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• Internal Medicine

Special interests:
• Internal Medicine
• Hospice Care
• Palliative Medicine

Medical School:
New York University

Residency:
Bellevue Hospital

Fellowship:
Bellevue Hospital



*Internal Medicine
Update!!!
Xtreme Version*

Martin Austin, MD SFHM CPE



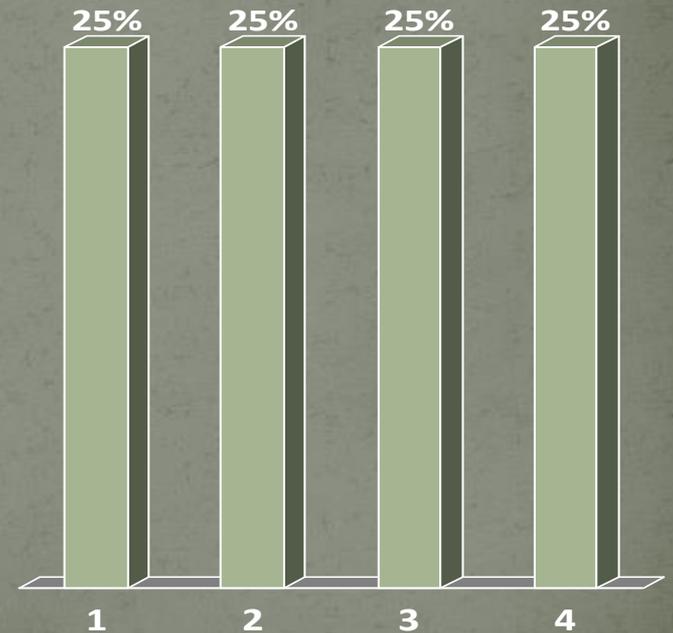
Case I

- Your 45 year old patient comes in for a routine physical. While there, she complains that her 18 year old son has started “vaping”. She asks you about the proven risks of vaping.

Case I

All of the following are risks of vaping except:

- A. Pocket explosion
- B. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.
- C. Higher risk of progressing to smoking.
- D. Possible exposure to small amounts of carcinogens



0 / 0

Cross-tab label

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E-cigarette explodes in man's pants, attorney says

By **Shachar Peled**, CNN

Updated 12:23 PM ET, Thu November 24, 2016



Source: CNN

E-cigarette explodes in pants, attorney says 00:56

Story highlights

Attorney: Man suffered severe burns to his leg, thigh and hand

New York (CNN) — An e-cigarette exploded in the pocket of an employee at a New York City wine store Wednesday, badly burning the man, his attorney said.

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Judge denies motion to drop case against widow of Pulse gunman



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News & buzz

SHORT REPORT

Open Access

Electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) battery-related burns presenting to US emergency departments, 2016



Catherine G. Corey^{1,2*}, Joanne T. Chang¹ and Brian L. Rostron¹

Abstract

Background: Currently, an estimated 7.9 million US adults use electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). Although published reports have identified fires and explosions related to use of ENDS since 2009, these reports do not provide national estimates of burn injuries associated with ENDS batteries in the US.

Findings: We analyzed nationally representative data provided in the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) to estimate the number of US emergency department (ED) visits for burn injuries associated with ENDS batteries. We reviewed the case narrative field to gain additional insights into the circumstances of the burn injury. In 2016, 26 ENDS battery-related burn cases were captured by NEISS, which translates to a national estimate of 1007 (95%CI: 357–1657) injuries presenting in US EDs. Most of the burns were thermal burns (80.4%) and occurred to the upper leg/lower trunk (77.3%). Examination of the case narrative field indicated that at least 20 of the burn injuries occurred while ENDS batteries were in the user's pocket.

Conclusions: Our study provides valuable information for understanding the current burden of ENDS battery-related burn injuries treated in US EDs. The nature and circumstances of the injuries suggest these incidents were unintentional and would potentially be prevented through battery design requirements, battery testing standards and public education related to ENDS battery safety.

Background

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) also commonly referred to as “e-cigarettes” or “vape pens” are products that use a battery to heat a nicotine-containing liquid into an aerosol that the user then inhales (FDA 2018). In 2015, an estimated 3.5% (7.9 million) US adults were current users of ENDS products (Phillips et al. 2017). Under certain conditions, short circuits or

Durmowicz (2016) identified 34 burn injuries to ENDS users and five injuries to non-users in the US from 2009 through September 2015. The US Fire Association found that 195 explosion and fire events involving ENDS were reported in the US media from 2009 to 2016, resulting in 133 acute injuries, 38 of which were severe (McKenna 2017). Toy et al. (2017) analyzed data from a burn registry in southern California and determined that there

Carbon monoxide poisoning from waterpipe smoking: a retrospective cohort study.

Abstract

Waterpipe smoking may increasingly account for unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning, a serious health hazard with high morbidity and mortality. We aimed at identifying waterpipe smoking as a cause for carbon monoxide poisoning in a large critical care database of a specialty care referral center.

This retrospective cohort study included patients with a history of exposure to waterpipe smoking and carbon monoxide blood gas levels $>10\%$ or presence of clinical symptoms compatible with CO poisoning admitted between January 2013 and December 2016. Patients' initial symptoms and carbon monoxide blood levels were retrieved from records and neurologic status was assessed before and after hyperbaric oxygen treatment.

Sixty-one subjects with carbon monoxide poisoning were included [41 males, 20 females; mean age 23 (SD \pm 6) years; range 13-45] with an initial mean carboxyhemoglobin of 26.93% (SD \pm 9.72). Most common symptoms included syncope, dizziness, headache, and nausea; 75% had temporary syncope. Symptoms were not closely associated with blood COHb levels.

CO poisoning after waterpipe smoking may present in young adults with a wide variability of symptoms from none to unconsciousness. Therefore diagnosis should be suspected even in the absence of symptoms.

Citation

Carbon monoxide poisoning from waterpipe smoking: a retrospective cohort study.

Eichhorn L, Michaelis D, Kemmerer M, Jüttner B, Tetzlaff K - Clin Toxicol (Phila) - September 14, 2017; (); 1-9
MEDLINE is the source for the citation and abstract for this record

Full Source Title

Clinical toxicology (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Case II

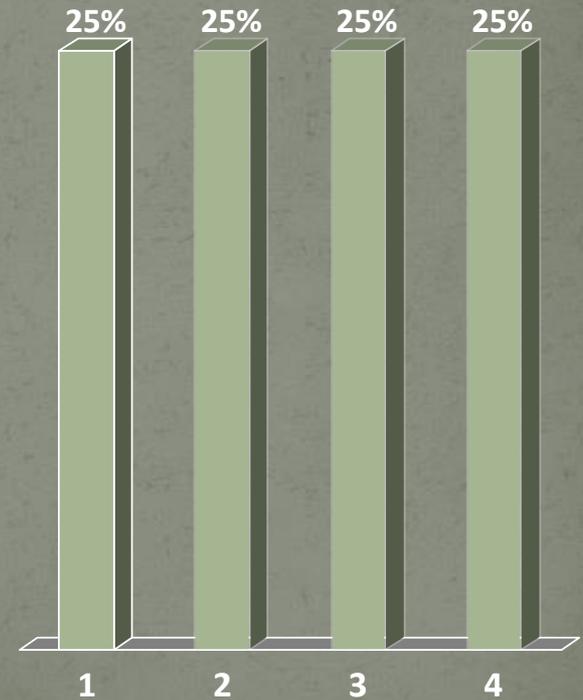
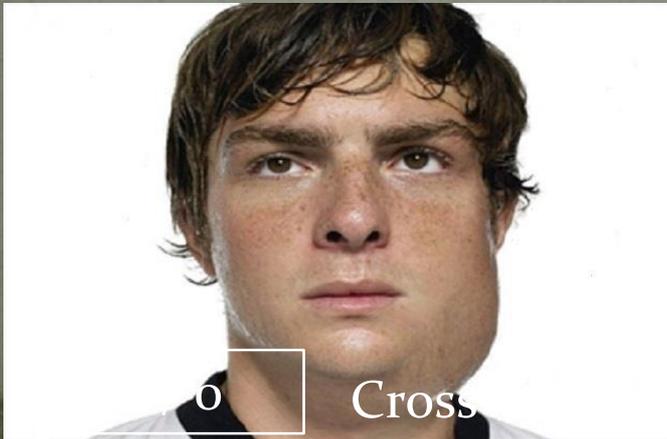
- Mr. X is a 19 year old patient who comes to your office because of concern regarding an outbreak of mumps in his college dorm and concern that one of the students down the hall had inflammation of his salivary glands and, even worse, one had swelling of “the boys”. Mr. X has received the usual childhood vaccinations including 2 doses of MMR (measles mumps rubella)



Case II

You should advise Mr. X

1. A. The “boys” are safe, you’re immune
2. B. Check a mumps titer
3. C. Advise staying at home until the outbreak resolves and there are no new cases
4. D. Guard “the boys”. Get another MMR.



15

Case II



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REVIEW ARTICLE

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Protein-Truncating HSD17B13
Variant and Protection from
Chronic Liver Disease



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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effectiveness of a Third Dose of MMR Vaccine for Mumps Outbreak Control

Cristina V. Cardemil, M.D., M.P.H., Rebecca M. Dahl, M.P.H., Lisa James, R.N., M.S.N., Kathleen Wannemuehler, Ph.D., Howard E. Gary, Ph.D., Minesh Shah, M.D., M.P.H.,
Mona Marin, M.D., Jacob Riley, M.S., Daniel R. Feikin, M.D., Manisha Patel, M.D., and Patricia Quinlisk, M.D., M.P.H.



Article **Figures/Media**

Metrics

September 7, 2017

N Engl J Med 2017; 377:947-956

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1703309



27 References 7 Citing Articles Letters



Abstract



Related Articles

CORRESPONDENCE, SEP 11, 2017

Case II

- During an outbreak at the University of Iowa, 259 cases diagnosed in 2015 – 2016 school year
- 98.1% had at least two MMR vaccines
- At 28 days, students who received a third dose had a 78.1% reduction in mumps than those receiving two doses (especially if more than 13 years since last dose)

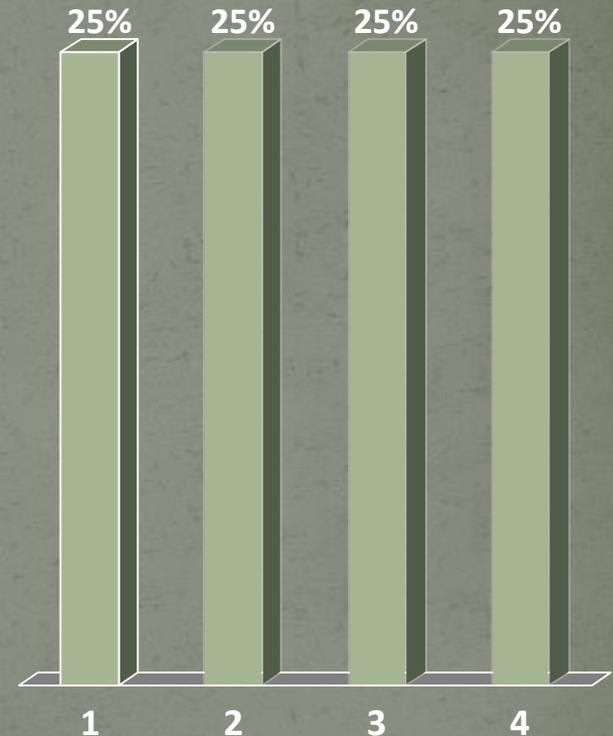
Case III

- Mrs. Y is a 32 year old female who visits your office for a routine physical. Her labs are as follows:
 - Hb – 8.5 gm/dl,
 - MCV – 72 L (normal 80 – 100)
 - ferritin – <10 ug/dl (normal 13 – 150 ug/dl)
- The remainder of her labs and exam are normal. On questioning, she admits to mild fatigue and heavy menses.

● Case III

You decide to replete Mrs. Y's iron stores. You should:

1. A. Prescribe iron supplements twice a day
2. B. Prescribe iron supplements three times a day
3. C. Prescribe iron supplements daily
4. D. Prescribe iron supplementation every other day.



Iron absorption from oral iron supplements given on consecutive versus alternate days and as single morning doses versus twice-daily split dosing in iron-depleted women: two open-label, randomised controlled trials



Nicole U Stoffel, Colin I Cercamondi, Gary Brittenham, Christophe Zeder, Anneke J Geurts-Moespot, Dorine W Swinkels, Diego Moretti*, Michael B Zimmermann*

Summary

Background Current guidelines to treat iron deficiency recommend daily provision of ferrous iron divided through the day to increase absorption. However, daily dosing and split dosing might increase serum hepcidin and decrease iron absorption from subsequent doses. Our study aim was to compare iron absorption from oral iron supplements given on consecutive versus alternate days and given as single morning doses versus twice-daily split dosing.

Methods We did two prospective, open-label, randomised controlled trials assessing iron absorption using

Lancet Haematol 2017;
4: 524-33

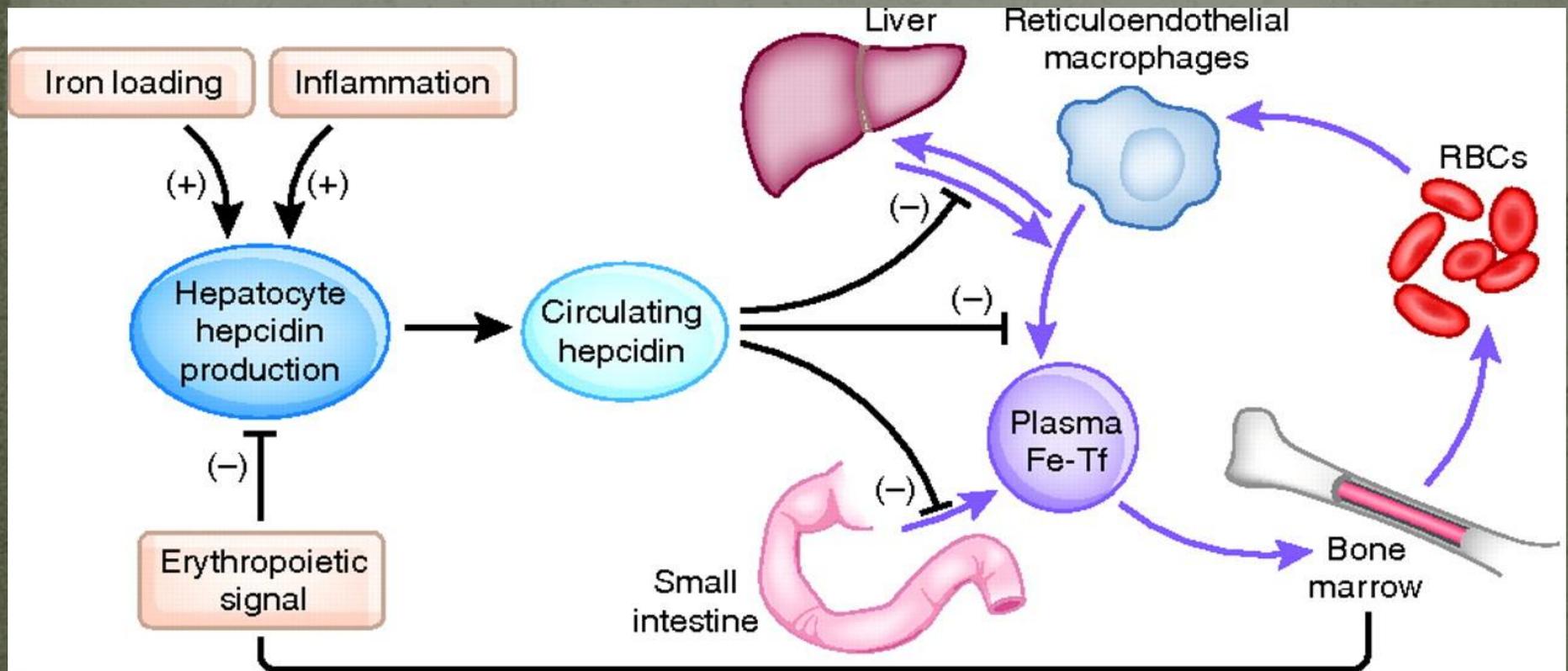
Published Online
October 9, 2017
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3026\(17\)30182-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3026(17)30182-5)

See [Comment](#) page e500

Case III

- Small group of patients (40 patients) – non-anemic iron deficient women, extensively studied using radioactive iron, then 20 women studied using divided dose iron.
- Alternate day dosing increased iron absorption overall
- Lower hepcidin concentrations in alternate day dosing over the first two weeks
- 60 mg twice daily not better than 120 mg daily

The Magic of Hepcidin



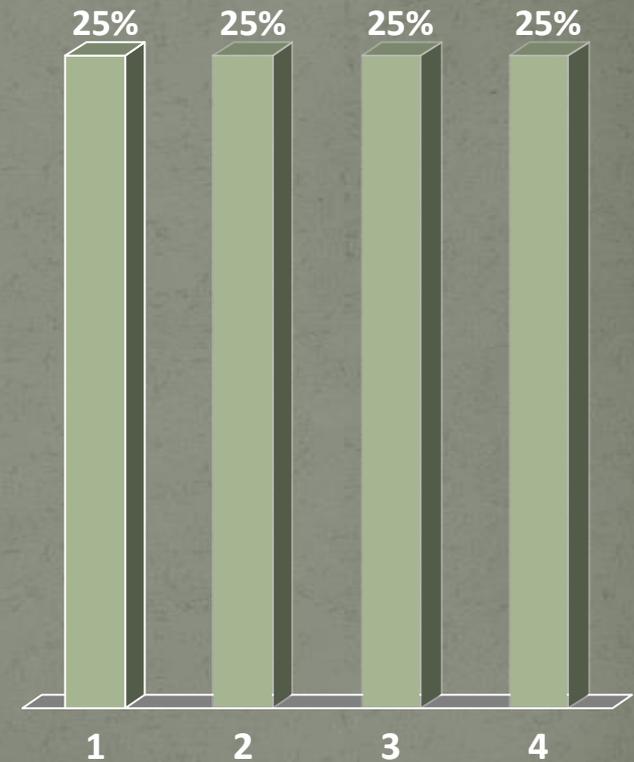
Case III

- Limitations –
 - not anemic
 - small study
 - all white
 - no obesity or inflammatory markers

News Quiz

March is associated with college basketball's March Madness. A second phenomenon, which is thought to be related is:

1. A. A spike in sales of cheetos
2. B. A rise in divorce cases
3. C. A spike in vasectomies
4. D. A spike in cases of venous thromboembolism from prolonged sitting.



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Early Lead

The OTHER March Madness: A rush for vasectomies during the NCAA tournament

By **Cindy Boren** March 22, 2017 [✉ Email the author](#)



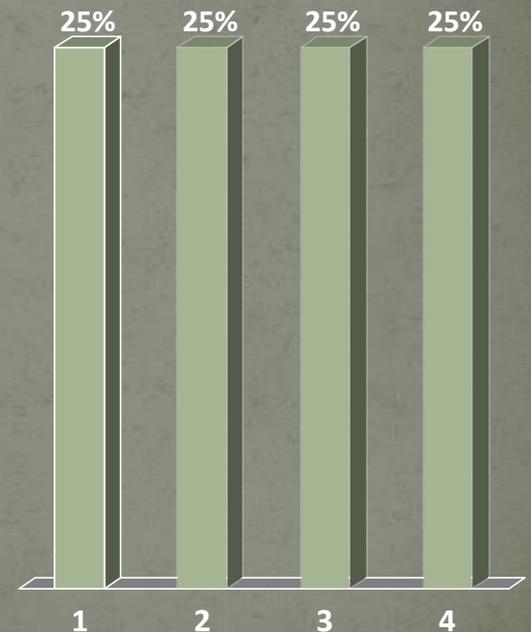
Case IV

- Mrs. H is a 54 year old woman who was recently hospitalized with right sided weakness. She was found to have a left sided frontal lobe CVA. Workup showed nonstenotic intracerebral and carotid arteries on MRA and an elevated cholesterol. Her echocardiogram showed a moderate sized PFO with associated atrial septal aneurysm. The patient was in sinus rhythm throughout her hospitalization.

Case IV

In addition to antiplatelet agents and statins, you should:

1. Start warfarin
2. Start a factor X inhibitor
3. Refer for extended heart rhythm monitoring
4. Refer for PFO closure



o / o

Cross-tab label

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SEE WHAT'S NEW → [Image of hand] ORIGINAL ARTICLE Molecular Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Myeloid Leukemia [Figure] IMAGES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE Cutaneous Diphtheria [Image] PERSPECTIVE Hepatitis C in Injection-Drug Users — A Hidden Danger of the Opioid Epidemic [Figure] CLINICAL PRACTICE Tinnitus [Image]

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Patent Foramen Ovale Closure or Anticoagulation vs. Antiplatelets after Stroke

Jean-Louis Mas, M.D., Geneviève Derumeaux, M.D., Benoît Guillon, M.D., Evelyne Massardier, M.D., Hassan Hosseini, M.D., Ph.D., Laura Mechtouff, M.D., Caroline Arquizan, M.D., Yannick Béjot, M.D., Ph.D., Fabrice Vuillier, M.D., Olivier Detante, M.D., Ph.D., Céline Guidoux, M.D., Sandrine Canaple, M.D., *et al.* for the CLOSE Investigators*

Article Figures/Media Metrics

27 References 45 Citing Articles Letters 3 Comments

Comments open through September 20, 2017

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Trials of patent foramen ovale (PFO) closure to prevent recurrent stroke have been inconclusive. We investigated whether patients with cryptogenic stroke and echocardiographic features representing risk of stroke would benefit from PFO closure or anticoagulation, as compared with antiplatelet therapy.

METHODS

In a multicenter, randomized, open-label trial, we assigned, in a 1:1:1 ratio, patients 16 to 60 years of age who had had a recent stroke attributed to PFO with an associated distal embolic source, to

September 14, 2017
N Engl J Med 2017; 377:1011-1021
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1705915

Related Articles

EDITORIAL SEP 14, 2017
Tipping Point for Patent Foramen Ovale Closure
A.H. Ropper

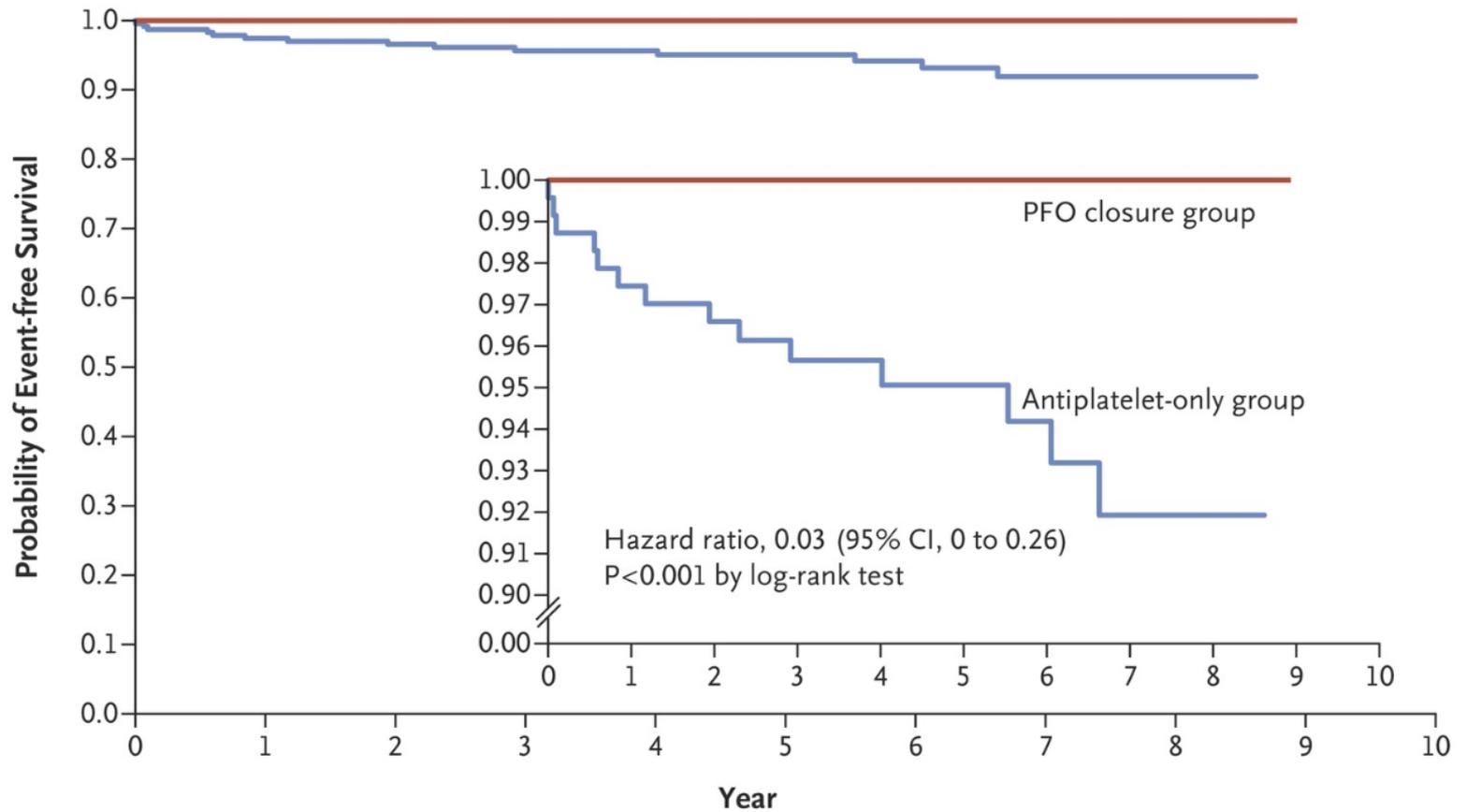
PERSPECTIVE SEP 14, 2017
Patent Foramen Ovale after Cryptogenic Stroke — Assessing the Evidence for Closure
A. Farb and Others

ORIGINAL ARTICLE SEP 14, 2017

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Case IV

- CLOSE trial – 663 patients with patent foramen ovale with large interatrial shunts or atrial septal aneurysm randomized to catheter closure or medical therapy.
- Aged 16 – 60 years
- Over 5.3 years mean follow up 0 % strokes vs. 6 % in the closure vs. medicine only groups



No. at Risk

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PFO closure group	238	238	232	200	179	141	99	64	20	0	0
Antiplatelet-only group	235	229	223	198	160	130	96	55	19	0	0

Caveats

- Low overall stroke rates
- 11 patients in the closure group vs. 2 in the antiplatelet only group developed A fib or flutter
- Similar results to 2 other recent studies

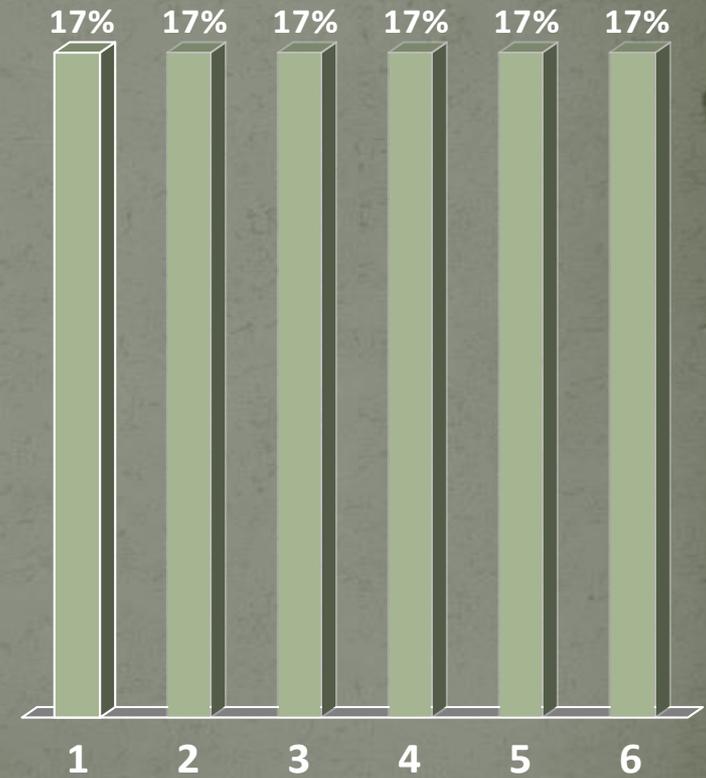
Case V

- Your 67 year old patient is has been taking OTC ibuprofen (3 pills three times per day) for her arthritis. He has a family history of heart attack in multiple relatives and is concerned about safety.

Case IV

Based on recent research, you advise:

1. A. Switch to *celecoxib*, it's not associated with heart attacks!
2. B. Switch to *diclofenac*, it's not associated with heart attacks!
3. C. Switch to *naproxyn* it's not associated with heart attacks!
4. D. Switch to *rofecoxib*, it's not associated with heart attacks!
5. E. Stay on *ibuprofen*, it's not associated with heart attacks!
6. F. They're all associated with heart attacks, you're screwed!



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BMJ. 2017; 357: j1909.

PMCID: PMC5423546

Published online 2017 May 9. doi: [10.1136/bmj.j1909](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.j1909)

PMID: [28487435](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28487435/)

Risk of acute myocardial infarction with NSAIDs in real world use: bayesian meta-analysis of individual patient data

[Michèle Bally](#), epidemiologist,^{1,2} [Nandini Dendukuri](#), director and associate professor,^{3,4} [Benjamin Rich](#), biostatistician,⁴ [Lyne Nadeau](#), programmer analyst,⁴ [Arja Helin-Salmivaara](#), senior medical officer in charge of training,⁵ [Edeltraut Garbe](#), professor,⁶ and [James M Brophy](#), professor^{2,4,7}

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Abstract

Go to:

Objective To characterise the determinants, time course, and risks of acute myocardial infarction associated with use of oral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Design Systematic review followed by a one stage bayesian individual patient data meta-analysis.

Data sources Studies from Canadian and European healthcare databases.

Review methods Eligible studies were sourced from computerised drug prescription or medical databases, conducted in the general or an elderly population, documented acute myocardial infarction as specific outcome, studied selective cyclo-oxygenase-2 inhibitors (including rofecoxib) and traditional NSAIDs, compared risk of acute myocardial infarction in NSAID users with non-users, allowed for time dependent

Case IV

- Meta-analysis
- Cohort of 446, 763 of which 61,460 had an MI
- Risk of MI went up after 1 – 7 days to 1.24 for celecoxib, 1.48 for ibuprofen, 1.50 for diclofenac, 1.53 for naprosyn, 1.58 for rofecoxib
- All NSAID's appear to be associated with increased risk
- Higher doses appear to confer an increased risk, but not increased duration of use.



News from Around the World

- Which of the following actually happened?
 - A. Scientists found that bees produce more honey if Bruno Mars music is played near them.
 - B. A Romanian man whose wife declared him dead has been unable to convince a court that he is actually alive.
 - C. Kim Jung Un has declared that having Dwayne Johnson (“The Rock”) at US –North Korea negotiations would make him more likely to reach an agreement.
 - D. Performing handstands or headstands on a regular basis has been found to prevent dementia, perhaps by increasing blood flow to the brain.

News from Around the World

NEWS

NEWS

Dead man balking: Court rejects Romanian man's claim that he is, in fact, alive

by Associated Press / Mar. 16, 2018 / 5:23 PM ET / Updated Mar. 16, 2018 / 6:05 PM ET



— Constantin Reliu poses for a portrait at his home on March 16, 2018 in the eastern town of Barlad. Adrian Arsautu / AFP - Getty Images

Case V

- Mr. Z is a 67 year old man with chronic back pain who is hospitalized with pneumonia. His home medications include MS Contin and oxycodone acetaminophen. Mr. Z wants to increase his MS Contin dose because he feels that his pain is not adequately controlled and that this may affect his breathing and have been one of the causes of pneumonia.

Case V

Which of the following is true?

1. Mr. Z is correct. More narcotics may decrease his risk of pneumonia by improving ambulation and diaphragmatic excursion.
2. Mr. Z is incorrect. Studies have shown no effect of narcotics on incidence of pneumonia.
3. Mr. Z is incorrect. Studies have shown that narcotics are immunosuppressive and can increase the rate of infectious diseases in general.



[J Am Geriatr Soc](#). Author manuscript; available in PMC 2012 Oct 1.

Published in final edited form as:

[J Am Geriatr Soc](#). 2011 Oct; 59(10): 1899–1907.

Published online 2011 Sep 13. doi: [10.1111/j.1532-5415.2011.03586.x](#)

PMCID: PMC3223721

NIHMSID: NIHMS308587

PMID: [22091503](#)

Use of Opioids or Benzodiazepines and Risk of Pneumonia in Older Adults: A Population-Based Case-Control Study

[Sascha Dublin](#), MD, PhD,^{1,2} [Rod L. Walker](#), MS,¹ [Michael L. Jackson](#), PhD, MPH,¹ [Jennifer C. Nelson](#), PhD,^{1,3} [Noel S. Weiss](#), MD, PhD,² [Michael Von Korff](#), ScD,^{1,4} and [Lisa A. Jackson](#), MD, MPH^{1,2}

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Abstract

Go to:

OBJECTIVES

Go to:

To examine whether use of opioids or benzodiazepines is associated with increased risk of community-acquired pneumonia in older adults.

DESIGN

Go to:

Population-based case-control study.

SETTING

Go to:

An integrated healthcare delivery system.

PARTICIPANTS

Go to:

Community-dwelling, immunocompetent adults aged 65–94 from 2000–2003.

Case V

- Use of opioids is associated with higher rates of pneumonia, serious infections in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and invasive streptococcal infections.
- Some opioids, like morphine, are immunosuppressive in animal studies.
- Immunosuppressive, high dose and long acting opiates are associated with higher risk of infection.

• News from Around the World

Which of the following is true:

1. A. A Minnesota state representative drafted a bill to ban the reality show “The Bachelor” after a Minnesota woman was sent home.
2. B. The state of California recently recognized the right of space aliens to apply for state ID cards
3. C. A Texas family was alerted to intruders trying to break into their home by the loud noises made by armadillos who live on their property and have erected a sign thanking the “alarm-adillos”.
4. D. A 104 year old New England woman has attributed her long life to the preservatives found in the “Twinkies” snack cakes she has eaten every day for the best 42 years.



News from Around the World

TwinCities.com
PIONEER PRESS

Lawmaker drafting bill to ban 'Bachelor' from...



Lawmaker drafting bill to ban 'Bachelor' from Minn. after Prior Lake woman is dumped



Becca Kufrin and Arie Luyendyk Jr. on "The Bachelor" (ABC)

By [MOLLY GUTHREY](#) | mguthrey@pioneerpress.com | Pioneer Press
PUBLISHED: March 6, 2018 at 11:45 am | UPDATED: March 7, 2018 at 7:13 pm

What does the Bachelor have in common with [studded snow tires](#) and [bottle rockets](#)?

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Case VI

- Mrs. V is a 64 year old woman who underwent right hemicolectomy for stage II colon cancer. She is seeing an oncologist for follow up, but is “into a natural lifestyle”. She is interested in lifestyle modifications that could help her survive longer.

Case VI

One possible recommendation is:

- 1.A. High dose vitamin E
- 2.B. High fiber diet
- 3.C. High dose vitamin C
- 4.D. Modest alcohol consumption





Prognostic Influence of Fiber Intake Among Patients With CRC

Internal Medicine - February 28, 2018 - Vol. 55 - No. 11

**Douglas S. Paauw, MD, MACP****Coordinating Editor**

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Division of General Internal Medicine

University of Washington School of Medicine/ Medical Center

Seattle, WA

Report no commercial interest

High dietary fiber intake after colorectal cancer diagnosis is linked to improved survival.

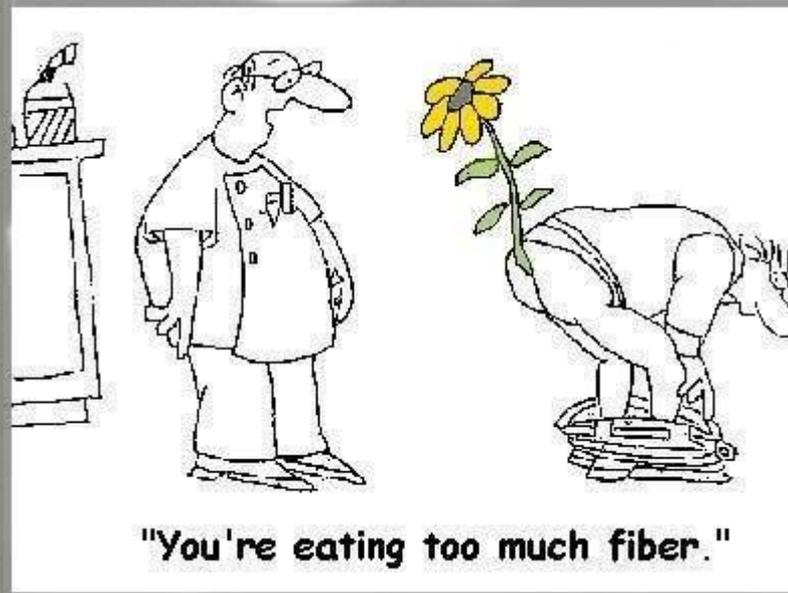
Article Reviewed: Fiber Intake and Survival After Colorectal Cancer Diagnosis. Song M, Wu K, et al: JAMA Oncol; 2018;4 (January 1): 71-79.**Background:** A diet high in fiber has been associated with a lower risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). Dietary fiber is probably protective through multiple mechanisms including minimizing exposure to intestinal carcinogens and impacting metabolism regulation. To date, however, no study has examined the association between fiber intake and survival of patients diagnosed with CRC.**Objective:** To assess whether high consumption of fiber after CRC diagnosis might be associated with lower mortality.**Design/Participants:** Prospective cohort study using data from 2 cohorts: Nurses' Health Study and Health Professionals Follow-Up Study.**Methods:** Health care professionals with stage I to III CRC were mailed a questionnaire. Dietary data, including total fiber consumption and different sources of fiber and whole grains, was collected using food frequency questionnaires between 6 months and 4 years after CRC diagnosis.**Results:** Of 1575 participants included, the majority were women (n=963) and the median age was 68.6 years. During a median of 8 years' follow-up, about half of the cohort died (n=773 deaths), with nearly one-fourth of deaths due to CRC (n=174). High intake of total fiber after diagnosis was associated with a lower mortality. After multivariate adjustment, each 5-g increment in fiber intake per day was associated with an 18% decrease in CRC mortality (hazard ratio [HR], 0.78; $P=0.006$) and a 14% decrease in all-cause mortality (HR, 0.86; $P<0.001$). Patients who increased their fiber intake after CRC diagnosis from levels before diagnosis showed[My Account](#)[My Content](#)[Take a Quiz](#)[My Credits](#)[CE Certificate](#)[Renew](#)[Help](#)[Logout](#)[Need Help
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Case VI

- Observational study
- After multivariate adjustment, for every 5 gram increase in dietary fiber there was an 18% decrease in colorectal cancer mortality and a 14% decrease in overall mortality
- Patients who increased intake after diagnosis had better survival
- Not a controlled study (differences in treatment unavailable)

Case VI

- No good data on vitamin E or C. Alcohol may increase colorectal cancer risk.



Case VII

- Mr. V is a 75 year old man with a history of diabetes mellitus. He had a total knee replacement last year. His dentist has recommended root canal for one of his molars and has sent him to you for antibiotic prophylaxis.



Case VII

Antibiotic prophylaxis for dental procedures to prevent prosthetic joint infections is:

1. Effective in prosthetic hips, but not knees
2. Ineffective and unnecessary
3. Effective for all prosthetic joints
4. Recommended in the 2009 American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons Position Paper
5. B and D



Case VII

- Retrospective study in Taiwan of over 100,000 patients.
- No association between dental procedures and prosthetic joint infections
- No difference if prophylactic antibiotics used or not used
- 2009 AAOS surgeon position paper reversed prior recommendations and now recommends using prophylaxis

Kao FC, Hsu YC, et al: Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol; 2017;38 (February): 154-161

Case VIII

- Mr. P, a 67 year old smoker with diabetes, PVD and hypertension comes into your office in a highly agitated state. His SBP is 210/110. After sitting calmly in a dark room, his BP is 150/85. He has been noncompliant in the past, but claims to have taken all of his meds over the past 3 days.

Case VIII

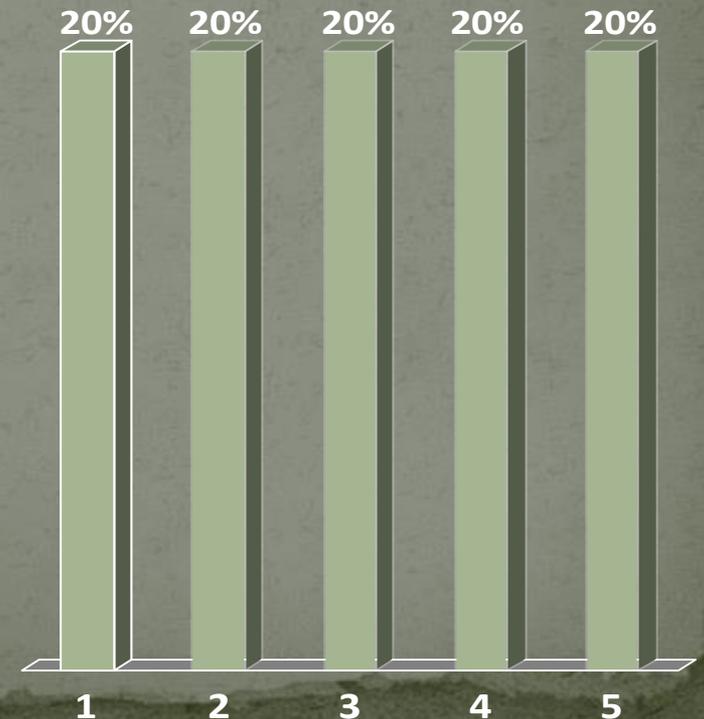
- Mr P explains to you that he is “F*ing p**ssed off at the nanny state. They are going to stop me from eating french fries and fried chicken”
- Mr. P is referring to the ban on trans fats due to go into effect in 2018.



Case VIII

Restricting trans fats in New York restaurants starting in 2007 has had what effect in studies three years later:

1. No effect on heart attacks and strokes
2. A more than 6% reduction in heart attacks and strokes
3. A presumably coincidental increase in heart attacks and strokes
4. Illegal “trans-fat” labs selling fixes to fast food junkies



o / o

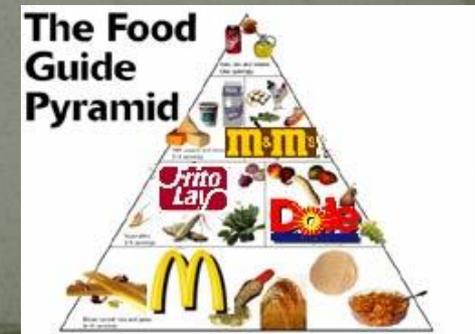
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Case VIII

- Studied counties with and without trans fat bans – total of 11.7 million adults
- Used a “difference in differences” regression
- With 3 years of follow up there was a 6.2% decrease in the combined endpoint of stroke and MI hospitalizations in the counties with trans fat restrictions
- 7.8 % (statistically significant) decrease in MI admits, 3.6% reduction in strokes (trend towards statistically significant)

Brandt EJ, Myerson R, et al: JAMA Cardiol; 2017;April 12:

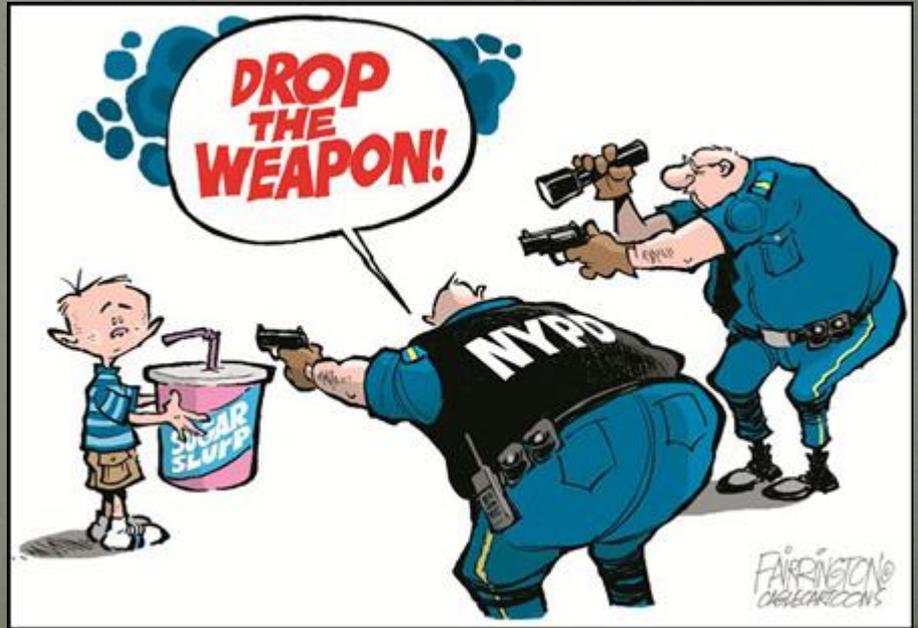
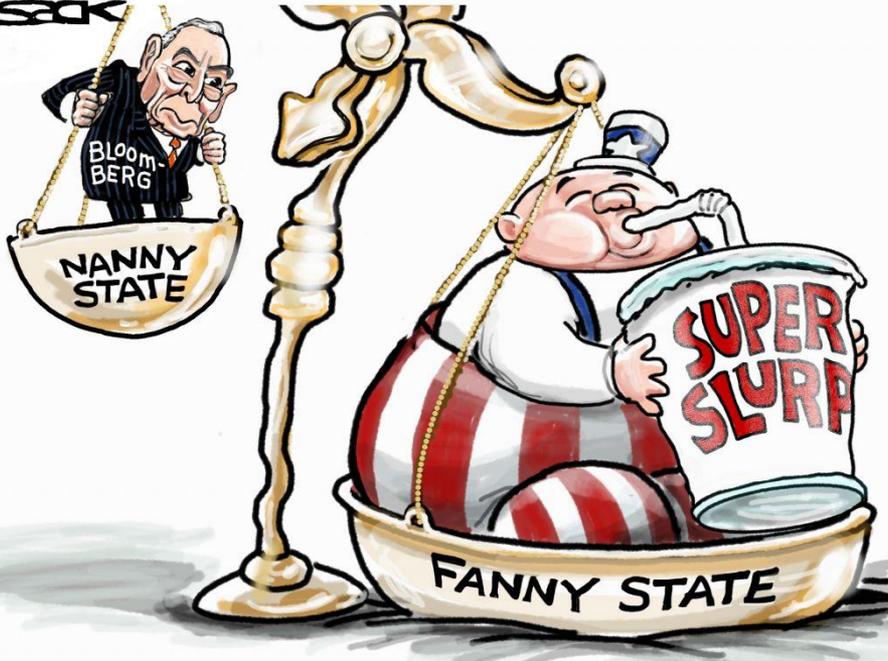


HEALTH NEWS

Trans Fat Ban Saved Lives in New York, Study Shows

by Maggie Fox / Apr. 12, 2017 / 2:03 PM ET / Updated Apr. 12, 2017 / 7:39 PM ET





News from the Animal Kingdom

Which of the following is a true headline:

1. Macon man refuses to part with rhinocerus, "Fluffy"
2. Green-haired turtle that breathes through its genitals added to endangered list
3. Australian Koala bear correctly predicts 4 US presidential elections
4. Man claims his pet guinea pig is actually Satan and commands hordes of demons posing as hamsters



4 / 100

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Endangered species

Green-haired turtle that breathes through its genitals added to endangered list

With its punky green mohican the striking Mary river turtle joins a new ZSL list of the world's most vulnerable reptiles

Patrick Barkham and agencies

@patrick_barkham
Wed 11 Apr 2018 14.00 EDT



37,782



▲ The Mary River turtle, found in Queensland, Australia, features on a new list of the most vulnerable reptile species on the planet. Photograph: Chris Van Wyk/ZSL/PA

It sports a green mohican, fleshy finger-like growths under its chin and can breathe through its genitals.

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