

# THIS WEEK in the JOURNAL

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Stromal Gene Signatures in Large-B-Cell Lymphomas

In this study, microarrays of stromal-cell RNA showed one signature that correlated with extracellular-matrix deposition and monocytic infiltration and another that reflected tumor blood-vessel density. Immune cells, fibrosis, and angiogenesis in the microenvironment strongly influence the behavior of these lymphomas.

SEE P. 2313; EDITORIAL, P. 2379

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Diagnostic Coronary Angiography by 64-Row CT

In an international study, the authors evaluated the diagnostic performance of coronary angiography by means of 64-row multidetector computed tomography (CT). The technique accurately identified obstructive coronary lesions, but the positive and negative predictive values were inadequate for this technology to replace conventional coronary angiography with the use of contrast medium.

SEE P. 2324; PERSPECTIVE, P. 2309; CME, P. 2407

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Genetic Association with Language Impairment

This study shows an association between variants of *CNTNAP2* and a diminished ability to repeat nonsense words, a behavioral marker of specific language impairment. It suggests a common susceptibility factor for this disorder and autism, which has also been associated with some of the same variants in *CNTNAP2*.

SEE P. 2337; EDITORIAL, P. 2381

## CLINICAL PRACTICE

### Primary Retinal Detachment

A 57-year-old man noted flashing lights in his right eye, followed 2 days later by a cluster of dark floaters that mildly interfered with his vision. Over the course of the next week, he noted a progressive loss of the nasal visual field in that eye, with an eventual striking loss of central acuity that prompted him to seek ophthalmologic evaluation.

Examination of the fundus with the pupil dilated showed a retinal detachment involving the temporal retina, including the macula. How should his case be managed?

SEE P. 2346; CME, P. 2405

## CURRENT CONCEPTS

### Infection in the Pathogenesis and Course of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

New molecular, cellular, and immunologic techniques used to study host–pathogen interactions have led to a reexamination of the role of infection in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). There is now considerable evidence that infection plays a major role in the pathogenesis and clinical course of COPD. A vicious circle of infection and inflammation is thought to lead to exacerbations of the disease.

SEE P. 2355; CME, P. 2406

## CASE RECORDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

### A 17-Year-Old Boy with a Pituitary Tumor and Skull Abnormalities

Headaches developed when the boy was 12 years old and became progressively worse; they were associated with progressive vision loss, mood changes, worsening school performance, fatigue, cold intolerance, and weight gain. Examination disclosed bitemporal hemianopia, decreased visual acuity, positive Hoffman's sign on the right, no chest or facial hair, and mild obesity. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a cystic lesion in the sellar and suprasellar region and a heterogeneous, destructive bone lesion at the base of the skull. A diagnostic procedure was performed.

SEE P. 2367

## HEALTH POLICY REPORT

### Revisiting the Medicare Story

After reviewing recently released Oval Office tapes, Blumenthal and Morone conclude that President Lyndon Johnson played a larger role in the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965 than historians have reported. They believe the revised version of events suggests that successful enactment of major health care reform would require strong commitment and speedy action on the part of our next president.

SEE P. 2384