

CLEVELAND CLINIC JOURNAL OF MEDICINE



HIGHLIGHTS FROM MEDICAL GRAND ROUNDS

■ WILLIAM S. WILKE, EDITOR

Transesophageal echocardiography: usefulness increasing 346

This dramatic cardiac imaging technique is proving valuable in the operating room and the intensive care unit, as well as in the echocardiography laboratory.

W. J. STEWART

Menopause: managing the associated risks 347

Menopause is an excellent time to reassess a female patient's health habits and the need for health maintenance measures.

H. L. THACKER

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The diagnostic challenge of Behçet's disease 352

S. R. PATEL

REVIEW

The role of blood viscosity in the development and progression of coronary artery disease 353

Accumulating evidence suggests that increased blood viscosity is an independent risk factor for atherosclerotic heart disease and its complications.

R. C. BECKER

CURRENT DRUG THERAPY

■ DONALD G. VIDT AND ALAN BAKST, EDITORS

The role of azithromycin and clarithromycin in clinical practice 359

Clinical trials show these to be excellent alternatives to conventional agents for treating infections of the respiratory tract, skin, and skin structures. Their high cost, however, may prohibit routine use.

M. P. GOLDMAN AND D. L. LONGWORTH

Continued on p. 345

Continued from p. 343

Pheochromocytoma: current diagnosis and management 365

In patients with paroxysmal or sustained hypertension, especially if symptoms are present, pheochromocytoma should be suspected.

W. M. MANGER AND R. W. GIFFORD, JR

Primary aldosteronism: new approaches to diagnosis and management 379

Uncertainties persist regarding optimal screening methods, the diagnostic process, diagnostic criteria, and differentiation of the growing number of etiological subgroups.

E. L. BRAVO

ORIGINAL STUDIES

Coronary artery disease in women: a risk-factor analysis 387

Coronary artery disease (CAD) has long been considered a disease of men. However, the risk factors for CAD are similar for women and men, and these factors need to be considered when counseling women for the prevention of CAD.

A. Z. ARNOLD AND D. A. UNDERWOOD

Coronary artery disease in young women: risk-factor analysis and long-term follow-up 393

Risk factors include hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, familial coronary disease, and smoking. The long-term prognosis is excellent for those without advanced diabetes mellitus and renal failure.

A. Z. ARNOLD AND D. S. MOODIE

Stereotactic and computer-assisted neurosurgery at the Cleveland Clinic: review of 501 consecutive cases 399

By allowing precise preoperative planning, image-guided stereotactic neurosurgery provides a safe, accurate alternative to many traditional techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of intracranial lesions.

H. GOMEZ, G. H. BARNETT, M. L. ESTES, AND OTHERS

EDITORIAL

The Mona Lisa smiles: Impact of risk factors for coronary artery disease in women 411

F. J. PASHKOW

INTERNAL MEDICINE BOARD REVIEW

■ DAVID L. LONGWORTH AND JAMES K. STOLLER, EDITORS

Early-onset emphysema 415

J. K. STOLLER

MEMORIAL

F. Merlin Bumpus, PhD 417

R. M. GRAHAM