New Media

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Oxygen sites on the Web

N.T. Bateman and R.M. Leach ABC of Oxygen: Acute oxygen therapy. BMJ 1998; 317: 798-801.

Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7161/798>.

Adrian J. Williams. ABC of oxygen: Assessing and interpreting arterial blood gases and acid-base balance. BMJ 1998; 317: 1213-6. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7167/1213>.

P.J. Rees, F. Dudley. ABC of oxygen: Provision of oxygen at home. BMJ 1998; 317: 935-8. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7163/935>.

D.F. Treacher, R.M. Leach. ABC of oxygen: Oxygen transport 1. Basic principles. BMJ 1998; 317: 1302-6. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7168/1302>.

R.M. Leach, D.F. Treacher. ABC of oxygen.

Oxygen transport 2. Tissue hypoxia. BMJ 1998; 317: 1370-3. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7169/1370>.

Peter Wilmshurst. ABC of oxygen: Diving and oxygen. BMJ 1998; 317: 996-9. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7164/996>.

P.J. Rees, F. Dudley. ABC of oxygen: Oxygen therapy in chronic lung disease. BMJ 1998; 317: 871-4. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7162/871>.

Andrew J. Peacock. ABC of oxygen: Oxygen at high altitude. BMJ 1998; 317: 1063-6. Available at:

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7165/1063>.

Retinopathy of Prematurity - Oxygen Monitoring Policy <http://neonatal.peds.washington.edu/NICU-WEB/RopO2Monitoring.stm>

An Oxygen Quack Medicine Site

<http://www.oxytherapy.com/>

(see <http://www.quackwatch.com> for more examples of quackery on the Internet)

Clinical use of E-mail

Increased use of E-mail by physicians and patients brings with it potential advantages and liabilities. Do E-mail communications constitute part of the official medical record? Should one obtain documented informed consent before using E-mail for clinical purposes? Clearly, health care workers must keep clinical information confidential, but does this require taking advanced precautions such as encryption to prevent possible interception? The answers to these questions await clarification. For more details on this topic I recommend the following article: Alissa R. Spielberg. Sociohistorical, Legal, and Ethical Implications of E-mail for the Patient-Physician Relationship. JAMA 1998; 280: 1353-9. For even more information on the impact of the Internet on clinical practice, read about the special JAMA special, issue described below.

Random recommended web sites

NEUBIE UNIVERSITY

<http://www.newbie-u.com>

An excellent teaching site for new users of the Internet ("newbies"). Includes information on E-mail, the web, ftp (file transfer protocol), IRC (Internet Relay Chat), and Usenet, the Internet's bulletin board sys-

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tem. Also includes a discussion forum section, a glossary of technical terms, and file download links. Highly recommended for beginners.

COMPUTERS IN MEDICINE THEME ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (OCTOBER 21, 1998)

[http://www.ama-assn.org/sci-pubs/journals/archive/jama/vol 280/no 15/toc.htm](http://www.ama-assn.org/sci-pubs/journals/archive/jama/vol%20280/no%2015/toc.htm)

Sample topics (with abstracts only) include "The Origin, Content, and Workload of E-mail Consultations", "Canopy Computing: Using the Web in Clinical Practice", "On Call and Online: Sociohistorical, Legal, and Ethical Implications of E-mail for the Patient-Physician Relationship" as well as three full-text computer-related editorials.

EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE ON THE INTERNET

<http://www.shef.ac.uk/uni/academic/R-Z/scharr/ir/netting.html>

Andrew Booth's "Netting the Evidence" Web site is an encyclopedic introduction to the world of evidence-based medicine. The site offers numerous evaluated links with succinct descriptions. A must for researchers and academics.

Internet search engines

A "search engine" is a computer system that sifts through information in the Internet looking for key words and concepts. The system then stores that information in an internal database to allow subsequent information retrieval by users. Most search engines are free, supported by advertising. Examples of popular search engines include:

REGULAR SEARCH ENGINES

Address	Name of Service
http://www.yahoo.com/	Yahoo!
http://www.webcrawler.com/	WebCrawler
http://www2.infoseek.com/	Infoseek
http://www.lycos.com/	Lycos
http://www.excite.com/	Excite
http://www.altavista.com/	AltaVista
http://www.stpt.com/	Starting Point
http://www.dejanews.com/	DejaNews
http://www.linkstar.com/	LinkStar
http://andromeda.einet.net/	EiNet Galaxy
http://www.search.com/	Search.com
http://www.findlink.com/	FindLink.com
http://www.hotbot.com	Hot Bot

SPECIALIZED SEARCH ENGINES

Address	Comment
http://www.yahoo.ca/	Can perform Canada-only search
http://www.mwsearch.com	Medical Word Search
http://www.beaucoup.com/	List of search engine links
http://www.searchenginecolossus.com	List of search engine links
http://www.electricmonk.com/	Allows narrative questions
http://www.askjeeves.com/	Allows narrative questions

Gem of the Month

This month's special gem is a special review article on Medical Information on the Internet published in the November 1998 issue of *Anesthesiology* (Rampil, Ira J: Medical Information on the Internet.

Anesthesiology 1998; 89: 1233-45). The article is available online at:

<http://www.anesthesiology.org/abstracts/abstracts89/v89n5p1233.cfm>.

The article is also available in PDF format at:

<http://www.anesthesiology.org/abstracts/abstracts89/v89n5p1233.pdf>.

Free Utility of the Month

NetSonic Internet Accelerator

This free product prefetches Web pages that you expect to visit in the future, saving them in its cache for instant access. Works best with pages that are updated only occasionally. <http://www.web3000.com>