



## **Patient Education October, 2003**

1: AIDS Read. 2003 Aug;13(8):375-82.

Comment in:

AIDS Read. 2003 Aug;13(8):378-9.

Triple diagnosis: dual diagnosis and HIV disease, part 2.

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This review highlights the psychiatric, psychosocial, and substance use treatment issues relevant to the care of patients with triple diagnosis. A discussion of the various psychosocial and psychopharmacologic strategies stresses the importance of integrating medical, psychiatric, and substance use interventions. Components of integrated treatment include a collaborative relationship with various medical services involved in the patient's care, psychotherapeutic interventions tailored to the patient's readiness for change and incorporating motivational strategies, special attention to psychosocial needs, strong emphasis on psychoeducation, and psychopharmacologic management.

More research is warranted to evaluate the safety and efficacy of psychopharmacologic and psychotherapeutic modalities in patients with triple diagnosis.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 14524322 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: AIDS Read. 2003 Aug;13(8):363-4.

New medication model helps patients maintain rigorous schedule.

[No authors listed]

Publication Types:

News

PMID: 14524320 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: BMJ. 2003 Sep 27;327(7417):745-8.  
Strategies to help patients understand risks.

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PMID: 14512489 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: BMJ. 2003 Sep 27;327(7417):741-4.

Simple tools for understanding risks: from innumeracy to insight.

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Development, Lentzeallee 94, 14195 Berlin, Germany.  
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PMID: 14512488 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5: JAMA. 2003 Sep 17;290(11):1505-9.

Comment in:

JAMA. 2003 Sep 17;290(11):1519-20.

Internet marketing of herbal products.

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CONTEXT: Passage of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act in 1994 restricted the Food and Drug Administration's control over dietary supplements, leading to enormous growth in their promotion. The Internet is often used by consumers as a source of information on such therapies. OBJECTIVE: To assess the information presented and indications claimed on the Internet for the 8 best-selling herbal products. DATA SOURCES: We searched the Internet using the 5 most commonly used search engines. For each, we entered the names of the 8 most widely used herbal supplements (ginkgo biloba, St John's wort, echinacea, ginseng, garlic, saw palmetto, kava kava, and valerian root). We analyzed the health content of all Web sites listed on the first page of the search results. STUDY SELECTION: We analyzed all accessible, English-language Web sites that pertained to oral herbal supplements. A total of 522 Web sites were identified; of these, 443 sites met inclusion criteria for the analysis. DATA EXTRACTION: The nature of the Web site (retail or nonretail), whether it was a sponsored link, and all references, indications, claims, and disclaimers were recorded. Two reviewers independently categorized medical claims as disease or nondisease according to Food and Drug Administration criteria. DATA SYNTHESIS: Among 443 Web sites, 338 (76%) were retail sites either selling product or directly linked to a vendor. A total of 273 (81%) of the 338 retail Web sites made 1 or more health claims; of these, 149 (55%) claimed to treat, prevent, diagnose, or cure specific diseases. More than half (153/292; 52%) of sites with a health claim omitted the standard federal disclaimer. Nonretail sites were more likely than retail sites to include literature references, although only 52 (12%) of the 443

Web sites provided referenced information without a link to a distributor or vendor. CONCLUSIONS: Consumers may be misled by vendors' claims that herbal products can treat, prevent, diagnose, or cure specific diseases, despite regulations prohibiting such statements. Physicians should be aware of this widespread and easily accessible information. More effective regulation is required to put this class of therapeutics on the same evidence-based footing as other medicinal products.

PMID: 13129992 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: Mayo Clin Health Lett. 2003 Aug;21(8):7.  
Proper use of inhalers. Technique is key.

[No authors listed]

PMID: 12971310 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

7: Med Econ. 2003 Aug 8;80(15):17-8, 20.  
When the patient has diabetes.

[No authors listed]

PMID: 12964403 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]