Clinical Chemistry **Contents** Volume 54, Number 12, Pages 1941–2097 DECEMBER 2008

EDITORIALS

PERSPECTIVES

SPECIAL REPORT

REVIEW

ARTICLES

PROTEOMICS AND PROTEIN MARKERS

LIPIDS, LIPOPROTEINS, AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS

ANIMAL CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

AUTOMATION AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

CANCER DIAGNOSTICS

continued

Clinical Chemistry (ISSN 0009-9147) is published monthly by the American Association for Clinical Chemistry, 1850 K Street, NW, Suite 625, Washington, DC 20006. New subscriptions, renewals, changes of address, back issues, and all customer service questions should be addressed to: AACC, Subscription Department, 1850 K Street, NW, Suite 625, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone (202) 857-0717 or 1 (800) 892-1400; fax (202) 887-5093; e-mail custserv@aacc.org. Subscription rates: Institutional subscription USA $992, elsewhere $1,144. Individual subscription USA $299, elsewhere $464. Airmail delivery outside USA is an additional $270. Individual subscriptions are for personal use and not to be used in a library. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to Clinical Chemistry, 1850 K Street, NW, Suite 625, Washington, DC 20006.

Clinical Chemistry **Contents** Volume 54, Number 12, Pages 1941–2097 DECEMBER 2008

ARTICLES, *continued*

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

CLINICAL CASE STUDY

COMMENTARIES

CITATION CLASSIC

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

continued

Clinical Chemistry **Contents** Volume 54, Number 12, Pages 1941–2097 DECEMBER 2008

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, *continued*

BOOKSHELF

CLINICAL CHEMIST

INVITED REVIEWERS 2008

ACCENT®—CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT FOR READERS OF *CLINICAL CHEMISTRY*

For more information go to http://apps.aacc.org.ccj/accent

ON THE COVER Dr. Roussell of Geneva shown here giving a woman a direct blood transfusion from a volunteer, 1882. With the many advances in modern medicine, it is easy to forget how transfusion medicine was performed prior to 1900. When Landsteiner published his Nobel Prize winning work on the major ABO blood groups in 1901, it became possible to cross match donors and recipients, thus greatly reducing transfusion reactions. Since that time surface antigen systems such as Rh, Lutheran, Kell, Lewis, Duffy, and Kidd have been described. Antibody-based methods traditionally have been the primary approach to blood group testing. However, with the availability of genotyping technologies, Westhoff and Sloan describe in this issue of *Clinical Chemistry* how transfusion medicine is poised to benefit from the PCR revolution (see page 1948). Reprinted with permission © The Print Collector/Heritage-Images/Imagestate.

Color figures for Reviews sponsored by Department of Laboratory Medicine, Children's Hospital Boston.