The following articles are abstracted in the May/Jun 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 spondyloarthrisis
  

- 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
  

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

- 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
  