

Medical News & Perspectives

A new initiative brings together researchers, designers, artists, and others to use a variety of media to disseminate compelling health care messages.

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Viewpoints

Electronic sharing of clinical data

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New physicians, the ACA, and changes in medical practice

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Specialty hospitalists

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A Piece of My Mind

"[If] I choose to accept that I play some role in the success of treatment outcomes, it is only just that I must also acknowledge and accept responsibility for treatment failure." From "Keep That."

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Cardiovascular Disease

Call for Papers

Authors are invited to submit manuscripts for an upcoming *JAMA* theme issue.

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Editors' Audio Summary

Dr Bauchner summarizes and comments on this week's issue.

www.jama.com

Readers Respond

How would you help Mr J, a 52-year-old whose depressive symptoms impede his life? Read the case at www.jama.com. Submit your response by April 29.

Author in the Room Teleconference

Join Rita F. Redberg, MD, and Roger S. Blumenthal, MD, May 16 from 2 to 3 PM eastern time to discuss treating healthy middle-aged men with statins. To register, go to <http://www.ihf.org/AuthorintheRoom>.

JAMA Patient Page

For your patients: Information about sudden infant death syndrome.

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Text Messaging to Promote Influenza Vaccination

Stockwell and colleagues assessed the effect of a text messaging intervention on influenza vaccine receipt in a randomized trial that involved parents of 7574 primarily low-income and urban children and adolescents who received care at 4 community-based clinics and who had not yet received the 2010-2011 influenza vaccine. The authors found that the text messaging intervention increased the children's influenza vaccination rates compared with usual care; however, the overall rate of vaccination remained low. In an editorial, Szilagyi and Adams discuss the potential of text messaging to improve preventive care.

[SEE PAGE 1702](#), [EDITORIAL ON PAGE 1748](#), AND [AUTHOR VIDEO INTERVIEW AT \[www.jama.com\]\(http://www.jama.com\)](#)

Nursing Intensity and VLBW Infant Outcomes

In a cohort of 72 235 very low-birth-weight (VLBW) infants born in 558 US hospitals with neonatal intensive care units, Lake and colleagues examined the relationship between hospital recognition of nursing excellence (RNE)—reflecting attainment of standards developed by the American Nurses Credentialing Center—and infant outcomes. Among the authors' findings were that compared with VLBW infants born at non-RNE hospitals, those born at RNE hospitals had lower risk-adjusted rates of 7-day mortality, nosocomial infection, and severe intraventricular hemorrhage but not lower rates of 28-day mortality or hospital-stay mortality. In an editorial, Barfield discusses quality of care and improved survival of VLBW infants.

[SEE PAGE 1709](#), [EDITORIAL ON PAGE 1750](#), AND [AUTHOR AUDIO INTERVIEW AT \[www.jama.com\]\(http://www.jama.com\)](#)

Transendocardial Bone Marrow Cells in Heart Failure

In a randomized placebo-controlled trial that involved 92 patients with chronic ischemic heart failure, Perin and colleagues assessed the effect of transendocardial injection of autologous bone marrow mononuclear cells (BMCs) on left ventricular performance and perfusion. At 6 months, the authors found that compared with placebo, transendocardial injection of BMCs was not associated with improvements in left ventricular end-systolic volume nor associated with maximal oxygen consumption or reversal of myocardial ischemia.

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Endocarditis Involving Implantable Cardiac Devices

In an analysis of data from an international prospective cohort of 2760 patients with definite infective endocarditis, Athan and colleagues examined clinical characteristics and outcomes associated with cardiac device infective endocarditis, diagnosed in 177 patients. Among the authors' findings was that concomitant valve infection was common and associated with high mortality. Early device removal was associated with improved survival at 1 year.

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CLINICIAN'S CORNER

Botulinum Toxin A for Headache Prophylaxis

Jackson and colleagues assessed the effectiveness of botulinum toxin A for headache prophylaxis in a systematic review and meta-analysis of 27 randomized trials that involved 5313 adult patients. The authors found that compared with placebo, botulinum toxin was associated with a small to modest benefit (2 to 3 fewer headache days a month) among patients with chronic daily headache or chronic migraine but found no benefit among patients with episodic migraines or chronic tension-type headaches.

[SEE PAGE 1736](#) [CME](#)

JAMA Clinical Challenge

A young adult has experienced intermittent severe chest and abdominal pain for 1 year. Physical examination was remarkable for pain on palpation of the xiphoid. What would you do next?

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