California. More of Ms Balian’s art can be found on her Web site: www.marshabalian.com.

In a retrospective review, 1,115 continuous patients with suspected deep vein thrombosis (DVT) were clinically evaluated in a laboratory with a D-dimer assay: 50% with a haptoglobin system and 512 with a Trinity Biotech system. With the Trinity Biotech assay specificity increased from 41% to 66%, positive predictive value increased 2.5 times from 8% to 20%, and the probability of DVT increased from 26% to 58%. A significant number of unneeded compression ultrasounds were saved.

4 From Our Lips To Whose Ears?
Consumer Reaction to Our Current Health Care Dialect.
Murray Ross, PhD, Toyotie Iga; Sophia Gomez

Every profession spawns a dialect; however, this qualitative study conducted with consumers from Boston, New York City, St Paul, Billings, and San Diego, revealed a tremendous gap between what health care professionals say and what health care consumers hear. Negative language associations for consumers include: “medical decision support,” “guideline,” “integrated care,” “evidence-based medicine,” and “best practices.” Positive language associations include: “communication,” “treatment,” and “coordination.”

Christopher Tolzin; Jose Almeida, MD; Sarah J. Jain, MD; AMCS; Jennifer Kim; Randy Henderson; Mitra Nadim, MD; Linda She, MD; Robert R. Selby, MD

Blood-management programs ensure that patients can access treatment without having to forfeit their beliefs, through an enlightened approach to medical and surgical treatment that can be used to benefit the Jehovah’s witness population and the general population. The authors review a comprehensive approach to blood conservation, including acute nonemolistic hemodilution simultaneous removal of the patient’s blood and its replacement with a nonblood product.

30 Medical, Surgical, and Endoscopic Management of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease.
Dennis T. Tantos, MD

This article reviews the pathophysiology, presentation, workup, treatment, and emerging therapies for GERD with an emphasis on surgical management and outcomes to help primary care physicians have a better understanding of the role of surgery in this complex disease.

37 National Practice Recommendations for Hematuria: How to Evaluate in the Absence of Strong Evidence?
Ronald Luu, MD; Noel Whitaker, MPH; Violeta Rabrenovich, MHA, CHBE

Hematuria is one of the most common conditions confronting clinical urologists, and generalists, however the existing lack of scientific evidence has created variations in clinical practice. Consequently, many patients with microscopic or gross hematuria undergo low-yield workups that include invasive testing and imaging with radiation. As a response, a national group of urology chiefs developed national practice recommendations.
CASE STUDIES

53 A Case of Large Pericardial and Pleural Effusions Associated With Pulmonary Emboli in a User of Crack Cocaine.
Hien Nguyen, MD; Connie Le, MD; Hanh Nguyen, MD

This is an unusual case of a user, age 56 years, of crack cocaine who presented with progressive dyspnea of subacute duration. One prior case report describes the development of a pleural effusion via an eosinophilic process. In contrast, in this patient the most probable mechanism is that crack cocaine induced a prothrombotic state that promoted formation of pulmonary emboli.

57 Recognition of Kawasaki Disease.
Janelle R Cox, MD; Robert E Sallis, MD

One of the most common vascular diseases of childhood is the leading cause of acquired heart disease in children in the US. Though it should be included in the differential diagnosis for any child with prolonged fever that is unresponsive to antibiotics, the diagnosis is often difficult in that the symptoms tend to present at different times, and require multiple examinations on different days.

CLINICAL MEDICINE

62 The B-SMART Appropriate Medication-Use Process: A Guide for Clinicians to Help Patients—Part 1: Barriers, Solutions, and Motivation. Elizabeth Oyetan, PharmD, FCSHP; Ananda Nimalasuriya, MD; John Martin, MD; Ron Scott, MD; R James Dudl, MD; Kelley Green, RN, PhD

This multifaceted approach used before, during, and after any patient-clinician interaction creates a consistent method to help patients more effectively use their medications. Elements include: involving patients in the decision-making, simplifying dosage regimens, education about the medication, ongoing reinforcement and motivation, and positive relationships. Concrete solutions are provided to nine common practice challenges, including: forgetfulness, literacy, denial, financial, depression, and lack of knowledge.

70 Image Diagnosis: Foot Fractures.
Gus M Garnel, MD, FACEP, FAEM

Although it may be difficult to see a Lisfranc foot fracture, significant force is needed to disrupt and dislocate this strong joint which stabilizes the mid-foot. Calcaneus fractures, also the result of significant force can be associated with vertebral body fractures of the spine.

NARRATIVE MEDICINE

80 Narrative-Based Medicine: Potential, Pitfalls, and Practice. Vera Kaltzskus, PhD; Peter F Matthiessen, MD, PhD

With the evolution of “modern” medicine, narratives were increasingly neglected in favor of “facts and findings,” regarded as more scientific and objective. Now—through understanding the narrative structure of medical knowledge, and narrative-oriented, physician-patient relations—narratives from social science research and medical practice and patient encounters are a source of knowledge for evidence, beyond the gold standard of randomized controlled trials of evidence-based medicine. This is a systematic overview of narrative-based medicine—background, narrative genres, and application in theory, research, and medical practice.

87 At a Decade: Centers of Excellence in Culturally Competent Care.
Melanie Tervalon, MD, MPH

Rapidly increasing national racial and ethnic diversity calls for interventions that are culturally specific to improve patients’ health outcomes and to eliminate health disparities. Kaiser Permanente developed nine innovative Centers of Excellence in Culturally Competent Care that are population-based, data-driven research projects that unravel and explain the dynamic processes by which culture, race, and ethnicity interact in health care delivery settings.