

# THIS WEEK in the JOURNAL

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Rosuvastatin and Vascular Events in Patients with Elevated C-Reactive Protein

In this trial, 17,802 healthy men and women with low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels of less than 130 mg per deciliter and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein levels of 2.0 mg per liter or more were randomly assigned to rosuvastatin or placebo. At a median of 1.9 years, the incidence of major cardiovascular events was significantly lower in the rosuvastatin group.

SEE P. 2195; EDITORIAL, P. 2280

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Genotype Score and Prediction of Diabetes

The authors of this study genotyped single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) at 18 diabetes-associated loci in participants of the Framingham Offspring Study. A genotype score based on these risk alleles predicted new cases of diabetes but resulted in only a slightly better prediction of risk than knowledge of common risk factors alone.

SEE P. 2208

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Clinical Risk Factors, DNA Variants, and Diabetes

Sixteen SNPs were determined and clinical factors examined in two Scandinavian cohorts that were followed for a median of 23.5 years. Type 2 diabetes developed in 11.7% of the subjects. The inclusion of common genetic risk factors, many of which impair the capacity of beta cells to increase insulin secretion, in risk models modestly improved the prediction of future type 2 diabetes.

SEE P. 2220

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Early Antiretroviral Therapy and Mortality among HIV-Infected Infants

The timing of initiation of antiretroviral therapy in HIV-infected infants has been debated, in part because of the potential long-term toxicity of the medication, the risk of resistance, adherence challenges, and cost. In this randomized trial involving 377 HIV-infected infants in South Africa, early initiation of antiretroviral therapy reduced infant mortality by 76% and the rate of HIV progression by 75%.

SEE P. 2233; CME, P. 2303

## CURRENT CONCEPTS

### ICDs after Myocardial Infarction

Patients with a history of myocardial infarction and a reduced ejection fraction are at increased risk for life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias. Which of these patients are the most appropriate candidates for implantable cardioverter–defibrillator (ICD) therapy is unclear. Factors influencing the decision are discussed.

SEE P. 2245; CME, P. 2301

## MECHANISMS OF DISEASE

### Pulmonary Complications of Sickle Cell Disease

This review presents evidence for two overlapping yet distinctive clinical types of sickle cell disease. The basis of one is the vaso-occlusive crisis; the other is the consequence of intravascular hemolysis. The authors focus on the acute vaso-occlusive crisis, the acute chest syndrome, and pulmonary hypertension, all common complications of sickle cell disease.

SEE P. 2254; CME, P. 2302

## CASE RECORDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

### A Man with Chronic Daily Headache

A 59-year-old man was admitted to this hospital with a 6-month history of chronic daily headache, fever, and myalgia. Dry mouth, polydipsia and polyuria, and pain in the jaws on chewing developed. Neuroimaging studies showed diffuse thickening and enhancement of the dura, extending to the pituitary stalk. Computed tomography revealed calcified nodules in the lungs and spleen. A diagnostic procedure was performed.

SEE P. 2267

## CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS OF BASIC RESEARCH

### Codon Switching to Attenuate Viral Replication

A proof-of-principle study shows that attenuation of a virus can be achieved by interfering with codon-pair bias. The modified virus encodes an amino acid sequence that is identical to that of wild-type virus but is probably translated less efficiently.

SEE P. 2283

## VIDEOS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

### Peripheral Intravenous Cannulation



The ability to obtain peripheral intravenous access is an essential and potentially lifesaving skill for all physicians. This video demonstrates how to cannulate peripheral veins with the use of an intravenous catheter.

SEE P. e26