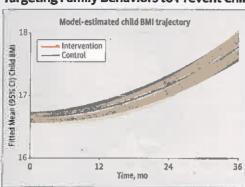
Research

Targeting Family Behaviors to Prevent Childhood Obesity



Obesity often begins in childhood. Barkin and colleagues randomized 610 parent-child pairs from underserved communities and found that a 36-month intervention to promote healthy family behaviors had no effect on body mass index among preschool-age children. In an Editorial, Zylke and Bauchner note that excessive weight gain has been resistant to medical intervention and suggest

that interventions for responsive parenting may offer some hope.

Editorial 443 Related Article 461

Responsive Parenting and Childhood Weight Outcomes

Developmentally appropriate parenting can promote healthy childhood outcomes. In a trial that randomized 291 mother-child pairs, Paul and colleagues found that a responsive parenting intervention initiated in early infancy resulted in a modest reduction in body mass index z scores at age 3 years, but no significant difference in body mass index percentile.

- Editorial 443 Related Article 450
- CME jamanetwork.com/learning

Genomic Sequencing and Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Testing non-small cell lung cancers for specific genetic mutations can identify patients who are likely to benefit from targeted treatments, but broad-based genomic sequencing has not been shown to improve patient outcomes. Presley and colleagues conducted a retrospective cohort study of 5688 patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer and found that broad-based genomic sequencing was not associated with better survival. In an Editorial, Bunn and Aisner suggest that broad-based genomic sequencing is likely to be beneficial when it leads to evidence-based targeted therapy.

Editorial 445

Humanities



JAMA Revisited

S12 Discoveries and Discoverers

Opinion

Viewpoint

433 Type 2 Myocardial Infarction— Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment CP McCarthy. M Vaduganathan, and JL Januzzi Jr

435 Return of Research Results to Study Participants; Uncharted and Untested CA Wong, AF Hernandez, and RM Califf

437 Progress in Prevention and Treatment of Acute Kidney Injury: Moving Beyond Kidney Attack JA Kellum, R Bellomo, and C Ronco

439 Protecting NIH's Integrity and Trustworthiness in Public-Private Partnerships B to and D Grady

A Piece of My Mind

441 This Is My Body KE Norman

Editoria

443 Preventing Obesity in Children: A Glimmer of Hope JW Zylke and H Bauchner

445 Broad-Based Molecular Testing for Lung Cancer: Precisely the Time for Precision PA Bunn Jr and DL Aisner

447 Electrocardiographic Monitoring for Prevention of Atrial Fibrillation– Associated Cardioembolic Stroke JJ Goldberger and RD Mitrani

LETTERS

Research Letter

502 Opioid Overdose After Surgical Discharge KS Ladha and Coauthors

504 Persistent Opioid Use After Wisdom Tooth Extraction CM Harbaugh and Coauthors

Comment & Response

506 Opioids vs Nonopioids for Chronic Back, Hip, or Knee Pain

509 Varicose Veins and Deep Venous Thrombosis

510 Correction

Editorin Chief Howard Bauchner, MD 0F CONTINUOUS
PUBLICATION

In This Issue of JAMA

August 7, 2018 Volume 320, Number 5 Pages 417-516

Clinical Review & Education

RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT

Screening for Atrial Fibrillation With Electrocardiography

Atrial fibrillation is a major risk factor for ischemic stroke. This US Preventive Services Task Force statement concludes that current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of screening with electrocardiography to identify patients with atrial fibrillation. In an Editorial, Goldberger and Mitrani suggest that atrial myopathy may lead to cardioembolic stroke even in the absence of atrial fibrillation.

G Editorial 447 Related Article 485 JAMA Patient Page 516

■ Author Audio Interview jama.com CME jamanetwork.com/learning

EVIDENCE REPORT

Outcomes of Screening for Atrial Fibrillation

In a review of 17 studies with 135 300 participants, Jonas and colleagues found that screening with electrocardiography has not been shown to detect more cases of atrial fibrillation than screening with pulse palpation, nor has treatment of screen-detected asymptomatic older adults been shown to result in better health outcomes than treatment after detection by usual care.

Editorial 447 Related Article 478 JAMA Patient Page 516

Probiotics to Prevent Clostridium difficile Infection

Antibiotic therapy can alter the colonic microbiota and increase the risk of Clostridium difficile infection; probiotics are live microbial preparations that may decrease this risk. In this JAMA Clinical Evidence Synopsis summarizing a Cochrane review of 39 randomized clinical trials, Goldenberg and colleagues discuss the benefits of administering probiotics along with antibiotics in patients at high risk of infection with Clostridium difficile.



and older



JAMA Patient Page

516 Screening for Atrial Fibrillation With Electrocardiography

NEWS & ANALYSIS

Medical News & Perspectives 425 At "Crisis Pregnancy Centers," Critics Say, Ideology Trumps Evidence

427 The JAMA Forum

The Health Innovation We Need

Bench to Bedside

499

429 Research Uncovers How Commensal Bacteria Contribute to Multiple Sclerosis

431 News From the FDA

Relieving Severe Emphysema Symptoms

Another Option for Hyperhidrosis Kratom Investigation Concludes

Online @ jama.com



Editor's Audio Summary

Howard Bauchner, MD, summarizes and comments on this week's issue.

Author Interview



AUDIO C. Seth Landefeld, MD; author of "Screening for Atrial Fibrillation With Electrocardiography: US Preventive Services

Task Force Recommendation Statement*

Visual Abstracts

"Effect of a Behavioral Intervention for Underserved Preschool-Age Children on Change in Body Mass Index: A Randomized Clinical Trial" and "Effect of a Responsive Parenting Educational Intervention on Childhood Weight Outcomes at 3 Years of Age: The INSIGHT Randomized Clinical Trial*

Departments

423 Staff Listing

501 CME Questions

513 Classified Advertising

514 Journal Advertiser Index

515 Contact Information

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lama.com/public /Instructionsforauthors.aspx