In This Issue of JAMA

Research

Fluoxetine for Obsessive-Compulsive Behaviors 1561
Autism spectrum disorders are characterized, in part, by restricted and repetitive behaviors that can interfere with everyday functioning. Reddihough and colleagues randomized 146 children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder and found that fluoxetine, compared with placebo, resulted in significantly lower scores for obsessive-compulsive behaviors at 16 weeks. In an Editorial, King emphasizes that unwelcome repetitive behaviors should be differentiated from repetitive behaviors that may be adaptive or pleasurable.

Editorial 1557
Visual Abstract jama.com CME jamanetwork.com/learning

Treatment of Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia 1570
For women in resource-limited settings who have cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and HIV, cryotherapy is a feasible treatment option, but it may be less effective than the loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP). Greene and colleagues randomized 400 women with histologically confirmed CIN and HIV infection and found that treatment with LEEP, compared with cryotherapy, resulted in a lower rate of cervical neoplasia recurrence over 24 months. In an Editorial, Chibwesha and Stringer suggest that the findings from this study, when combined with other research, position LEEP as the preferred treatment for CIN2/3 among women living with HIV in settings that can safely perform the procedure, but also point out that its role as first-line treatment for cervical precancer in low- and middle-income countries will likely remain limited in the near term.

Editorial 1558

Preterm Birth and Adult Health 1580
In developed countries, more than 95% of infants born preterm survive into adulthood. Crump and colleagues conducted a national cohort study of 2 566 699 persons born in Sweden between 1973 and 1997 and found that most preterm infants survived to early to mid-adulthood without major comorbidities.

CME jamanetwork.com/learning

Opinion

Viewpoint 1547
Can Plant-Based Meat Alternatives Be Part of a Healthy and Sustainable Diet?
FB Hu, BO Otis, and G McCarthy

1549
Improving the Quality of Dietary Research
DS Ludwig, CB Ebbeling, and SB Heymsfield

1551
Primary Care Selection: A Building Block for Value-Based Health Care
S Heiser, PH Conway, and R Rajkumar

1553
Pay-to-Participate Trials and Vulnerabilities in Research Ethics Oversight
H Fernandez Lynch and S Joffe

A Piece of My Mind 1555
You Did Not Teach Me What You Thought You Did
MA Carlson

LETTERS

Research Letter 1605
Association Between Limited English Proficiency and Revisits and Readmissions After Hospitalization for Patients With Acute and Chronic Conditions in Toronto, Ontario, Canada
S Rawal and Coauthors

Comment & Response 1607
P2Y12 Inhibitor Monotherapy vs Dual Antiplatelet Therapy After Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Antihypertensive Medication Use in Older Adults at Risk for Hip Fracture

FEV1:FVC Thresholds for Defining Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Management of Dementia
Dementia is an acquired loss of cognition in multiple cognitive domains sufficiently severe to affect social or occupational function. Arvanitakis and colleagues review the evaluation and clinical management of patients with signs and symptoms of dementia.

Management of Lactose Intolerance
Symptoms of lactose malabsorption result from fluid shifts into the intestinal lumen and fermentation of residual lactose by gastrointestinal bacteria. This JAMA Insights article by Micic and colleagues discusses the pathophysiology and clinical management of patients with lactose intolerance.

Prevention and Management of Venous Thromboembolism
In this JAMA Clinical Guidelines Synopsis of a 2018 guideline developed by the American Society of Hematology and the McMaster University GRADE Centre, Paul and Cifu discuss the prophylaxis and treatment of venous thromboembolism.