The study included 11,290 children and adolescents, 0 to 18 years old, residing in Monroe County, NY. All subjects were initially enrolled in fee-for-service Medicaid for one year (baseline period). Cases (5595) subsequently voluntarily enrolled in MCM and controls (5695) remained in FFS Medicaid, for one year (comparison period). For each child, we calculated the difference in the number of visits/child/year (visit) and costs/child/year (cost) between the baseline period and the comparison period. RESULTS: Children who subsequently enrolled in MCM were younger (42% vs. 34% <5 years old, p < .001), less likely to live in the inner city (55% vs. 61%, p < .001), Enrollment in managed care was associated with a relative decrease in the total number of visits (-1.06, p < .001)

Chronic administration of enalapril in the aging mouse prevents myocardial fibrosis. To investigate the mechanisms involved, we studied 30 CF1 female mice that received enalapril (ENAL:20 mg/L) in their drinking water after weaning and 30 control (CONT) mice. The results obtained for CONT and ENAL, respectively were as follows. For cyclin (percentage of positive) our results were: 12 months 17.1 plusminus 0.1% and 18.2 plusminus 0.8%

Results: Nine cadavers yielded 68 intubations. Sonologist 1 (S1) had a sensitivity of 95.4% (95% CI = 84.2% to 99.4%), a specificity of 100% (95% CI = 86.3% to 100%)

In 2000, an estimated 46.5 million adults (23.3%) (95% confidence interval [CI]= ±0.5) were current smokers. The prevalence of smoking was higher among men (25.7% [95% CI= ±0.8]) than women (21.0% [95% CI= ±0.7])

The cholinesterase inhibitor physostigmine (PHYS) was investigated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, crossover trial of 10 male patients with moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea. PHYS (0.12 g/minute/kg, 7-hour infusion) reduced mean apnea/hypopnea index (AHI) by 13.6 (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.2 – 25.1). Mean total sleep time was reduced by 74 minutes (95% CI, 33.9 – 114.9).

The effect of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure on adults with asthma has not been well characterized. In a prospective cohort study of 451 nonsmoking adults with asthma, we evaluated the impact of ETS exposure on asthma severity, health status, and health care utilization over 18 mo. There were 129 subjects (29%; 95% CI, 25-33%) who reported regular ETS exposure).

We estimate there were 98,000 extra deaths (95% CI 8,000 – 194,000) during the post-war period.