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Printed in U.S.A.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: CD38-25

International Standard Book Number: 0-8151-7445-4

The YEAR BOOK of

Medicine[®]

1982

Edited by

DAVID E. ROGERS, M.D.

ROGER M. DES PREZ, M.D.

MARTIN J. CLINE, M.D.

EUGENE BRAUNWALD, M.D.

NORTON J. GREENBERGER, M.D.

PHILIP K. BONDY, M.D.

FRANKLIN H. EPSTEIN, M.D.

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NEW THIS YEAR

CUMULATIVE SUBJECT INDEX: 1978-1982

Most YEAR BOOK readers subscribe to the YEAR BOOK throughout their careers, and recent surveys and numerous unsolicited comments indicate that YEAR BOOK readers frequently refer back as much as 4 years to earlier editions. The objective may be to locate a particular article that is only vaguely remembered, to research a very specific subject not included in the most recent edition, or to research a subject in greater depth or for cross-references. Leafing through the indices of three or four individual volumes can be cumbersome and time-consuming.

To assist you in using your YEAR BOOKS as a cumulative reference source, we have combined the 1982 edition subject index with the subject indices of the four previous editions, creating a new, 5-year Cumulative Subject Index. Thus, this year's Cumulative Subject Index gives volume (year) and page references to the 1978 through 1982 YEAR BOOKS. The 5-year interval will be retained in subsequent editions by deleting the earliest year's references and adding the newest year's references (i.e., the Cumulative Subject Index for the 1983 edition will give references to the 1979 through 1983 YEAR BOOKS). Please see the first page of the Cumulative Subject Index for instructions on its use.

We hope you will find the new Cumulative Subject Index useful and efficient, and we welcome your comments and any suggestions for further improvements. Please direct your comments to:

Managing Editor
Year Books
Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60601

Table of Contents

The material covered in this volume represents literature reviewed up to August 1981.

NEW THIS YEAR	4
JOURNALS REPRESENTED	9
CURRENT LITERATURE QUIZ	11

Infections, edited by DAVID E. ROGERS, M.D., *President,
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Princeton, N.J.;
Adjunct Professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical
College; Clinical Professor of Medicine, College of Medicine
and Dentistry of New Jersey-Rutgers*

15

INTRODUCTION	17
------------------------	----

1. INFECTIONS OF MEDICAL PROGRESS	19
2. GRAM-POSITIVE COCCAL INFECTIONS	29
3. GRAM-NEGATIVE BACILLARY INFECTIONS	41
4. URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS	45
5. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS	51
6. VIRAL INFECTIONS	59
7. THERAPY OF INFECTIONS	65
8. MISCELLANEOUS	81

The Chest, edited by ROGER M. DES PREZ, M.D., *Professor
of Medicine, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine;
Chief of Medical Services, Veterans Administration
Hospital, Nashville*

95

INTRODUCTION	97
------------------------	----

9. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES	99
10. INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASES	105
11. ASTHMA	115
12. CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE	121
13. PULMONARY EMBOLISM	147
14. NEUROMUSCULAR RESPIRATORY FAILURE	153
15. ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME	157
16. CARCINOMA	163
17. PLEURAL DISEASE	183
18. MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS	189
19. MYCOSES	199
20. MISCELLANEOUS	211

The Blood and Blood-Forming Organs, edited

by MARTIN J. CLINE, M.D., *The Bowyer Professor of Medical
Oncology; Department of Medicine, University of California
School of Medicine, Los Angeles*

	223
21. LEUKEMIA AND MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS	225
22. LYMPHOMA AND LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS	241
23. ANEMIA AND STEM CELL DISORDERS	255
24. BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION	267
25. LEUKOCYTES	277
26. PLATELETS AND HEMOSTATIC DISORDERS	283

The Heart and Blood Vessels, edited by EUGENE BRAUNWALD,

M.D., *Hersey Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic,
Herrman Ludwig Blumgart Professor of Medicine, Harvard
Medical School; Chairman, Department of Medicine
and Physician-in-Chief, Brigham and Women's
and Beth Israel Hospitals*

	299
27. ARRHYTHMIAS	301
28. ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	313
Coronary Spasm	313
Myocardial Infarction	317
Coronary Atherosclerosis	331
Angina	337
Surgical Treatment	344
29. VALVULAR HEART DISEASE	349
30. CARDIOMYOPATHY	353
31. CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	357
32. OTHER TOPICS	361

The Digestive System, edited by NORTON J. GREENBERGER, M.D.,

*Peter T. Bohan Professor and Chairman,
Department of Internal Medicine, University of Kansas
Medical Center, College of Health Sciences and
Hospital*

	371
33. ESOPHAGUS	373
Achalasia and Other Motor Disorders	373
Gastroesophageal Reflux	378
34. STOMACH	381
Duodenal Ulcer	381
Update on Cimetidine	383
Disorders With Hypergastrinemia, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome	385
Endoscopy in Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding	389
Early Gastric Cancer	390
35. SMALL BOWEL	393
Chronic Intestinal Pseudo-obstruction	393

Parenteral Nutrition	396
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	399
36. COLON	403
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> and Inflammatory Bowel Disease	403
Colonic Cancer in Ulcerative Colitis	404
Infectious Enteritis; Anorectal Infections	409
Arteriovenous Malformations	413
37. LIVER AND BILIARY TRACT	421
Viral Hepatitis	421
Chronic Active Liver Disease	430
Alcoholic Hepatitis	437
Complications of Cirrhosis	440
Primary Biliary Cirrhosis	453
Clinical Pharmacology	457
Gilbert's Syndrome	460
National Co-operative Gallstone Trial	463
Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis	464
38. PANCREAS	467
Pancreatic Cancer	467
"Old Amylase" and Pancreatic Pseudocysts	471
Enteropancreatic Circulation of Pancreatic Amylase	472

Metabolism, edited by PHILIP K. BONDY, M.D.,
*Professor of Medicine, Yale University School
of Medicine; Associate Chief of Staff for
Research, West Haven Veterans Administration
Medical Center*

475

INTRODUCTION 477

39. THE PITUITARY AND HYPOTHALAMUS	481
40. THE ADRENAL GLAND	499
41. THE THYROID GLAND	505
42. THE GONADS	521
43. ECTOPIC HORMONES	527
44. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM	533
45. INBORN ERRORS	551

Kidney, Water, and Electrolytes, edited by FRANKLIN H.

EPSTEIN, M.D. *William Applebaum Professor of Medicine,
Harvard Medical School; Director, Renal Unit,
Beth Israel Hospital, Boston*

553

46. GLOMERULONEPHRITIS	555
47. NEPHROTIC SYNDROME	563
48. OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY	567
49. ACUTE RENAL FAILURE	573
50. HYPERTENSION	577
51. TRANSPLANTATION	585

8 / TABLE OF CONTENTS

52. DIALYSIS	593
53. CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE AND UREMIA	599
54. SODIUM, POTASSIUM, AND ACID-BASE	607
55. CALCIUM, PARATHYROIDS, BONES, AND STONES	615

Journals Represented

Acta Endocrinologica (Copenhagen)
Acta Medica Scandinavica
American Family Physician
American Heart Journal
American Journal of Cardiology
American Journal of Clinical Pathology
American Journal of Medicine
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology
American Journal of Psychology
American Journal of Public Health
American Journal of Roentgenology
American Journal of Surgery
American Review of Respiratory Disease
American Society for Artificial Internal Organs Journal
Annals of Internal Medicine
Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases
Annals of Surgery
Annals of Thoracic Surgery
Archives of Dermatology
Archives of Internal Medicine
Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine
Blood
British Journal of Dermatology
British Journal of Surgery
British Medical Journal
Cancer
Cancer Treatment Reports
Chest
Circulation
Circulation Research
Cleveland Clinical Quarterly
Clinical Endocrinology (Oxford)
Clinical Nephrology
Diabete et Metabolisme
Diabetes
Diabetologia
European Journal of Clinical Investigation
European Journal of Orthodontics
European Journal of Respiratory Diseases
European Urology
Gastroenterology
Gut
Helvetica Paediatrica Acta
Hepatology
Injury; British Journal of Accident Surgery
Johns Hopkins Medical Journal
Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

10 / JOURNALS REPRESENTED

Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology
Journal of the American Medical Association
Journal of Applied Physiology
Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine
Journal of Clinical Endocrinology
Journal of Clinical Investigation
Journal of Dental Education
Journal of Infectious Diseases
Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry
Journal of Pediatrics
Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery
Journal of Urology
Kidney International
Lancet
Mayo Clinic Proceedings
Medicine (Baltimore)
Nephron
New England Journal of Medicine
New Zealand Journal of Medicine
Ophthalmology Research
Postgraduate Medical Journal
Radiology
Reviews of Infectious Diseases
Southern Medical Journal
Surgery
Thorax
Tissue Antigens
Transplantation

Current Literature Quiz

The questions below are an informal test of your knowledge before and/or after reading the YEAR BOOK. The questions are answered by locating the appropriate article in the text by its reference number, which appears in parentheses after each question. The reference numbers indicate the chapter in which the article appears and its numerical order within the chapter.

1. What is the role of "reverse isolation" procedures in preventing infections in granulocytopenic patients? (1-1)
2. Many hospitals routinely apply povidone-iodine to the urethral-catheter junction ("meatal care") of all patients with indwelling Foley catheters. Should your hospital provide this infection control measure? (1-2)
3. A nurse who works in the surgical intensive care unit comes to your office complaining of a painful lesion adjacent to the nail on her right index finger. Two vesicles are present; they have an erythematous base and contain cloudy fluid. What is the likely diagnosis? Should the lesions be incised and drained? (1-4)
4. A new reservoir for *Rickettsia prowazekii*, the agent of epidemic typhus, has been defined within the United States. What is it? (8-1)
5. A young man appears in the emergency room with fever, sore throat, and a grey-green pseudomembrane covering the tongue, uvula, and soft palate. The resident in the emergency room thinks he has encountered his first case of diphtheria. You suggest a more likely diagnosis. (8-6)
6. A woman has been immunized inadvertently with live attenuated rubella vaccine during the first month of her just-discovered pregnancy. What is your advice concerning the need for an abortion? (6-4)
7. Which of the new β -lactam antibiotics offer optimal therapy for infection with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and which ones are often ineffective? (7-8 and 7-9)
8. What is the drug of choice in treating nongonococcal pelvic inflammatory disease?
9. Which two diseases, often lethal for half of those who are affected, have occurred in outbreaks among homosexual men? (5-2)
10. What rapid (less than 1 minute), highly specific test for scabies utilizes only a fountain pen and an alcohol pad? (8-10)
11. Why is it important to question a patient with acute arthritis carefully regarding the occurrence of diarrhea? (3-3)
12. Compare the effectiveness of transsphenoidal hypophysectomy, interstitial radiation, and bromocriptine in the treatment of acromegaly. (39-1, 39-2, and 39-3)
13. How does one determine when to begin treatment with estrogens or androgens in children of adolescent age who have had growth retardation as a result of craniopharyngioma? Is the final result of treatment different in boys and girls? (39-5)
14. How can Graves' disease be distinguished from a TSH-secreting pituitary tumor in a hyperthyroid patient with a pituitary mass? (39-11)

15. A postmenopausal patient is involved in an automobile accident, and skull films reveal a large sella turcica. The patient denies any endocrine symptoms except amenorrhea. What single endocrine test is likely to give the most specific information about the significance of this finding? What imaging technique is most likely to be helpful? (39-13 and 39-14)
16. A patient with Graves' disease, but otherwise healthy, is about to go off on a trip and therefore is anxious to bring the disease under control as rapidly as possible. Will her course be shorter if propranolol is given along with propylthiouracil? If treatment with ^{131}I is contemplated, will pretreatment with propranolol provide a better prognosis than treatment with a thiourea derivative? (41-3 and discussion)
17. A patient is admitted with an infection and a clinical diagnosis of "thyroid storm," but measurement of thyroxine and triiodothyronine in plasma are normal. Does this mean that the diagnosis was incorrect? If "yes," how do you account for the full-blown clinical picture? If "no," what went wrong with the laboratory test? (41-5)
18. Hypothyroidism has been accused of causing emotional depression, breast cancer, congestive heart failure, and myositis. Is there good evidence to support these allegations? (41-7 and 41-8 and discussion)
19. Thyroid cancers are often associated with release of thyroglobulin into the plasma. Would it be useful to follow the concentration of plasma thyroglobulin in patients at increased risk of developing cancer because they have received neck radiation? How about in patients with congenital goiter? (41-11 and 41-12)
20. A 12-year-old boy develops diabetes mellitus acutely. A decision is made to treat him intensively in order to preserve islet function and in hope of curing his diabetes. No special insulin injection or pumping systems are available locally, but both open-circuit and closed-circuit insulin pumps are available on consultation at a distance. How likely is this treatment to prove successful? Would you prefer an open- or a closed-circuit system? Are other options available? (44-1 and 44-2)
21. What are the major clinical manifestations of tumors secreting somatostatin? (44-13 and 44-14)
22. Equipment such as the "Biostator" that can hold the plasma glucose concentration at normal levels is often useful in treating diabetic ketoacidosis. Can you think of another situation in which such equipment would be helpful? (44-16)
23. We often recommend dietary adjustments when we regulate diabetics. Generally, this involves a prescription for the distribution of calories into carbohydrate, protein, and fat and the distribution of meals during the course of the day. Is there any other dietary consideration that might improve both the control of carbohydrate metabolism and the abnormalities of plasma lipids often occurring in diabetics? (44-5)
24. A 32-year-old man with staphylococcal empyema was treated with methicillin and thoracotomy drainage and returned home after 28 days in the hospital. Six weeks after discharge, he was readmitted with painless hematuria, normal serum creatinine concentration and 5.3 gm of protein in a 24-hour urine. Serum complement is normal. There was no fever or eosinophilia. What are the two most likely diagnoses and how would you establish the correct one? (46-2 and 48-1)
25. In addition to amyloid disease, what other process can cause proteinuria in the nephrotic range in patients with multiple myeloma? How would you establish the diagnosis? (46-1)
26. Why are the glomeruli of patients with minimal-change nephropathy abnormally permeable to albumin? (47-1)

27. When should women with recurrent cystitis be referred for cystoscopy and intravenous pyelography? (48-3)
28. A 63-year-old veteran has a history of gout and slowly progressive nephritis. What toxic exposure should be considered when taking the occupational and dietary histories? Is there a test that would help in that consideration? (48-4)
29. During the diuretic phase of recovery from acute renal failure that followed an episode of alcoholic rhabdomyolysis, the serum calcium of a 35-year-old man rose to 12.8 mg/100 ml. What is the reason for the hypercalcemia? Can you suggest a treatment? (49-2)
30. What is the differential diagnosis for hemorrhagic blisters appearing in exposed areas in a patient on hemodialysis? (53-4)
31. Is there any reason to think that reducing the protein intake alters the prognosis in chronic nephritis? (53-3)
32. The day after an episode of dialysis-associated hypotension, the serum creatine phosphokinase level in your 54-year-old male patient with polycystic kidney disease is said to be elevated to twice the normal value. What is the most likely reason? (52-3)
33. What improvement in renal function can be expected over the long term if blood pressure is controlled in a patient with hypertensive vascular disease? (50-1)
34. What is the mechanism of hyperchloremic acidosis complicating obstructive uropathy? (54-4)
35. A 62-year-old woman who complains of anorexia and has lost 15 lb has a serum calcium concentration of 12.9 mg/100 ml and a serum phosphorus concentration of 2.1 mg/100 ml. The two most likely diagnoses are hyperparathyroidism and hypercalcemia of malignancy. How would you distinguish between the two? (55-1)
36. How does smoking affect the healing of duodenal ulcer disease? What other factors influence healing rates? (34-1)
37. Are physicians prescribing cimetidine in an appropriate manner? (34-2)
38. Does early endoscopy influence the outcome in upper gastrointestinal bleeding? (34-6)
39. Does *Clostridium difficile* cause relapses in inflammatory bowel disease? (36-1)
40. What are new therapeutic approaches to patients with refractory proctitis due to inflammatory bowel disease? (36-3)
41. What is the appropriate diagnostic approach to anorectal infections in homosexual men? (36-6)
42. Is the hepatitis B vaccine effective in preventing viral hepatitis type B? (37-4)
43. What is the effect of corticosteroid therapy in (1) severe viral hepatitis; and (2) chronic active liver disease associated with positive tests for hepatitis B surface antigen? (37-2 and 37-7)
44. Is chenodeoxycholic acid (Chenodiol) effective in dissolving cholesterol gallstones? (37-26)
45. What is the relationship between coffee and pancreatic cancer? (38-3)

PART ONE
INFECTIONS

DAVID E. ROGERS, M.D.