The following articles are abstracted in the May/June 2004 issue of ACP Journal Club. The declarative title of each abstract as published in ACP Journal Club precedes the article citation.

**THERAPEUTICS**

- **Review:** Commonly used antihypertensive therapies and targeted blood pressure-lowering regimens reduce cardiovascular events
  

- **Review:** Spironolactone may be effective for hirsutism but data are lacking on its effectiveness for acne vulgaris in women
  

- **Review:** Plasma exchange or intravenous immunoglobulin reduces disability in the Guillain-Barré syndrome
  

- **Review:** Anti-tumor necrosis factor-α directed therapies are recommended for NSAID-refractory spondyloarthrits
  

- **Review:** Hospital-at-home care does not increase mortality or readmission rates in acute exacerbations of COPD
  

- **Review:** Vitamin E, vitamin C, and possibly coenzyme Q10 are ineffective for preventing or treating cardiovascular disease
  

- **Cognitive behavioral therapy aided discontinuation of benzodiazepine in chronic insomnia**
  

- **Parathyroid hormone (1–84) plus alendronate was not better than monotherapy with either agent in postmenopausal osteoporosis**
  

- **Buprenorphine alone or in combination with naloxone reduced the use of and craving for opiates in opiate addiction**
  

- **Structured interruption of treatment hastened disease progression in multidrug-resistant HIV**
  

- **Fondaparinux was not inferior to unfractionated heparin for symptomatic pulmonary embolism**
  

- **An exercise and behavioral management program reduced functional dependence in Alzheimer disease**
  

- **Cannabinoids did not reduce muscle spasticity in stable multiple sclerosis**
  

**PROGNOSIS**

- **Fondaparinux was not inferior to unfractionated heparin for symptomatic pulmonary embolism**
  

- **Cannabinoids did not reduce muscle spasticity in stable multiple sclerosis**
  

**PROGNOSIS**

- **Patients with West Nile virus meningitis or encephalitis, but not acute flaccid paralysis, had favorable outcomes**
  

**AETIOLOGY**

- **A 2 fitness-related variables—exercise capacity and heart rate recovery—predicted mortality in asymptomatic women**
  

**CLINICAL PREDICTION GUIDE**

- **A clinical prediction rule containing 6 variables accurately predicted hypersensitivity pneumonitis**
  