

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE®

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The Green Journal

July 2018 Volume 131/Number 7

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There is significant interstate variability in liver disease mortality, with an association between viral hepatitis death rates, Hispanic ethnicity, racial diversity, and household income, but not obesity or alcohol consumption and liver disease mortality.

- 735 **A Review of Women's Neurology**
Mary Angela O'Neal

Thorough knowledge of how neurologic diseases affect women is important to provide good care throughout a woman's life, including reproductive health, pregnancy, and healthy aging. Disorders that frequently raise questions may be those that primarily affect women but also include disorders such as epilepsy, that have no increased incidence in women but raise specific concerns around pregnancy.

- 745 **Management of Common Benign Anorectal Disease: What All Physicians Need to Know**
David Parés and Herand Abcarian

Benign anorectal conditions produce anal pain, rectal bleeding, or discharge from the perianal region, which are common symptoms in the general population. Well-trained physicians, irrespective of their specialty, can treat most of these disorders and refer them to a proctology specialist only when necessary. This review provides a practical guide to the management of these disorders, and the criteria for specialist referral.



0002-9343(201807)131:7;1-E

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- 752 **New Injectable Agents for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Part 1 – Injectable Insulins**
Christa M. George, AhYoung Byun, and
Amanda Howard-Thompson

The FDA has recently approved several new insulin products and new formulations of existing insulin products; however, they are costly. Physicians need to be aware of the potential advantages and disadvantages of these new therapies to provide high-quality care to patients with diabetes.

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Justin B. Echouffo-Tcheugui, Dhaval Kolte,
Sahil Khera, Herbert D. Aronow, J. Dawn Abbott,
Deepak L. Bhatt, and Gregg C. Fonarow

Diabetes is associated with an increased risk of acute myocardial infarction, which can be complicated by cardiogenic shock. Compared with patients without diabetes, those with diabetes experiencing acute myocardial infarction compounded by cardiogenic shock were at higher risk, had a lower in-hospital survival rate, and longer hospital stays for survivors.

- 787 **Rivaroxaban Versus Warfarin and Risk of Post-Thrombotic Syndrome Among Patients with Venous Thromboembolism**
Mette Søgaard, Peter Brønnum Nielsen,
Flemming Skjøth, Jette Nordstrøm Kjældgaard,
Craig I. Coleman, and Torben Bjerregaard Larsen

Post-thrombotic syndrome is a chronic burdensome complication of venous thromboembolism. Compared with warfarin, treatment with rivaroxaban was associated with lower rates of post-thrombotic syndrome. This association remained consistent across different types of venous thromboembolism, and with patients experiencing recurrent events.

- 795 **Preventing Postoperative Atrial Fibrillation After Noncardiac Surgery: A Meta-analysis**
Adam Oesterle, Benjamin Weber, Roderick Tung,
Niteesh K. Choudhry, Jagmeet P. Singh, and
Gaurav A. Upadhyay

Atrial fibrillation after noncardiac surgery is associated with increased morbidity, mortality, and costs. Pharmacologic prophylaxis with amiodarone, beta-blockers, or statins reduces the incidence of postoperative atrial fibrillation after non-cardiac surgery. Amiodarone and statins have a relatively low overall risk of short-term adverse events.

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