

The following reviews are of the seven books that received honors from AMWA in its annual Medical Book Awards competition.

First Place, Physicians' Category

Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology: A Rationale for Diagnosis and Treatment

Robert E. Marx, DDS, and Diane Stern, DDS
Chicago, Illinois: Quintessence Publishing Co.,
Inc., 2003, 908 pp. \$399.00

This eye-catching tome is an excellent example of the kind of reference book that can be produced when resources are applied well. Several characteristics of *Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology: A Rationale for Diagnosis and Treatment* work well together to communicate relevant, accurate information that can be accessed rapidly. The strengths of this book lie in its organization, color, layout, and writing.

The organization of the book is practical. Chapters cover the full range of appropriate clinical conditions as well as related topics. As shown in the outstanding table of contents, several chapters are subdivided once or twice into clinical conditions. For example, Chapter 2, "Inflammatory, Reactive, and Infectious Diseases," is subdivided into seven sections, including "Inflammation and Repair," "Granulomatous Diseases," and "Bacterial Diseases." The section "Bacterial Diseases" covers 17 topics, including necrotizing fasciitis, black hairy tongue, cat-scratch disease, and botryomycosis. Discussion of each condition covers clinical presentation and pathogenesis, differential diagnosis, diagnostic workup, histopathology, treatment, and prognosis and follow-up—in that order. The approach is one a clinician uses in patient care.

The use of color to convey and support information stands out in *Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology: A Rationale for Diagnosis and Treatment*. Most noticeable are the full-color photos—especially valuable for a pathology text. The numerous photos of patients, pathology specimens and preparations, and surgical procedures are a vital addition to the information offered by the book. These crisp, clear photos have good color balance and present well despite the absence of high-gloss

paper. Black and white reproductions of radiographic images are of comparable high quality. Multicolor drawings illustrate concepts such as pathogenesis and tissues of origin, with a palette and style consonant with the photos. Finally, brown vertical lines visually separate text from wide left margins, and in those margins, brown subheadings mark for the reader—as background information—the discussion sections of each clinical condition.

The layout of this book is exceptional. In contrast to some reference books, this one does not give the impression of trying to cram as much information as possible into the space available. White space is used generously, with a wide left margin and a single column of text. Headings above the main text and in the margin emphasize the overall organization of the book, facilitate finding information, and place that information into a clinical framework that readers likely use. The sans serif font gives a contemporary look to the book, although a serif font may have better supported the single-column text format.

The writing in this book is clear. Use of unnecessary jargon is minimal. The overall impression to these reviewers is of a carefully written and edited work.

The book's authors—an oral and maxillofacial surgeon and an oral and maxillofacial pathologist—seem especially suited as authors: Each has years of experience in teaching review courses for oral and maxillofacial surgery residents who are preparing to take national and state board examinations. The authors demonstrate their understanding of the educational needs of this audience. The discussion sections generally reflect today's understanding of oral and maxillofacial diseases and their treatments, including surgical as well as therapeutic approaches.

A chapter unexpected for a typical reference book, "Where Have All the Great Terms Gone?" lists and explains outdated and updated terms for clinical conditions. One example is the outdated *granular cell myoblastoma* and the updated, more accurate *granular cell tumor* now in use. In addition to being interesting, this chapter should help clinicians to communicate using a common, updated terminology.

The bibliography, which follows the last chapter of the book, would benefit from fact checking. References for one chapter are sometimes listed under a different chapter. In addition, for a book covering such a breadth and depth of topics, the bibliography for each chapter seems short. Indeed, some studies referred to in the text are not listed in the references at all. Lastly, the bibliography may be easier to navigate if entries were placed at the end of each chapter, rather than included in one list.

Other points of critical feedback about this book are that some abbreviations are not defined in the text or found in the glossary or index, several of the epigraphs at the beginning of each chapter do not seem to fit, and there was no statement of patient permission mentioned about the use of identifying photos, although surely permission was obtained.

Despite these minor shortcomings, *Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology: A Rationale for Diagnosis and Treatment* is an excellent reference book. This text will serve both as a fine addition to the libraries of dental schools as well as to the personal libraries of practicing clinicians and pathologists trained in oral cavity, mid-face, or neck diseases and related patient care.

—Arkady Mak, PhD, MD, and Jeffery Stewart, DDS

Arkady Mak is a freelance medical editor and writer who lives in Portland, Oregon.

Jeffery Stewart is Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, School of Dentistry, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, and an invited contributor and contributing editor of sections on oral pathology in other oral pathology and oral and maxillofacial surgery reference books.



Honorable Mention, Physicians' Category

Spinal Cord Injury Pain: Assessment, Mechanisms, Management. Progress in Pain Research and Management, Volume 23

Robert P. Yeziarski, PhD, and Kim J. Burchiel,
MD, Editors
Seattle, Washington: IASP Press, 2002, 443 pp.
\$89.00

The devastating medical and psychologic consequences of spinal cord injuries create lifelong challenges for patients, health care providers, and the public health system. Chronic pain syndromes resulting from spinal injury

affect an estimated 65% of these patients and often impede their return to a functional and meaningful life.

Spinal Cord Injury Pain: Assessment, Mechanisms, Management. Progress in Pain Research and Management is the innovative product of a special task force created in 1997 by the International Association for the Study of Pain. The purpose of this task force, chaired by the text's editors, Robert P. Yeziarski, and Kim J. Burchiel, MD, was to assess and advance the existing body of knowledge about the complex and often subjective methods used to define, treat, and study pain related to spinal cord injury.

The book's most commendable achievement may be the development of a new taxonomy for spinal cord pain. This taxonomy could become the universal standard needed to adequately compare spinal pain studies, diagnoses, and therapeutics. The editors have also produced an excellent summary of the most recent research into the pathophysiology, imaging, and clinical treatment of the various pain syndromes caused by spinal cord trauma. In fact, a major contribution of the task force has been the generation and coordination of new studies needed to fill existing gaps in the literature.

The book is organized into five parts, and part 1 includes a review of current pain terminology and assessment methods. The mechanism-based, three-tiered proposed taxonomy is clearly presented, and there are several excellent examples of clinically valuable patient-interview questionnaires. Part 2 attempts to correlate different pain syndromes with known pathophysiology. Part 3 provides a discussion of new imaging techniques that are elucidating the foci and pathways of acute and chronic pain. Current and cutting-edge pharmacologic and interventional treatments are presented in part 4, and in part 5 the editors summarize the purpose and future goals of the task force.

Many of the contributing authors write in the style of a scientific paper, which makes for cumbersome reading, but the more clinically applicable chapters in the beginning of the text are fluid and accessible. The authors also readily acknowledge that some of their research funding was provided by private companies such as pharmaceutical firms.

The complex physiologic and psychologic mechanisms underlying chronic pain are a daunting topic. The editors acknowledge that the task force's efforts represent a small step in the clinical battle to understand and adequately treat spinal injury pain syndromes. But the synthesis of definitions and data presented in volume 23 of *Spinal Cord Injury Pain: Assessment, Mechanisms, Management. Progress in Pain Research and Management* has the

potential to advance the medical benefits available to these patients as well as the knowledge of their care providers.

—Carol E. Wiley, MD

Carol E. Wiley is a freelance medical writer and practicing anesthesiologist in Seattle, Washington.



First Place, Allied Health

Genetics in Oncology Practice: Cancer Risk Assessment

Amy Strauss Tranin, ARNP, MS, AOCN; Agnes Masny, RN, MPH, MSN, CRNP; and Jean Jenkins, PhD, RN, FAAN, Editors
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Oncology Nursing Society, 2003, 336 pp. \$68.00; \$52.00 for ONS members (paperback)

With the success of the Human Genome Project has come a revolution in the way scientists look at the origins and development of cancer. This revolution has brought enormous changes, too, in the way cancer is diagnosed and treated as well as in the understanding of cancer risk. *Genetics in Oncology Practice: Cancer Risk Assessment* was published by the Oncology Nursing Society primarily to help its members “meet the challenges created by the genetics revolution and prepare to incorporate genetics into nursing practice.” The book identifies the role of nurses in cancer genetics, establishes practice standards and guidelines, and identifies the training and resources that nurses need to be successful in this evolving field.

The book focuses on risk assessment but also covers a wide range of topics. The first two chapters provide a discussion of the reasons oncology nurses “should be” interested in genetics and the scope of cancer genetics nursing practice. A concise, readable chapter follows about the biology of cancer. The next three chapters delve into the practical aspects of assessing cancer risk—understanding screening tests; performing genetic assessments; communicating with patients and families about risks; understanding the uncertainties and statistical limitations inherent in risk assessments; working effectively with the media; and understanding the impact and scope of genetic information on risk management, screening and early prevention, diagnosis and prognosis, and treatment.

Several “how-to” chapters follow—the first about genetic counseling and education. This chapter briefly covers “issues that are typical of and unique to genetic counseling, especially pertaining to cancer,” such as the uncertainty of genetic information, inappropriate

expectations, the needs of family members, potential workplace and insurance discrimination, mutation-specific test criteria, the testing of minors, the interpretation and implications of test results, ethical and legal issues, and medical records documentation. Also included is a detailed outline of a three-component counseling model for risk assessment. The next chapter covers establishing a cancer genetics clinic and includes program needs assessments, type of programs, program components, operational issues, client recruitment and resources, and professional resources. A chapter about how to handle genetic information responsibly addresses ethical considerations, personal biases, and values and how they affect decision making, ethnocultural differences, privacy and confidentiality, and client advocacy.

The next chapter details resources available to nurses to enhance their knowledge base, including professional societies, specific Web sites, resources for genetic counseling and testing, continuing education programs, health policy and legislation resources, and research opportunities. The last two chapters deal with nursing credentialing and education and draw from a number of sources, including the National Human Genome Research Institute, the National Cancer Institute, the Oncology Nursing Society, and other professional nursing associations.

This book is well designed, with a clean layout, numerous helpful tables, and clear, simple figures. Each chapter includes citations within the text identified by author and then provides the full reference list at the end. A glossary is included, as well as a detailed index.

The three editors wrote sections of the book and edited contributions by 11 additional nurses and one physician, all of whom, from their credentials and places of work, are experts in their fields.

Genetics in Oncology Practice: Cancer Risk Assessment was written for oncology nurses and also should be useful to researchers, patient advocates, legislators, journalists, and others involved in or interested in understanding the implications of genetic information for patients, families, and society as a whole. Some readers may find the book to be an expensive purchase at \$68, but will also soon find that as a text and resource, it is inclusive, up to date, timely, and practical.

—Gayle Nesom

Gayle Nesom is an editor in the Department of Scientific Publications at the University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, in Houston, Texas.



Honorable Mention, Allied Health

Bone Marrow and Blood Stem Cell Transplants: A Guide for Patients

Susan K. Stewart with Jan Sugar
Highland Park, Illinois: Blood & Marrow
Transplant Information Network (BMT
InfoNet), 2002, 217 pp. \$8.95 (paperback)

The author of this book, Susan K. Stewart, was diagnosed with leukemia in 1988, and her physician recommended that she have a bone marrow transplant. With so little information available to the public about this procedure, Stewart was bewildered and overwhelmed as she tried to understand her treatment and the choices before her. Her experience and that of other survivors inspired her to write this book, which more than fulfills the promise of its title, to serve as a guide for patients.

This small, soft-cover book covers a wide range of topics designed to educate patients and their caregivers about a complicated treatment scenario. It is organized so that the first two chapters offer basic information, and then leads the reader to information in subsequent chapters that give answers to specific questions. Once the author has provided a history to the issues and basic information, she proceeds to address components of the clinical sequence that patients are likely to face.

One section of the book tackles the quandary imposed on a patient with newly diagnosed disease about the possibility of having a transplant, and another deals with the issues about a potential donor. Later chapters explore the essential role of the caregiver and the future for long-term survivors, and a final chapter deals with the important financial issues of insurance coverage and fundraising options.

The book is sprinkled with quotes from transplant survivors who share personal insights from their own experience in facing this challenge. Highlighted passages also appear throughout the book, and although the style of presentation—excessive underscoring in some places—can be distracting, it does allow the reader to quickly gain essential information while skimming through the pages.

Useful appendices present information about blood cells and interpreting blood tests. The author also provides a glossary of terms, an index, and a list of other available resources such as online sites, including the Web site created by the author (www.bmtinfonet.org).

Bone Marrow and Blood Stem Cell Transplants: A Guide for Patients provides a comprehensive treatment of a

complicated subject while remaining a highly readable, user-friendly manual. This book should prove to be an indispensable aid in providing practical advice and reassurance to the patient during a challenging time.

—Sharon A. Heckel

Sharon A. Heckel is Managing Editor for the Journal of the Kentucky Medical Association in Louisville, Kentucky.



Honorable Mention, Allied Health

Cancer Prevention, Detection, and Control: A Nursing Perspective

Kathleen Jennings-Dozier, PhD, MPH, RN, and
Suzanne M. Mahon, RN, DNSc, Editors
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Oncology Nursing
Society, 2002, 1015 pp. \$160.00; \$118.00 for
ONS members (paperback)

“The National Cancer Institute projects that one of every two men and one of every three women in the United States will develop some type of cancer over the course of their lives.”

This book is an excellent comprehensive reference for the many aspects of cancer and cancer care. The sheer breadth of the content is inspiring. It addresses the many issues related to cancer prevention, detection, and control that oncology nurses face in clinical practice. Even though intended for use by those in oncology-related professions, this book will be a valuable resource for others interested in cancer and its many facets. Tackling a subject as broad as cancer can be daunting, but the editors of this book do it exceptionally well. It is logically organized, the language is clear, and the accompanying tables and figures supplement the text nicely.

The editors chose works from over 60 experts in specific areas of cancer care to build a book that is divided into five sections, with several chapters in each section. Each section is preceded by an overview, and every chapter has an introduction followed by short sections with large, easy-to-read headings.

The first section delves into the fundamentals of cancer and the role of the nurse in its prevention, detection, and control. Subsequent chapters cover cancer epidemiology, human behavior and genetics, pathology, bioethical issues, and other topics. The glossary of genetic terms (p. 100) is helpful. This section provides excellent reference resources, not only in text but in illustrations, tables, and figures.

Cancer prevention is the focus of section 2. The chapters examine diet, chemoprevention, smoking, and environmental health concerns. Chapter 7, "Diet and Cancer Prevention: Why Fruits and Vegetables Are Essential Players," is particularly informative. It describes individual studies, specific cancers related to those studies, and educational strategies for dietary change.

Section 3 covers the past, present, and future of cancer detection. Cancer prevention itself is defined as a primary aim, while screening for detection before symptoms appear is a secondary type of prevention. Tertiary prevention then follows as the management of known cancer and prevention of its spread, recurrence, and related complications. Other chapters in section 3 describe in detail the individual cancer sites, staging, variables, risks, signs and symptoms, and detection. Genetic screening and counseling are covered here as well.

Section 4 examines the role of the nurse in cancer control. Cancer control and prevention programs are listed, as well as the strategies for patient education for primary and secondary prevention. The last section covers issues in education and training, not just of medical personnel but of patients and families as well.

The organization of this book is well thought out, yielding a text that is straightforward and easy to use. A separate index of the figures and tables would add to their usability. Students, oncology nurses, and general readers with an interest in cancer care will find this book to be a comprehensive and handy resource.

—Sandy Evans, RN

Sandy Evans is Senior Medical Writer for SHPS Healthcare Services, in Seattle, Washington.



Special Recognition, Allied Health

Palliative Practices from A-Z for the Bedside Clinician

Kim K. Kuebler, MN, RN, and Peg Esper, MSN, RN, Editors
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Oncology Nursing Society, 2002, 285 pp. \$70.00; \$55.00 for ONS members (paperback)

"Keep patient cheerful. Talk and soothe patient out of complaint when possible. Censor talk of visitors so that cheerful attitude will be maintained, and literature as well." Entry under "Cancer" (Taber, Clarence Wilbur *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary*, F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1962, p. C-9)

When I was a nursing student in the early 1960s, this epigram from my then brand-new dictionary was the extent of the advice that I could find on how to take care of the dying patient. As a medical writer, nearly 40 years later, I found myself challenged by an assignment for an acute-care hospital to develop educational material for nurses making a transition from an exclusively "curative" care environment to one also including palliative care. Although I was hopeful that the shift in philosophy from Taber to the ground-breaking work of Kübler-Ross¹ would not be as abrupt for today's nurses as it had been for me, decades ago, I nevertheless discovered that my target audience had difficulty in adapting to the art and science of palliative care, no matter how deep their compassion, or how wise they were in technical matters.

Palliative care requires a rethinking of customary medical and nursing acute-care practice. In the foreword to this manual, Eduardo Bruera, MD, describes the disparity that exists between "...academic activities related to palliative care and end of life..." and the accessibility of this information for care givers bewildered by the prospect of the dying patient and all the challenges that this situation brings, not only medically, but psychosocially as well. Dr. Bruera continues: "This book provides an original and highly effective way of providing evidence-based palliative care information to nurses and other health-care professionals.... The A-Z approach is of great value because it allows busy clinicians easy access to information they need. This book's format will make the book a regular feature in inpatient and outpatient settings where palliative care is regularly delivered."

The coeditors solicited contributions from 24 contributing authors and organized the information into 55 topics from A to Z. Each topic is thoroughly referenced throughout the text and again at the end of each particular section. This documentation is important, because evidence-based information is critical to clinicians entering unfamiliar territory. The topics themselves have an internal organization divided roughly into two parts that answer the following questions: "How can I understand this particular problem?" (Definition, Pathophysiology/Etiology, and Manifestation) and "What can I do about it?" (Management, subdivided into A: Death is not imminent and B: Death is imminent; Patient Outcomes; and Professional Competencies). Within the Management section, the relative cost of the suggested drugs is indicated by (\$) or (\$\$), and this, according to palliative care consultants whose advice I sought, is an invaluable feature. Patients at the end of life have often exhausted their fiscal resources, and this information can guide clinicians as they make decisions about which medication to use first.

The topics covered range from Advance Directives to Zoster. In the entry for the former topic, the reader will find not only the definition of the term, “An *advance directive* is a written document that informs healthcare providers of patients’ medical management requests in the event they are unable to do so themselves....”, but also the “Specific Issues Related to Palliative Care” and “Strategies to Promote Use of Advanced Directives.” One of these strategies is: “Presume nothing about an advance directive until you have read it carefully. Patient preferences can vary widely.” This particular “Strategy” reminds the reader that regarding end-of-life issues, misunderstandings are common, especially between dying patients and their loved ones.

Under Zoster, care givers will learn that this virus (more commonly known as the cause of shingles, the development of an extremely painful string of blisters that appears on the skin just above the path of a nerve) may cause pneumonia or encephalitis in an immunocompromised individual nearing the end of life. In the “Management” section of this topic, therapy for a patient whose death is not imminent includes antiviral medication and pain killers, whereas for the individual for whom death appears to be at hand the instruction reads, “Priority is given to keeping the individual comfortable. The use of antivirals at this time is of little value.”

Between Advance Directives and Zoster, the editors cover such disparate topics as Agitation, Bereavement, Cultural Awareness, Diarrhea, Ethics, Fever, Funeral Planning, Hiccups, Home or Hospital?, Legal Issues in Pain Management, Pruritis, Seizures, Sexuality, and Travel.

At the end of the book is a comprehensive glossary, a list of the pharmaceutical agents referred to in the book, a thorough index, and three useful appendixes that present centrally important information that is fragmented throughout the book. These are: Appendix A, “Management of Neuropathic Pain,” a detailed overview of the various classes of drugs that may be useful in temporary and intractable pain; Appendix B, “Advocacy Competencies,” summarizing the nuts and bolts of the philosophy and approach of palliative care, particularly useful for readers providing care in an acute care setting; and Appendix C, “Internet Resources.”

Two years ago, when researching the palliative care approach to create a video for nurses in an acute care setting, practical and comprehensive information, in a ready-reference format for acute-care clinicians, was difficult to find. *Palliative Practices from A–Z for the Bedside Clinician* meets this need. My former client, a palliative care consultant in a large acute care facility, ordered the text immediately after I told her about it, and

it is in constant use. For these and the other readers of this book—existing and to come—the information and insights found within the cover of the book bring an important benefit to patients, their loved ones, and the clinicians who care for them.

—Susan Madigan, RN

Susan Madigan is a freelance medical writer operating as “Madigan Communications” in the Houston, Texas, area since 1984.

1. Kübler-Ross E. *On Death and Dying*. New York, NY: Macmillan, 1969.



First Place, Trade Books

Lung Cancer: Myths, Facts, Choices—and Hope

Claudia I. Henschke, PhD, MD, and Peggy McCarthy with Sarah Wernick
New York, New York, W.W. Norton & Company,
2002, 389 pp. \$27.95

This appealing book answers the question “What should I know?” for people at risk for, newly diagnosed with, or close to someone with lung cancer. Coauthored by Claudia Henschke, a pioneer in and proponent for using computerized tomography (CT) scans instead of chest x-rays to identify lung tumors, the book puts lung cancer into perspective and details the impact—current, potential, and future—of this new screening technique.

The current 5-year survival rate for patients with lung cancer is 14%, and lung cancer is by far the leading cause of cancer deaths. According to American Cancer Society statistics, the disease will claim about 157,000 lives this year in the United States. But now, this book suggests, there is hope that these statistics can be changed.

Although an increase in the lung cancer survival rate has not yet been proven for CT scans versus chest x-rays in a randomized study (the National Cancer Institute is coordinating the National Lung Screening Trial, now ongoing, to compare the two methods), Dr. Henschke shows that baseline and annual repeat CT screening can identify more malignant tumors than does chest x-ray. This finding is the basis of the hope mentioned in the book’s title—the hope that early CT screening and detection of lung tumors can save lives.

Lung Cancer: Myths, Facts, Choices—and Hope is not just about a new screening technique. It also is about providing people with lung cancer and people at risk of lung cancer with a resource to support their participation in their own care.

The book is extremely well organized, with descriptive chapter titles, an appealing layout, and small chunks of information set under informative headings. Specialized information and terms are pulled out in highlighted boxes for easy reference.

One of the most appealing aspects of this book is the frankness with which it addresses the stigma of lung cancer because of its connection with smoking. Peggy McCarthy, coauthor and founder of the Alliance for Lung Cancer Advocacy, Support, and Education, shares her own experience as a former smoker and the stories of some well-known people with lung cancer. Readers are given suggestions on how to deal with insensitive and misinformed comments and prejudices.

This book does promote a specific type of lung cancer screening exam—the CT scan. Readers who are interested

to learn more about CT scanning for lung cancer will find the book to be an informative resource from an important proponent of this screening technique. As well, this book is a balanced and comprehensive presentation of information about risk, screening, diagnosis, treatment, and end-of-life options for people with lung cancer for the reader with general educational needs regarding today's most deadly cancer.

—Christine Theisen

Christine Theisen, owner of Easterly Health Communications in Fort Dix, New Jersey, is a freelance medical writer and health communication consultant.



WEB SITE REVIEWS

The following are some Web sites that medical writers and editors may find useful.

—Lynne Lederman, PhD

Health Policy (www.kaisernetwork.org)

Sponsored by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, this site has reports of “health policy as it happens.” The mission of the foundation is to provide timely, reliable, nonpartisan information on national (United States) health care issues to policymakers, the media, and the general public. The site includes three online daily reports on health policy, current health issues in the news, and reports from Capitol Hill. There are live and archived Webcasts with transcripts of key meetings, conferences, congressional hearings, and other health policy events. Useful features include a searchable archive of public opinion poll results on a variety of health issues dating back to 1935 and a searchable calendar of events, such as hearings and meetings, organized by topics of health policy, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS. Users can register for daily and weekly updates by e-mail. This site will be useful for writers who need context for their medical, scientific, and drug development topics as well as for those who want to see the shaping of our national health policy as it occurs.

All About Science (www.the-scientist.com)

Once resembling a tabloid newspaper and available primarily to academics, *The Scientist* has been reborn as a glossy magazine available in print and on the Web. While still aimed at life scientists, including postdoctoral students, there is plenty of interest to medical writers on the site, including news of importance to scientists; breakthroughs and trends in research and technology; and legal, policy, political, and governmental issues. A daily news service is available by e-mail. There are sections about and links to laboratory technology and equipment, which may be useful to those who need to write about technologies without having had the experience of using them in the lab. As an international publication, the emphasis is not solely on U.S. issues. The searchable archives allow searches by topic; e.g., leaders of science, opinion, feature, news, research, and others, including “hot papers,” which provides reviews of peer-reviewed publications that have been cited 50 to 100 times more frequently than the average paper.

If you want to review a book, video, CD-ROM, or useful (or fun) Web site, send an e-mail to the Managing Editor at amwajournaleditor@hotmail.com.