Research

Public Health Consequences of a 2013 Measles Outbreak 811
Rosen and colleagues conducted an epidemiologic assessment and cost analysis of a 2013 measles outbreak in New York City, New York, and found 58 cases of measles infection and 3351 exposed contacts, with 78% of the age-eligible cases unvaccinated because of patient refusal or intentional delay. The total direct costs to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene were $394,448, and 10,052 personnel hours were consumed responding to and controlling the outbreak. Their findings have important implications for the public health costs of vaccine refusal.

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Oxygen vs Room Air on Intrauterine Fetal Resuscitation 818
Raghuraman and colleagues conducted a randomized clinical trial in 705 patients to test the hypothesis that room air is noninferior to oxygen in improving fetal metabolic status during intrauterine resuscitation. Among patients with category II fetal heart tracings, intrauterine resuscitation with room air is noninferior to oxygen in improving umbilical artery lactate. The results of this trial challenge the efficacy of a ubiquitous obstetric practice and suggest that room air may be an acceptable alternative.

Association of Self-regulation With Obesity in Boys vs Girls 842
Anderson and Whitaker conducted a cohort study in 6400 children that investigated the association between self-regulation among toddlers and the risk of obesity at age 5.5 years and whether there is a difference in this association between boys and girls. There were differences between boys and girls in the pattern of the association between self-regulation at age 24 months and obesity at age 5.5 years.

Association of Future Orientation With Violence Perpetration 877
Culyba and colleagues investigated the association between future orientation and violence perpetration among male youths in low-resource neighborhoods. They conducted a cluster randomized clinical trial that included 866 adolescents from low-resource neighborhoods who were age 13 to 19 years and found that having a positive future orientation was associated with significantly lower odds of threatening someone with a weapon.