with no obstruction or free air. Administration of fluids and laxatives resulted in resolution of the pain. The patient had had anorexia nervosa since the age of 14 years and had recently lost several kilograms of weight. He was admitted to the psychiatric inpatient unit, and a treatment plan was established.

SEE P. 1272; CME, P. 1306