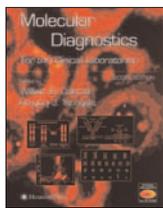


**New on the bookshelf:
Recent releases by
DMS faculty authors**

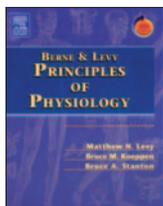
Molecular Diagnostics for the Clinical Laboratorian. Edited by William B. Coleman, Ph.D.; and Gregory J. Tsongalis, Ph.D., as-



sociate professor of pathology at DMS; Humana Press; 2006 (second edition). This book examines

advanced molecular diagnostic techniques for genetic diseases, cancers, infectious diseases, and identity testing. Other topics covered are genetic counseling, ethical and social issues involved with nucleic acid testing, and laboratory quality assurance.

Principles of Physiology. By Matthew N. Levy, M.D.; Bruce M. Koeppen, M.D., Ph.D.; and Bruce A. Stanton, Ph.D., professor of physiology at DMS; Elsevier Mosby; 2006 (fourth edition). This textbook, designed for medical students, shows how advances in molecular biology and genetics affect understanding of human physiology. It includes new insights into the cardiovascular, respiratory, and endocrine systems—such as the mechanisms of hormone action and the regulation of energy storage. Each chapter relates the abstract physiological concepts to specific clinical conditions.



as the mechanisms of hormone action and the regulation of energy storage. Each chapter relates the abstract physiological concepts to specific clinical conditions.

MEDIA MENTIONS: DMS

Among the people and programs coming in for prominent media coverage in recent months was Dr. **Jonathan Ross**. In the “Diagnosis” section of the *New York Times Magazine*, the DHMC internist—“a tall wiry doctor with large silver-rimmed glasses and a gentle manner”—solved a medical mystery. “I think this is scurvy,” the magazine quoted Ross as saying to his medical team, which was taking care of a patient crippled with a puzzling illness. “He said they needed to start treating her immediately,” the magazine recounted. “The team was skeptical. . . . [But] by Day 5 [of treatment with vitamin C], the patient was able to walk again, though she had to use a walker.”



In Peter Jennings’s last documentary for ABC News before he died of lung cancer, he interviewed DMS physician-researcher **Elliot Fisher**. “Dr. Fisher and his fellow researchers at Dartmouth Medical School studied the relationship between how much is spent on health care and how beneficial that health care is,” said the narrator of the documentary. “The findings were pretty consistent,” Fisher told Jennings. “More medical care did not result in better medical care. In fact, it goes the other way, if anything.” Fisher’s work was also mentioned in a recent *Wall Street Journal* editorial and in a feature in the *Economist*.



Nightmares aren’t the only sleep problems that affect kids. In an article in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, “Dr. **Michael Sateia**, [former] president of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, noted that the American Academy of Pediatrics now recommends that pediatricians screen all children for snoring, which can be a sign of sleep problems. ‘This is part of a growing recognition of the importance of healthy sleep and sleep disorders in childhood,’ said Sateia, a professor of psychiatry at Dartmouth. ‘Pediatricians are beginning to rec-



ognize how common sleep-related problems of all kinds are during childhood and what impact these disorders have on . . . children.’”

In January, after Israel’s Ariel Sharon suffered a stroke, National Public Radio’s *All Things Considered* interviewed a DHMC expert about medically induced comas. “Dr. **James Bernat** is a professor of neurology at Dartmouth Medical School,” the show’s host said. “He says the goal of a medically induced coma is to reduce the work of the brain cells and protect them from increased pressure inside the skull or after an event such as stroke.” Another NPR show, *Weekend Edition*, also talked with Bernat, to get his opinion on an unusual case in Massachusetts. One day after a court decided that an 11-year-old girl in a coma should be allowed to die, the girl awoke. The debate over the case “echoed that over Terri Schiavo,” observed the NPR reporter. “But Dr. James Bernat says the two cases are different. ‘Mrs. Schiavo was in a vegetative state for 15 years,’” he pointed out.



“A funny thing is happening to hypnosis,” according to *Prevention*. “It’s becoming respectable.” In an article titled “The Healing Power of Hypnosis,” the magazine featured a DHMC nurse who was having trouble getting pregnant until she underwent hypnosis by “**Da-Shih Hu**, M.D., a psychiatrist and an assistant professor at Dartmouth Medical School.” Among the many medical centers—and the many different hypnotic treatments—also mentioned in the article was “Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, [where] doctors use hypnosis to reduce pain and nausea” during certain epilepsy diagnostic procedures.



Major newspapers in Boston, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Seattle, Ottawa, and London, as well as radio and TV stations worldwide, consulted a DMS epidemiologist about a fiber study that appeared recently in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. “In an editorial in the same