

# Appendices

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# Appendix 1

## Orthopaedic Internet Resources

1. *Wheeless' Textbook of Orthopaedics*. You may never get past this site! C.R.Wheeless' revision notes were tidied up and posted as a set of interlinked Web pages. The coverage of topics from head injury to mallet toe is extremely thorough. In the five years since this site was first posted more illustrations have been added, as well as guest pages and outlinks to many other resources. The only valid criticism that has been leveled at this site is that it was written by a resident. This is only partly true as Wheeless probably drew much of his material from handouts prepared by the teaching staff at Duke. Almost all the great orthopaedic textbooks started as the notes of a resident, and it is tempting to predict that this one will keep up the tradition.  
**<http://www.medmedia.com>**
2. *WorldOrtho—The Ultimate Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Web Site*. The *Educational Database* of WorldOrtho contains several textbooks on orthopaedics, trauma, and sports medicine. It also contains *Core Topics in Orthopaedics*, lecture notes, several quiz sites, and a photographic tour of the examination of the musculoskeletal system.  
**<http://www.worldortho.com>**
3. *The Comprehensive Classification of Fractures of Long Bones*. This is posted by AO North America. This site makes the AO classification of long bone fractures easy to refer to and understand. Each bone is divided into segments, usually proximal, diaphyseal, and distal. For each segment the fracture types are further explained with As being simple fractures and Bs and Cs being multifragmentary fractures. The site goes on to describe the classification for each long bone region.  
**<http://membrane.com/aona/longbone/index.html>**
4. *Clinical Case Presentations. DuPont Institute*. These case presentations were made by residents in the DuPont Hospital training program. They cover a wide variety of pediatric orthopaedic topics, presenting a well-illustrated case, and offering a didactic account of the condition and a review of the literature. They are fine examples of what every teaching program should be doing on the Internet. This

kind of scholarship is presented every day in different programs; unless it is posted it is lost.

**[http://gait.aidi.udel.edu/res695/homepage/pd\\_ortho/educate/clincase/clclasehp.htm](http://gait.aidi.udel.edu/res695/homepage/pd_ortho/educate/clincase/clclasehp.htm)**

5. *Carleton University Sports Medicine Clinic*. This site offers a wide variety of educational resources for physicians and patient information pages with the focus on sports medicine and especially knee reconstruction. There is a useful collection of arthroscopic images from the author's extensive collection. This is one of the pioneer sites on the orthopaedic Internet.

**<http://www.carletonsportsmed.com>**

6. *American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons*. The AAOS site is surely the leading institutional site in orthopaedics. It has a huge amount of information accessed from a cleverly crafted homepage which has direct links to nearly 100 other parts of the site without the appearance of clutter. Highlights of the site include the patient information section, information about the annual meeting (including past and present abstracts), and the full text presentation of the *Bulletin of the AAOS*. *Find a Surgeon* gives the office addresses and Web sites of AAOS members in every nation, US state, and Canadian province. The members' section has full-text access to the *Journal of the AAOS* and to a site that will prepare and post a practice Web site for each member. Recently added is *Orthopaedic Knowledge Online (OKO)*, which consists of a selection of topics treated in depth. Currently the selection is small and the material seems to be derived from articles from the *Journal of the AAOS*. This site, which has enormous potential, is accessible to all fellows and international affiliates of the AAOS.

**<http://www.aaos.org>**

7. *Belgian Orthoweb*. This pioneer site is edited by Jan Van Der Bauwhede and Dick Vandervelde. When it started in 1996 it was the first site to try to bring the orthopaedic Internet activities of most of the professional societies of one nation onto the same site. Now the journal *Acta Belgica Orthopaedica*, the orthopaedic association, the arthroscopy association, the orthopaedic trauma association, the hand group, the paediatric orthopaedic association, and the foot surgery society are all hosted on the same site. The BeneluxOrth mailing list is also hosted and there is an extensive collection of case presentations. The European mirrors of *Wheeless' Textbook* and *Orthogate* are hosted there as well. The editors have been active and influential in the Orthogate project.

**<http://www.belgianorthoweb.be>**

8. *e-Hand*. This enormous site provides a fantastic resource for hand surgery. Edited by Charles Eaton, the site offers a solid account of the subject. As an example, the *Hand Surgery Gallery* has over 2000 images of cases. The *Classification Home Page* is particularly useful. Dr. Eaton has been an active member of Internet Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Trauma (ISOST) and moderates the hand surgery e-mail list. He has provided many of the *Cases of the Week* problem cases sent to the list.  
**<http://www.e-hand.com>**
  
9. *Distal Radius Fractures*. eRadius This is perhaps the most specialized site on the orthopaedic Internet, a large well-organized site entirely devoted to one condition—distal radius fractures. Cases are presented and critiqued by world-famous authorities on the subject. Access requires (free) registration.  
**<http://www.eradius.com>**
  
10. *Medscape Orthopaedics Home Page*. For orthopaedic surgeons wishing to keep up with current issues in orthopaedics, Medscape offers articles written by experts in the field, often reviewing the presentations at recent meetings. Medscape is a commercial site paid for by advertising, but access to the information is free once you have registered. The contents page does not give access to all the orthopaedic articles. You can use the site's search engine or browse under the headings of *News*, *Clinical Updates*, *Surgical Management*, *Resource Centers*, *Medscape Mobile* (PDA programs), *Practice Guidelines*, *Medical Image Center*, *Conference Coverage*, *Course Reports*, *Conference Schedules*, *CME Center*, *Journal Room*, *Exam Room*, *Grand Rounds*, *Multimedia Library*, *Patient Resources*, and *Managed Care*. Some of the pages offer CME credit.  
**<http://orthopedics.medscape.com>**
  
11. *The Orthopaedist's Guide to the Internet*. This site was prepared by the ISOST to offer basic and advanced information about the Internet to orthopaedic surgeons. The sections include information on the use of e-mail, imaging, searching the Internet, setting up an office Web site, finding orthopaedic suppliers' Web pages, orthopaedic discussion forums, and Web page editing. The tutorials on these subjects are freely available online, and the examples and problems described are ones familiar to orthopaedic surgeons.  
**<http://guide.orthogate.com>**

12. *OWL, Orthopaedic Web Links*. OWL is the largest collection of links to subjects of interest to orthopaedic surgeons on the Net. Originally formed by the amalgamation of three major collections maintained by orthopaedic surgeons, it now forms the center of the Orthogate Project, an attempt to provide an academic and practical core to the orthopaedic Internet. The OWL collection has two guiding principles: the link is “straight-to-the-meat” whenever possible, avoiding navigation from the front page; and all indexed pages have been selected by an orthopaedic surgeon. *OWL Patient Information* pages, for example, are selected from the information provided by organizations such as the AAOS, American Academy of Family Physicians, university sites, and orthopaedic surgeons’ Web sites. Thus it offers variety, with information from many resources, and security that the origins are reputable and professional. Of more direct interest to orthopaedic surgeons are the *Orthopaedic Topics* pages that link directly to sites on the Internet aimed at informing and educating orthopaedic surgeons. There are 7000 pages of orthopaedic content.  
**<http://owl.orthogate.com>**

*Case Presentations*. These 303 sites offer individual case presentations.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Case\\_Presentations/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Case_Presentations/index.html)**

*Commercial Sites*. These consist of 199 sites of orthopaedic supply companies and other related commercial sites.

**<http://owl.orthogate.com/Commercial/index.html>**

*E-mail Lists*. These 18 sites of orthopaedic mailing lists have information on joining the list and browsing the archives.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Email\\_Lists/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Email_Lists/index.html)**

*General Lists*. These are 149 sites of general orthopaedic interest.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/General\\_Resources/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/General_Resources/index.html)**

*International*. These 64 sites list the international orthopaedic sites.

**<http://owl.orthogate.com/International/index.html>**

*Orthopaedic Organizations*. These comprise 154 sites of the professional orthopaedic organizations.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Organisations\\_and\\_Associations/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Organisations_and_Associations/index.html)**

*Orthopaedic Topics*. These 3974 sites cover the major orthopaedic topics including the following.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/index.html)**

*Children’s Orthopaedics* — 223 sites of orthopaedic treatment of conditions that affect children.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Paediatric\\_Orthopaedics/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Paediatric_Orthopaedics/index.html)**

*Conditions* — 101 sites of common Orthopaedic conditions

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Conditions/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Conditions/index.html)**

*Orthopaedic Complications* — 48 sites of complications of orthopaedic conditions and treatment.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Orthopaedic\\_Complications/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Orthopaedic_Complications/index.html)**

*Regional Orthopaedics* — 2327 sites organized by region of the body, such as the knee, hip, spine, and so on.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Regional\\_Orthopaedics/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Regional_Orthopaedics/index.html)**

*Sports Medicine* — 71 sites dealing with orthopaedic treatment relating to sports injuries.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Sports\\_Medicine/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Sports_Medicine/index.html)**

*Trauma* — 349 sites concerned with the orthopaedic treatment of trauma, fractures, dislocations, and ligament injuries.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Trauma/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Trauma/index.html)**

*Tumors* — 245 sites of tumors of soft tissue and bone.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic\\_Topics/Tumours/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Orthopaedic_Topics/Tumours/index.html)**

*Patient Information.* This consists of 1414 sites whose primary purpose is to supply information suitable for patients and family.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Patient\\_Information/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Patient_Information/index.html)**

*Practice Web sites.* There are 111 sites of orthopaedic clinics, practices, and homepages of orthopaedic surgeons.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Surgeons\\_and\\_Clinics/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Surgeons_and_Clinics/index.html)**

*PowerPoint Presentations.* There are 64 sites with PowerPoint presentations of orthopaedic subjects.

**<http://owl.orthogate.com/Presentations/index.html>**

*Publications.* There are 108 sites of orthopaedic journals and scientific publications.

**<http://owl.orthogate.com/Publications/index.html>**

*Teaching Sites.* These 388 sites are aimed at the orthopaedic resident or medical student.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Teaching\\_Resources/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Teaching_Resources/index.html)**

*University Sites.* These are 179 sites of university departments of orthopaedics.

**[http://owl.orthogate.com/Universities\\_and\\_Academic\\_Centres/index.html](http://owl.orthogate.com/Universities_and_Academic_Centres/index.html)**

13. *South Australian Orthopaedic Registrars' Notebook.* These notes were produced by orthopaedic trainees at Flinders Medical Centre in South Australia. They cover 55 different topics under the general headings

of *General, Regional, Disease, Trauma, and Paediatrics*. The pages were produced as revision notes for trainees taking the Australian Fellowship examination. They lack illustrations and references but form an interesting counterpoint to Wheelless' entries on the same subjects.  
**<http://som.flinders.edu.au/FUSA/ORTHOWEB/notebook/home.html>**

14. *Orthoteers*. The *Orthoteers* site is also a collection of revision notes suited to the requirements of candidates for the Irish FRCS examination. It covers this syllabus in sections entitled *Clinical Examination* (e.g., a whole page on the Trendelenburg test, how to perform it, and what to expect in different conditions), *Paediatric Orthopaedics*, *Foot and Ankle*, *Hand and Wrist*, *Elbow*, *Humerus*, *Shoulder*, *Basic Sciences*, *Spine*, *Hip and Pelvis*, *Knee*, *Orthopaedic Infections and Microbiology*, *Rehabilitation*, *Orthopaedic Pathology*, *Perioperative Issues*, *Trauma*, and *Extras*. The site is password-controlled but registration is free. The overall quality of the information is good with some illustrations and relevant links to other sites on the Internet.  
**<http://www.orthoteers.co.uk/>**
  
15. *ORCID Orthopaedic Rare Conditions Internet Database*. Each orthopaedic surgeon sees a number of rare conditions every year; the problem is that they are never the same rare conditions! We tend to cope with the problem by reading up on the subject and using that expertise to treat the patient to the best of our ability. Since we never see another case this expertise is soon dissipated. ORCID was conceived as a way to accumulate experience of rare conditions. Thus far only a few orthopaedic surgeons have contributed cases and the number of cases per condition is still small. If both of these increased, the true value of collecting case experience in this way would be realized. Interestingly, the patients find their way to this site and offer their case histories but the doctors don't. The site is included in this list because it is an interesting use of the Internet; the cases themselves are intriguing and it demonstrates different ways of presenting cases on the Internet.  
**<http://www.orthogate.com/orcid/contents.htm>**
  
16. *OrthoNet*. Orthopaedic residents at the University of Toronto, Division of Orthopaedics created this Web site for internal communication and self-education. It gives access to password-controlled areas such as the residents' logbooks but it also has open areas such as the *Seminar Series* and *Case Presentations*.  
**<http://orthonet.on.ca>**

# Appendix 2

## Health-Related Internet Resources

### Disease-Specific Sites

- Surgery
- Hand Surgery
- Minimal Access Surgery
- Orthopaedic Surgery

### General Medicine

- Medical Internet Guides
- Aging and Gerontology
- Alternative Medicine
- Associations and Societies
- Cancer
- Communicable Disease
- Computers and Health
- History and Reference
- Medical Internet Guides
- Medical News and Information
- Medical Publishers
- Pharmaceuticals and Products
- Physiology
- Practice Management

### General Interest

- Fitness and Exercise
- Living and Lifestyle

### Disease-Specific Sites

*Surgery*

*Hand Surgery*

#### **American Association for Hand Surgery**

Research awards, established to “foster creativity and innovation” in hand surgery, are available from the American Association for Hand Surgery



to residents, fellows, and therapists. An application form can be found on the Web site, but must be mailed in after completion. Nominations may also be made for the Vargas International Hand Therapist Award, named in honor of Dr. Miguel Vargas. A calendar of events and conference information is obtainable on this site.

**<http://www.handsurgery.org>**

### **American Society for Surgery of the Hand**

This organization provides continuing medical education through meetings, seminars, online skills, self-assessment programs, and publications about the hand and upper extremity. A listing of international meetings on hand surgery is included, along with contact information for those meetings. Often the meetings have their own Web page and those are duly linked here. A book and a video library are cataloged online. The public information section contains a *Find-a-Doc* section that lists (by state and name) local area surgeons with a specific interest in surgery of the hand.

**<http://www.hand-surg.org>**

### **British Society for Surgery of the Hand**

This Web site, which is currently “under construction,” contains a history of the organization, demographics for hand diseases, and the number of surgeons needed to treat them. A description of common hand problems, such as Dupuytren’s contracture, rheumatoid arthritis, and soft tissue injuries is available. Fellowships are listed, as are current meetings. A list of support groups and other links to online resources is available.

**<http://www.bssh.ac.uk/>**

### **e-Hand, Electronic Textbook of Hand Surgery**

Handling over 27,000 hits per day, this is surely one of the busiest of the hand surgery Web sites. Visitors may view the anatomy of the hand in great detail through online images on this Web page. Although the taxonomy system used to navigate the site can be difficult to use, the resulting graphics files (referenced to Primal Pictures) are quite well made and instructional. The *Handbase* case of the week archives contains two years’ worth of monthly cases with high-quality images of radiographs and good discussions.

**<http://www.eatonhand.com>**

### **Hand Transplant**

Matthew Scott, recipient of the first hand transplant performed in the United States, takes center stage on this Web page. Having lost his dominant hand in 1985 to a fireworks explosion, he underwent the transplant in January, 1999. Intraoperative photographs are available as well as an

impressive picture of Mr. Scott using his transplanted hand to throw out the first pitch before the Philadelphia Phillies opening game just three months after the surgery. Future possible recipients can learn more basic facts online and may seek additional information by e-mail.

**<http://www.handtransplant.com>**

### **International Hand Library**

An official repository for documents of the International Federation of Societies for Surgery of the Hand, this Web page contains a calendar of events including contact information for each event. The vendor marketplace section is a comprehensive list of the products and services of interest to hand surgeons. Members of the organization can gain access to additional exclusive areas of the Web site. Cases may be submitted for discussion in some sections.

**<http://www.handlibrary.org>**

### *Minimal Access Surgery*

#### **International Society for Computer Aided Surgery**

The goal of the International Society for Computer Aided Surgery is to advance the utilization of computers and related technologies in the treatment of patients. Visitors to the Web page may view a listing of members along with their e-mail addresses. Those seeking membership can fill out an online application. A list of society activities, including the annual meeting, is included. Sections on statutes and counsel are also available.

**<http://www.iscas.org>**

### *Orthopaedic Surgery*

#### **American College of Sports Medicine**

The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) Web page contains a media room with news releases, quotes, *In the News*, and history sections. The meeting and continuing education sections list the upcoming scientific meeting with highlights and a nice summary of each meeting. A member service center explains the benefits of becoming an ACSM member, describes each of the membership categories available, and allows application for new or renewal membership. Links to online journals, brochures, video and audio resources, and reference guides are available.

**<http://www.acsm.org>**

## General Medicine

### *Medical Internet Guides*

#### *Aging and Gerontology*

#### **Geriatrics**

Access to the journal *Geriatrics* is available at this site.

**<http://www.geri.com/>**

### *Alternative Medicine*

#### **Alternative Medicine Home Page**

The *Alternative Medicine Home Page* is a jump station for sources of information on unconventional, unorthodox, unproven or alternative, complementary, innovative, and integrative therapies. When visited around the first of the year, the site had not been updated since August, but still contained a group of useful and current links.

**<http://www.pitt.edu/~cbw/altm.html>**

#### **Chiropractic OnLine**

*Chiropractic OnLine* is presented as a public service by the American Chiropractic Association and contains a long list of resources for consumers, health professionals, and others.

**<http://www.amerchiro.org/>**

### *Associations and Societies*

#### **American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons**

This site provides both member and public access to topics of interest to orthopaedists and patients with orthopaedic concerns. Included are directories of specialists, an orthopaedics yellow pages, and information about meetings. Links to other medical sites and MEDLINE are available.

**<http://www.aaos.org>**

#### **American Academy of Pediatrics**

Topics and membership benefits for the members of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

**<http://www.aap.org>**

#### **American Association of Health Plans**

This site is provided by a trade organization representing HMOs.

**<http://www.aahp.org>**

### **American Cancer Society**

This site offers local and national cancer news and the ability to search the site for specific content. It includes a media services section that is interesting and a useful source of information for those in the media.

**<http://www.cancer.org>**

### **American College of Emergency Physicians**

Member services and information for members of the American College of Emergency Physicians.

**<http://www.cep.org/>**

### **American College of Physicians (ACP)**

The American College of Physicians (ACP) provides selections from ACP journals, CME, medical computing, managed care information, classifieds, Web site reviews, a product catalog, and more.

**<http://www.acponline.org/>**

### **American Health Decisions**

American Health Decisions is a confederation of state health programs that assists in developing education programs about health care and policy. The group promotes patients' rights in medical care, including the right to refuse or accept treatment. It also conducts research on health care policy issues.

**<http://www.ahd.org>**

### **American Medical Association**

This is the Web site of the American Medical Association. It provides health and fitness info for resources on conditions and family health.

**<http://www.ama-assn.org>**

### **American Medical Informatics Association**

This Web site is designed to help answer questions about AMIA, its services, and activities. At this Web site, you can find out about meetings and educational events, membership in AMIA, AMIA's structure and operations, publications, medical informatics and related issues, and background information about previous meetings.

**<http://amia2.amia.org/>**

### **American Medical Women's Association**

This national organization supports the advancement of women in medicine and the improvement of women's health. The site lists women's health books, publications, and provides information about various health topics.

**<http://www.amwa-doc.org>**

### **American Physical Therapy Association**

This site offers information for patients and physical therapists alike. Links to other Internet resources and the Amazon Books site provide additional information.

**<http://www.apta.org>**

### **American Telemedicine Association**

Established in 1993 as a nonprofit organization and headquartered in Washington, DC, membership in the association is open to individuals, companies, and other organizations with an interest in promoting the deployment of telemedicine throughout the United States and worldwide. The site offers a members-only side and a public side, including a yet to be implemented section on e-health.

**<http://www.atmeda.org/>**

### **The Arthritis Foundation**

Extensive information for patients and parents of patients with arthritis. The site contains a large number of links to relevant information and other sites.

**<http://www.arthritis.org/>**

### **Canadian Cancer Society**

This is the leading Canadian nonprofit organization focusing on education about cancer prevention and treatment.

**<http://www.cancer.ca>**

### **National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems**

The National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems is an organization that represents the nation's urban public hospitals, health systems, and the people they serve. Its mission is to educate the public and policy-makers about the challenges facing public hospitals and the populations they assist. It is an advocate for health care reform that would improve insurance coverage, access to health care, and the general well-being of those who are the most vulnerable participants in the nation's health system.

**<http://www.naph.org>**

### **National Institute on Aging (NIA)**

The NIA offers brochures and fact sheets regarding health and aging, including diseases/conditions, health promotion, disease prevention, medical care, medications and immunizations, nutrition, and safety.

**<http://www.nih.gov/nia/>**

### **Nursing World**

*Nursing World* is sponsored by the American Nurses Association and offers links to products, services, journals, continuing education, and more.

**<http://www.nursingworld.org>**

### **Osteoporosis and Related Bone Diseases National Resource Center**

This site is your complete source for osteoporosis information including details about Paget's disease of the bone and osteogenesis imperfecta. It's supported by the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.

<http://www.osteoporosis.org/>

### **Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada**

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada offers this site in both English and French for its members.

<http://rcpsc.medical.org/>

### **World Health Organization**

The homepage of the World Wide Web InfoServer of WHO, among the UN systems and the major international organizations in Geneva, Switzerland. For comprehensive background information on world health data, this site is invaluable. It includes a *Weekly Epidemiological Record* with access to back copies and a *Statistical Information System* that covers a range of diseases as well as public health categories of risk.

<http://www.who.org/>

## *Cancer*

### **American Cancer Society**

This site offers local and national cancer news and the ability to search the site for specific content. It includes a media services section that is interesting and a useful source of information for those in the media.

<http://www.cancer.org>

### **Canadian Cancer Society**

This site is sponsored by the leading Canadian nonprofit organization focusing on education about cancer prevention and treatment.

<http://www.cancer.ca>

## *Communicable Disease*

### **Travel Health Online**

This online site provides information about travel-related health issues.

<http://www.tripprep.com>

## *Computers and Health*

### **American Medical Informatics Association (AMIA)**

This is the site of the American Medical Informatics Association (AMIA), a nonprofit membership organization of individuals, institutions, and cor-

porations dedicated to developing and using information technologies to improve health care. The 3200 members of AMIA include physicians, nurses, computer and information scientists, biomedical engineers, medical librarians, and academic researchers and educators.

**<http://www.amia.org>**

### **Department of Medical Informatics**

Here you can find the most relevant links to Web sites on health informatics. Simply choose a country from the index and the links to that particular country will appear.

**[http://www.imbi.uni-freiburg.de/medinf/mi\\_list.htm](http://www.imbi.uni-freiburg.de/medinf/mi_list.htm)**

### **MDChoice.com**

The former *NetMedicine.com* site, this site offers portals for both patients and physicians.

**<http://www.mdchoice.com>**

### **Medifor Inc.**

This Internet service offers customizable patient education materials to supplement physicians' care instructions on over 800 primary care topics. It offers links to related sites.

**<http://www.medifor.com>**

### **The Patient Education Institute**

The Patient Education Institute offers software and hardware services to health care institutions interested in implementing interactive health communication systems for patient education, informed consent, health promotion, patient satisfaction survey, patient medical history, and service promotion.

**<http://www.patient-education.com>**

## *History and Reference*

### **Merck Manual (17th edition)**

The 17th edition of the famous *Merck Manual* is the centennial edition. It is available online and the site provides search capabilities to make its use easier.

**<http://www.merck.com/pubs/mmanual/>**

## *Medical Internet Guides*

### **Academic Medicine Events and Meetings**

This is a list from the Association of American Medical Colleges.

**<http://www.aamc.org/meetings/start.htm>**

### **AMA Online CME Locator**

This site provides a quick access point to US continuing medical education accredited AMA category I CME providers and activities. Search criteria include the type of CME activity, disease subject area, location by a map of states, dates, faculty, and titles.

**<http://www.ama-assn.org/cgi-bin/cme-redir>**

### **Association of American Medical Colleges**

The medical schools and programs are listed alphabetically in order of state or province. It also indicates whether each school participates in the American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS), the University of Texas System Medical and Dental Application Center (UTSM-DAC), or the Ontario Medical School Application Service (OMSAS).

**<http://www.aamc.org>**

### **American Red Cross**

Access to information and services provided by the American Red Cross is available here, including health education, health services, blood services, and disaster relief. The site also hosts an extensive “virtual museum” with images and information about the history and development of the American Red Cross.

**<http://www.redcross.org>**

### **Canadian Medical Association Journal**

This site contains abstracts from Canada’s premier peer-reviewed journal.

**<http://www.cma.ca/cmaj/index.asp>**

### **Canadian Medical Association Journal Index**

There are links to more than a dozen journals, newsletters, and reports from the Canadian Medical Association at this site maintained by the CMA.

**<http://www.cma.ca/publications/index.htm>**

### **Doctor’s Guide**

A doctor’s guide to the Internet resources that includes links, news, medical alerts, and a list of conferences and meetings.

**<http://www.pslgroup.com/MEDRES.HTM>**

### **Doctor’s Guide to the Internet**

The site gives medical news and alerts, new drug advice, medical conference details, publications, and patient information and resources. *Doctor’s Guide* was designed to help physicians cost-effectively harness the resources of the Internet and the World Wide Web.

**<http://www.docguide.com/default.htm>**



### **Doctors' Guide to the Internet Medical Meetings**

A comprehensive searchable list of medical meetings and conferences organized by category is available through this site.

**<http://www.pslgroup.com/MEDSITES.HTM>**

### **Health Canada Online**

Health Canada is the federal department responsible for helping the people of Canada maintain and improve their health. This site offers news and information about health maintenance and specific diseases in either English or French. The site is searchable and contains lots of useful facts such as information for travelers, food guides, and news stories.

**<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/>**

### **HealthGate Biomedical Databases**

This site includes CME, biomedical databases, literature searches, and so on. Free and fee-based services are available.

**<http://www.healthgate.com>**

### **JAMA Homepage — American Medical Association**

This is a searchable article and abstract collection from *JAMA*. It requires registration.

**<http://jama.ama-assn.org/>**

### **Journal of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons**

This site offers the ability to search and view the table of contents from past issues. Information about the journal and subscriptions are offered as well.

**<http://www.JAAOS.ORG>**

### **The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Edition)**

This site provides access to contents, abstracts, and subscription information.

**<http://www.jbjs.org>**

### **The Lancet**

This site offers full-text summaries of selected articles from *Lancet*.

**<http://www.thelancet.com>**

### **Medical Education Online (MEO)**

*Medical Education Online (MEO)* is a forum for disseminating information on educating physicians and other health professionals. Manuscripts on any aspect of the process of training health professionals are considered for peer-reviewed publication in their electronic journal. In addition to manuscripts, *MEO* provides a repository for resources such as curricula, data sets, syllabi, software, and instructional material developers wish to make available to the health education community. The site also posts

informational messages and links to World Wide Web sites of interest to health science educators.

**<http://www.med-ed-online.org>**

### **Medical Journal Club on the Web**

This is an online, interactive general medical “journal club” that summarizes internal medicine articles from the recent medical literature and appends reader comments.

**<http://www.webcom.com/mjljweb/jrnclcb/index.html>**

### **Medical World Search**

*Medical World Search* is best used for specific clinical searches involving diseases and conditions. The site allows you to search the full text of nearly 100,000 Web pages from thousands of medical sites.

**<http://www.mwsearch.com>**

### **Medscape**

*Medscape* for health professionals and interested consumers, features thousands of full-text, peer-reviewed articles, medical news, MEDLINE, and interactive quizzes.

**<http://www.medscape.com/default.mhtml>**

### **National Women’s Health Resource Center**

This site is quite possibly the leading US federal clearinghouse for women’s health information.

**<http://www.healthywomen.org/>**

### **New England Journal of Medicine Online**

Extended abstracts and limited full text are available here from the *New England Journal*.

**<http://www.nejm.org/content/index.asp>**

### **Physicians’ News Digest**

This is a comprehensive database of continuing medical education programs searchable by topic, date, sponsor, and location.

**<http://www.physiciansnews.com/cme.html>**

### **PubMed**

This is NLM’s search service to access the 9 million citations in *MEDLINE* and *Pre-MEDLINE* (with links to participating online journals), and other related databases.

**<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/>**

### **The Residency Page**

The site lists all known medical residencies.

**<http://www.residency.com>**

## **The US National Library of Medicine**

This is the entry point for the National Library of Medicine including general information, databases, and photographic archives. Connections to comprehensive databases of medical information such as *MEDLARS* and *MEDLINE* are also available.

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>

## **WebMedLit**

This site provides efficient access to the best medical journals on the Web. It currently tracks 18 medical journals, and allows you to view the latest medical literature on the Web by topic. This site is a service of Web Medical Literature Services.

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

## *Medical News and Information*

### **NLM National Telemedicine Initiative**

This is the National Library of Medicine's site dealing with various aspects of the National Telemedicine Initiative. There is information about the initiative, projects supported by the initiative, up-coming meetings, and more.

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/telemedinit.html>

### **Telemedicine Information Exchange**

The *Telemedicine Information Exchange* was created and is maintained by the Telemedicine Research Center with major support from the National Library of Medicine. This site is a comprehensive, international, quality-filtered resource for information about telemedicine and telemedicine-related activities.

<http://tie.telemed.org/>

## *Medical Publishers*

### **Audio Digest Foundation**

The Audio Digest Foundation has provided medical professionals throughout the world with continuing medical education on audio tape since 1954. Its Web site offers a chance to view current topics and place orders.

<http://www.audio-digest.org/>

### **Blackwell North America Core Publisher List**

This site is based on entries in the *Blackwell Approval Publishers List* and supplemented by *Literary Market Place* and the *Association of American University Presses Directory*.

<http://www.blackwell.com/shelf/tools/cormed.htm>

### **Krames Communications**

This site is sponsored by the publisher of consumer-oriented information on medical, wellness, and injury prevention topics.

<http://www.krames.com>

### **Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers**

The site contains information about books, electronic media, and periodicals. The site offers a search engine and online ordering capabilities as well.

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

### **Medical Association Communications**

Sponsored by the publisher for medical associations, meeting highlights, and online medical journals, the site provides medical professionals with *Highlights* from annual meetings of a number of medical associations, and selected continuing education programs in print and CD-ROM. Excerpts of full proceedings can be downloaded, or the original document or disk can be ordered at no cost.

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

### **Harcourt Health**

Harcourt is the world's leading publisher of books, journals, and serial publications in the health sciences—medicine, nursing, allied health sciences, dentistry, veterinary medicine—and selected college disciplines—health, physical education and recreation, nutrition, and chemistry. Its WWW page has *What's New at Harcourt* this month, a large catalog of health-sciences texts, videos, and software, and information about conferences and seminars that are currently being offered.

<http://www.harcourthealth.com/Mosby/index.html>

### **Springer-Verlag**

The site offers a searchable catalog of information and publications in the fields of biology and biomedicine, chemistry, computer science, economics and law, engineering, ecology and environmental sciences, geoscience, mathematics, medicine, physics and astronomy, psychology, and statistics.

<http://www.springer-ny.com/>

### **Thieme Medical Publishers**

This is the site of the book and journal publisher in the fields of neurosurgery, audiology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, otolaryngology, radiology, dentistry, and complementary medicine.

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

## *Pharmaceuticals and Products*

### **The Internet FDA**

The Food and Drug Administration site offers information to consumers and health professionals on a wide variety of its activities.

**<http://www.fda.gov/>**

### **New Drugs List**

A listing of new drugs, including chemical and trade names, a brief description, and manufacturer.

**<http://cctr.umkc.edu/user/mash/newdrugs.html>**

### **PDR for Physicians**

Presented by Medical Economics (the publisher of the printed version), this site offers the *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)* as well as the *PDR* for herbal medications and *PDR* for multiple drug interactions. Other options include access to new drug and pricing information.

**<http://physician.pdr.net/physician/index.htm>**

## *Physiotherapy*

### **American Physical Therapy Association**

This site offers information for patients and physical therapists alike. Links to other Internet resources and the Amazon Books site provide additional information.

**<http://www.apta.org>**

## *Practice Management*

### **Mednetrix.com**

This company offers to help develop a Web site for you that is customized to an individual medical practice and its medical specialty. You control the content.

**<http://www.mednetrix.com>**

### **Medscape**

*Medscape* offers an electronic record system that includes digital health records, and allows access anytime and anywhere a physician–patient encounter takes place. As of June, 2000, more than 13 million patient records had been created with its system. This site gives overviews of the system and a demonstration.

**<http://www.medicallogic.com>**

## General Interest

### *Fitness and Exercise*

#### **The Fitness Jumpsite**

This is a Web site that proclaims that it wants to be “your connection to a lifestyle of fitness, nutrition, and health.” It contains information and links to fitness and lifestyle issues. A great little grassroots site (read: non-commercial labor of love) providing extensive links and content for the fitness-minded, along with support for people struggling to lose weight or otherwise get in shape. This everything-to-everyone resource also lets you investigate a new sport, search reviews of sports equipment, or browse hundreds of links to other Web sites.

<http://www.primusweb.com/fitnesspartner/>

#### **FitnessZone’s Fitness Profile**

The site contains an easy-to-complete fitness assessment that helps calculate your target workout heart rate, and gives advice on general fitness goals. It provides you with a detailed fitness profile, including overall fitness rating and nutrition and exercise plans, and recommends a pace for you to exercise, based on this profile.

<http://www.fitnesszone.com/profiles/>

#### **Fitness Online**

This is a cool site with advice on fitness, training, and nutrition. It provides links to ‘zines including *Shape*, *Muscle and Fitness*, *Flex*, and *Men’s Fitness*.

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

#### **Male Health Center**

The site provides a wide variety of information regarding many aspects of the male species.

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

#### **MEDic Men’s Health Issues**

Info and research on various men’s health issues is available here.

<http://medic.med.uth.tmc.edu/ptnt/00000391.htm>

#### **The Health Mall: Health, Nutrition, Fitness, and Personal Development**

*The Health Mall* is both a resource center and shopping mall featuring businesses that offer products, services, and information related to health, nutrition, fitness, and personal development. Some stores are strictly informational; others offer online ordering; some offer coupons. The mall

includes a searchable database of health food stores in the US, an online magazine called *A Healthy Day*, a classified section, and a resource center.

**<http://www.hlthmall.com>**

### **Shape Up America!**

Designed to provide the latest information about safe weight management and physical fitness, the site includes keyword and concept searches.

**<http://www.shapeup.org/>**

### **Women's Health Interactive**

Women's Health Interactive's mission is to create a learning environment where multidisciplinary health education resources are accessible to women and health care professionals. The National Women's Health Resource Center provides the site with *What's Hot in Women's Health!*, health updates from its award-winning publication, the *National Women's Health Report*.

**<http://www.womens-health.com>**

## *Living and Lifestyle*

### **Amazon.com**

Billed as the largest online bookstore, it has made shopping and ordering so easy that 4.5 million customers have already bought books, music, and more. You can search for titles, subjects, or areas of interest in books, music, CDs, DVDs, and gifts. From browsing to serious shopping, with over 3 million titles, if you can't find it here you may want to rethink your needs.

**<http://www.Amazon.com>**

### **Barnes and Noble Booksellers**

Online book shopping at this megastore is easy. From just wandering about, to bargain bins, to online chats with current authors, the site has something for most avid bibliophiles. If you are not quite ready to do your shopping online, the site includes the opportunity to find the location of your nearest store by entering your zip code.

**<http://www.barnesandnoble.com/>**

### **CDC Travel Information**

This comprehensive guide to health-related travel information is maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It includes information about geographic health recommendations and current disease outbreaks.

**<http://www.cdc.gov/travel>**

### **CNN Interactive**

From breaking news to wire service stories, the CNN site gives you access to news and information almost as it happens. The site contains click-

able headings such as world, United States, politics, weather, business, sports, science and technology, entertainment, books, travel, health, and others. There is even an option to customize the news you receive.

**<http://www.cnn.com/>**

### **CNN—Sports Illustrated**

For sports fans of all sorts, this site can give you minute-by-minute scores, recaps, and feature stories, audio and video, and more. (I don't know if it carries the swimsuit issue.)

**<http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/>**

### **CNNFN—The Financial Network**

This is the financial cousin of the CNN site and provides ample business news and information for even the most dedicated stock watcher.

**<http://cnnfn.cnn.com/>**

### **CollegeBound Network**

This is another excellent site for students and parents facing the process of college selection, application, and matriculation.

**<http://collegebound.net>**

### **International Travelers Clinic**

The Medical College of Wisconsin International Travelers Clinic located at Froedtert Hospital provides comprehensive preventive health care services for travelers planning trips abroad. The site provides lots of health information important for the international traveler.

**<http://www.intmed.mcw.edu/travel.html>**

### **Lycos Maps**

At this site you can type in the street or address you want to find and get a custom-drawn map. This site is great if you are traveling to unfamiliar places near or far. You can enter any two addresses and get directions, driving distance and time, and a map, all in a matter of seconds. If you want to get fancy, you can enter a telephone number and have the site tell you where the call came from.

**<http://maps.lycos.com>**

### **The New York Times**

News as well as classifieds, arts, restaurants, and more are here at the electronic version of "All the news that's fit..."

**<http://www.nytimes.com>**

### **SmartMoney.com**

The *SmartMoney* site provides access to a number of financial planning tools and information resources.

**<http://www.smartmoney.com>**



**Time.com**

This site is an interesting mixture of articles and features from the wide array of Time-Warner periodicals, including *Time*, *Money*, *Fortune*, *Mutual Funds*, *People*, and *Entertainment Weekly*. Also links to *Zagat's Restaurant Review* on the Web and much more.

**<http://www.time.com/time/index.html>**

**The Washington Post**

Here is a chance to follow what is being said in one of the country's most influential papers. The site includes features such as *Today's Edition* and *Yesterday's Edition* so when people are discussing something in the paper and you didn't have time to stop and buy it, you can go back to the site and look!

**<http://www.washingtonpost.com>**

**The Weather Channel**

The Weather Channel homepage provides weather information for anywhere in the world. This can be useful when planning trips to meetings. It also provides medically related information such as pollen maps and information about colds and flu.

**<http://www.weather.com>**

**United Parcel Service**

The UPS site allows you to calculate transit times and track shipments online—helpful when you are expecting that package from eBay.

**<http://www.ups.com/>**

**USA Today**

It is only logical that a paper that is composed and published almost exclusively by electronic means should be on the Web. The site offers the usual news and information, but is particularly strong in sports and weather information, a real help when traveling.

**<http://www.usatoday.com>**

**Whowhere**

This is a portal to a number of sites that can help you locate almost anyone in the United States.

**<http://www.whowhere.lycos.com/>**

# Appendix 3

## Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery: Domestic and International

### United States

#### Alabama

University of Alabama Medical Center Program

**<http://www.ortho.uab.edu>**

University of South Alabama Program

**<http://www.southalabama.edu/>**

#### Arizona

Maricopa Medical Center Program

**<http://phoenixorthoresident.com>**

University of Arizona Program

**<http://www.bones.arizona.edu>**

#### Arkansas

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Program

**<http://www.uams.edu/ortho/ortho.htm>**

#### California

Loma Linda University Program

**<http://www.llu.edu/llumc/residency.html>**

UCLA Medical Center Program

**<http://149.142.183.2>**

University of Southern California/LAC+USC Medical  
Center Program

**[http://www.usc.edu/medicine/orthopaedic\\_surgery](http://www.usc.edu/medicine/orthopaedic_surgery)**

University of California (Irvine) Program

**<http://www.ucihs.uci.edu/ortho>**

University of California (Davis) Health System Program

**<http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/departments/ortho.html>**

University of California (San Diego) Program

**<http://medicine.ucsd.edu/ortho>**

## San Francisco Program

**<http://www.sforp.com>**

## University of California (San Francisco) Program

**<http://www.ucsf.edu/orthopedics>**

## Stanford University Program

**<http://www.med.stanford.edu/shc/ortho/residency.html>**

## Los Angeles County-Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Program

**<http://www.careermd.com>**

## Colorado

## University of Colorado Program

**<http://www.uchsc.edu/sm/ortho/resdcy.html>**

## Connecticut

## University of Connecticut Program

**<http://uconnortho.uchc.edu/wwwdocdb/>**

## Yale–New Haven Medical Center Program

**<http://www.info.med.yale.edu/ortho/>**

## District of Columbia

## Georgetown University Program

**<http://www.dml.georgetown.edu/hospital/housestaff/>**

## George Washington University Program

**<http://www.gwumc.edu/edu/ortho>**

## Florida

## University of Florida Program

**<http://www.med.ufl.edu/ortho>**

## University of Florida Health Science Center/Jacksonville Program

**<http://www.ufl.edu>**

## Jackson Memorial Hospital/Jackson Health System Program

**<http://www.miami.edu/ortho>**

## Orlando Regional Healthcare System Program

**<http://www.orhs.org>**

## Georgia

## Emory University Program

**<http://www.emory.edu/WHSC/ORTHO>**

## Atlanta Medical Center Program

**<http://www.amc-gme.com>**

## Medical College of Georgia Program

**<http://www.mcg.edu/resident/ortho/index.html>**

## Hawaii

University of Hawaii Program

<http://hawaii residency.org>

Tripler Army Medical Center Program

<http://www.tamc.amedd.army.mil>

## Illinois

University of Chicago Program

<http://www.chicagoorthopaedics.com>

Rush-Presbyterian-St Luke's Medical Center Program

<http://www.rush.edu>

McGaw Medical Center of Northwestern University Program

<http://www.orthopaedics.nwu.edu>

University of Illinois College of Medicine at Chicago Program

<http://www.uic.edu/com/ors>

Loyola University Program

<http://www.luhs.org/under/specserv/orthopae.htm>

Southern Illinois University Program

<http://www.siumed.edu/education/residency/ortho.html>

## Indiana

Fort Wayne Medical Education Program

<http://www.fwmep.edu>

Indiana University School of Medicine Program

<http://www.iupui.edu/it/ortho/orthohome.html>

## Iowa

University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics Program

<http://www.medicine.uiowa.edu/ortho>

## Kansas

University of Kansas Medical Center Program

<http://www2.kumc.edu/ortho/surg.htm>

University of Kansas (Wichita) Program

<http://wichita.kumc.edu/ortho/>

## Kentucky

University of Kentucky Medical Center Program

<http://www.uky.edu/surgery>

University of Louisville Program

<http://www.louisville.edu/medschool/orthos>

## Louisiana

Louisiana State University Program

<http://www.lsuhs.edu>

Tulane University Program

<http://www.mcl.tulane.edu/departments/orthopaedics>

Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation Program

<http://www.ochsner.org/dome/gmeweb/index.htm>

Louisiana State University (Shreveport) Program

<http://www.ortho.lsuhs.edu/>

## Maryland

Johns Hopkins University Program

<http://www.med.jhu.edu/ortho/>

Union Memorial Hospital Program

<http://www.unionmemorial.org>

University of Maryland Program

<http://www.umm.edu/surg-ortho/>

## Massachusetts

Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School Program

<http://www.healthcare.partners.org/harvardorthoweb>

Boston University Medical Center Program

<http://www.bumc.bu.edu/orthopaedics>

University of Massachusetts Program

<http://www.umassmed.edu/orthopedics/residency>

## Michigan

University of Michigan Program

<http://www.med.umich.edu/surg/ortho>

Wayne State University/Detroit Medical Center Program

<http://www.uortho.com>

McLaren Regional Medical Center Program

<http://www.McLaren.org>

Grand Rapids Medical Education and Research Center/ Michigan State University Program

<http://www.bone.net>

Kalamazoo Center for Medical Studies/Michigan State University Program

<http://www.kcms.msu.edu/programs/orthopaedic>

William Beaumont Hospital Program

<http://www.beaumont.edu/gme>

## Minnesota

University of Minnesota Program

**<http://www.ortho.umn.edu>**

Mayo Graduate School of Medicine (Rochester) Program

**<http://www.mayo.edu/>**

## Missouri

University of Missouri-Columbia Program

**<http://www.muhealth.org/~ortho/>**

University of Missouri at Kansas City Program

**<http://ortho.umkc.edu>**

St Louis University School of Medicine Program

**<http://medschool.slu.edu/orthosurg>**

Washington University/B-JH/SLCH Consortium Program

**<http://www.ortho.wustl.edu>**

## Nebraska

University of Nebraska/Creighton University Program

**<http://www.unmc.edu/orthosurgery/>**

## New Hampshire

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center Program

**<http://www.hitchcock.org/pages/GME/Ortho.htm>**

## New Jersey

Monmouth Medical Center Program

**<http://www.saintbarnabas.com/education/mmced/index.html>**

UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School Program

**<http://www2.umdnj.edu/orthoweb/chief.htm>**

UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School Program

**<http://www.umdnj.edu/orthnweb/>**

## New Mexico

University of New Mexico Program

**<http://hsc.unm.edu/ortho>**

## New York

Albany Medical Center Program

**[http://www.amc.edu/GME/orthopaedic\\_surgery\\_residency.htm](http://www.amc.edu/GME/orthopaedic_surgery_residency.htm)**

SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn Program

**<http://www.downstate.edu>**

Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Long Island Jewish Medical Center Program

**<http://www.lij.edu>**

Mount Sinai School of Medicine Program

**<http://www.mssm.edu/orthopaedics/>**

Hospital for Special Surgery/Cornell Medical Center Program

**<http://www.hss.edu>**

New York University Medical Center/Hospital for Joint Diseases Orthopaedic Institute Program

**<http://www.hjd.edu>**

University of Rochester Program

**<http://www.urmc.rochester.edu>**

SUNY Upstate Medical University Program

**<http://www.upstate.edu/ortho/>**

#### North Carolina

University of North Carolina Hospitals Program

**<http://www.med.unc.edu/ortho>**

Duke University Program

**<http://surgery.mc.duke.edu/orthopaedics>**

Wake Forest University School of Medicine Program

**<http://www.wfubmc.edu/ortho>**

#### Ohio

Summa Health System/NEOUCOM Program

**<http://www.summahealth.org/edu>**

Akron General Medical Center/NEOUCOM Program

**<http://www.akrongeneral.org>**

University Hospital/University of Cincinnati College of Medicine Program

**<http://www.uc.edu/orthopaedics/>**

Cleveland Clinic Foundation Program

**<http://www.ccf.org/education/fellows/ors.htm>**

Ohio State University Program

**<http://www.ortho.ohio-state.edu/>**

Mount Carmel Program

**<http://www.mountcarmelhealth.com/medicaleducation/gme>**

Wright State University Program

**<http://www.med.wright.edu/ortho/res>**

Medical College of Ohio Program

**<http://mco.edu>**

#### Oklahoma

University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Program

**<http://w3.ouhsc.edu/orthopedics>**

Oregon

Oregon Health & Science University Program

<http://www.ohsu.edu/som-Orthopedics>

Pennsylvania

Geisinger Medical Center Program

<http://www.geisinger.edu>

Hamot Medical Center Program

<http://www.hamot.org>

Penn State University/Milton S. Hershey Medical Center Program

<http://www.hmc.psu.edu/orthopaedics/residency/index.htm>

Albert Einstein Medical Center Program

<http://www.einstein.edu/phl/1225.html>

University of Pennsylvania Program

<http://www.med.upenn.edu/ortho/>

MCP Hahnemann University Program

<http://www.mcphu.edu/medschool/residency/OrthoSurg.html>

Temple University Program

<http://www.temple.edu/orthopaedics/index.html>

Thomas Jefferson University Program

<http://www.tjuhortho.org>

University Health Center of Pittsburgh Program

<http://www.orthonet.upmc.edu>

Allegheny General Hospital Program

<http://www.wpahs.org>

Rhode Island

Brown University Program

[http://biomed.brown.edu/medicine\\_departments/orthopaedics/default](http://biomed.brown.edu/medicine_departments/orthopaedics/default)

South Carolina

Medical University of South Carolina Program

<http://www.musc.edu/orthosurg>

Palmetto Health Alliance/University of South Carolina School of Medicine Program

<http://www.palmettohealth.com/residency/>

Greenville Hospital System Program

<http://www.ghs.org>

Tennessee

University of Tennessee College of Medicine at Chattanooga Program

<http://www.erlanger.org/utcom/orthopaedic.html>



University of Tennessee Program

<http://www.utmem.edu/ortho/homepage.html>

Vanderbilt University Program

<http://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/ortho>

## Texas

University of Texas Southwestern Medical School Program

[http://www.swmed.edu/home\\_pages/OrthoSurg](http://www.swmed.edu/home_pages/OrthoSurg)

San Antonio Uniformed Services Health Education Consortium  
(BAMC) Program

<http://www.gprmc.amedd.army.mil/bamc/ortho.htm>

John Peter Smith Hospital (Tarrant County Hospital District)  
Program

<http://www.jpshhealthnet.org>

University of Texas Medical Branch Hospitals Program

<http://www.utmb.edu/ortho>

University of Texas at Houston Program

<http://www.ortho1.med.uth.tmc.edu/newpage/ut.htm>

Baylor College of Medicine Program

<http://public.bcm.tmc.edu/departments/ortho.html>

Texas Tech University (Lubbock) Program

<http://www.ttuhs.edu/pages/ortho/welcome.htm>

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio Program

<http://www.uthscsa.edu/orthopaedics/>

San Antonio Uniformed Services Health Education Consortium  
(WHMC) Program

<http://www.whmc.af.mil>

Texas A&M College of Medicine—Scott and White Program

<http://www.sw.org>

## Utah

University of Utah Program

<http://www.med.utah.edu/orthopedics>

## Virginia

University of Virginia Program

<http://www.med.va.edu/medicine/clinical/orthopaedics>

Naval Medical Center (Portsmouth) Program

<http://www.nmcp.med.navy.mil/ortho/orthohome.htm>

## Vermont

University of Vermont Program

<http://www.vtmednet.org/~g136911>

## Washington

University of Washington Program

<http://www.orthop.washington.edu/>

Madigan Army Medical Center Program

<http://www.mamc.amedd.army.mil/gme/index.htm>

## West Virginia

West Virginia University Program

<http://www.hsc.wvu.edu/som/orthopedics.html>

## Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin Program

<http://www.mcw.edu/ortho/>

Medical College of Wisconsin Program

<http://www.mcw.edu/ortho>

## International

### **Institute of Orthopaedics at The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Oswestry Shropshire United Kingdom**

The Institute of Orthopaedics is the research and teaching unit of the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic and District Hospital NHS Trust.

<http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/rjah/rjah.htm>

### **University of Vienna — Department of Trauma**

The homepage of Universitätsklinik für Unfallchirurgie Universität Wien.

<http://www.akh-wien.ac.at/trauma/>

### **Biomechanics Lab, Istituti Ortopedici Rizzoli, Bologna, Italy**

The homepage of the Biomechanics Laboratory, Istituti Ortopedici Rizzoli, via di Barbiano 1/10, 40136 Bologna, Italy.

<http://www.ior.it/biomec/>

### **Carleton University Sports Medicine Clinic, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada**

The homepage of Carleton University Sports Medicine Clinic.

<http://www.carletonsportsmed.com/front.htm>

### **Chinese University of Hong Kong Department of Orthopaedics Traumatology**

The homepage of the Chinese University of Hong Kong Department of Orthopaedics & Traumatology.

[http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/med/ort/med\\_ort.htm](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/med/ort/med_ort.htm)

### **Chinese University of Hong Kong Orthopaedic Learning Centre**

Orthopaedic Learning Centre, CUHK.

<http://www.olc.ort.cuhk.edu.hk/index.htm>

**Dalhousie Orthopaedic Surgery**

Dalhousie Medical School is based in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and is the only medical school in Maritime Canada.

<http://www.medicine.dal.ca/dortho/>

**Department of Hand Surgery at St. James's University Hospital**

The homepage of the Department of Hand Surgery at St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, UK.

<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/handsurgery/>

**Dundee University Distance Learning**

Orthopaedic & Trauma Surgery.

<http://www.dundee.ac.uk/Orthopaedics/dls/dls.htm>

**Edinburgh Orthopaedic Trauma Unit**

The homepage of the Edinburgh Orthopaedic Trauma Unit.

<http://www.trauma.co.uk/>

**Edinburgh University Department of Orthopaedic Surgery**

The Edinburgh University Department of Orthopaedic Surgery encompasses one of the longest established orthopaedic and trauma centers in the United Kingdom.

<http://www.orthopaedic.ed.ac.uk>

**European Paediatric Orthopaedic Society**

The homepage of the European Paediatric Orthopaedic Surgery.

<http://www.cilea.it/ortopedia/>

**Flinders University of South Australia**

<http://www.flinders.edu.au/>

**Fowler Kennedy Sports Medicine Clinic, London, Ontario, Canada**

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

**Hillerød Sygehus Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Denmark**

HIS Ortopaedkirurgisk Afdeling O.

<http://www.fa.dk/sundhed/A-SYGEHU/HILLEROD/10-ORT-O/4-ORTOP.htm>

**Institute of Orthopaedic Research and Biomechanics, Ulm, Germany**

The homepage of the Institute for Orthopaedic Research and Biomechanics, Ulm.

<http://lyra.medicin.uni-ulm.de/ufb.html/ufb-home.htmlsurgery.html>

**Maurice E. Müller Institute for Biomechanics, Switzerland**

Orthopaedic Biomechanics Division (OBD).

<http://cranium.unibe.ch/>

### **McGill Division of Orthopaedic Surgery, Canada**

McGill Ortho Site.

<http://ww2.mcgill.ca/orthopaedics/>

### **McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada**

The homepage of McGill University.

<http://www.mcgill.ca/>

### **Nuffield Orthopaedic Surgery Oxford**

The homepage of the Nuffield Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.

<http://www.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/contact/newaceunits?ortho>

### **OrthoNet University of Toronto**

*OrthoNet* was initially developed to serve the needs of residents in the Orthopaedic Surgery program at the University of Toronto. However, over time *OrthoNet* has evolved into a Web portal for orthopaedic residents across Canada and abroad.

<http://www.orthonet.on.ca/>

### **Orthopädische Universitätsklinik Bochum am St. Anna-Hospital, Germany**

Startseite.

<http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/annaherne/>

### **Queens University, Ontario, Canada, Division of Orthopaedic Surgery**

Division of Orthopaedic Surgery.

<http://meds.queensu.ca/medicine/ortho/>

### **Service d'Orthopédie et de Traumatologie de l'appareil locomoteur Bruxelles, Belgique**

Service d'Orthopédie et de Traumatologie de l'Appareil Locomoteur.

<http://www.md.ucl.ac.be/entites/chir/orto/intro.htm>

### **Surgical Medical Research Institute, University of Alberta**

Surgical Medical Research Institute.

<http://www.ualberta.ca/~smri/SMRI.htm>

### **Trauma Program**

Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre.

<http://www.sunnybrookandwomens.on.ca/programs/section.cfm?d>

### **Université Catholique de Louvain (Catholic University of Leu), Belgium**

UCL—Administration centrale (AC).

<http://www.ac.ucl.ac.be>

### **University Hospital Pellenberg Department of Orthopaedics Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium**

Welcome to the Department of Orthopaedics University Hospital Pellenberg.

<http://www.belgianorthoweb.be/pellenberg/index.htm>

**University of Antwerpen**

The homepage of the Universiteit Antwerpen.

<http://www.ua.ac.be/index.html>

**University of Calgary**

The homepage of the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

<http://www.ucalgary.ca>

**University of Dundee**

The homepage of the University of Dundee.

<http://www.dundee.ac.uk/>

**University of Dundee Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery**

The homepage of the University of Dundee Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery.

<http://www.dundee.ac.uk/Orthopaedics/>

**University of Edinburgh**

The homepage of the University of Edinburgh, promoting excellence in teaching and research.

<http://www.ed.ac.uk/>

**University of Manitoba, Section of Orthopaedics**

The homepage of the University of Manitoba Department of Surgery.

<http://www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/medicine/units/surgery/>

**University of Queensland**

Access information about the University of Queensland, its faculties, schools, and the programs it offers.

<http://www.uq.oz.au/>

**University of Sheffield**

The homepage of the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom.

<http://www2.shef.ac.uk/>

**University of Toronto**

The homepage of the University of Toronto.

<http://www.utoronto.ca/uoft.html>

**University of Ulm**

The homepage of the Hauptseite der Universität Ulm.

<http://www.uni-ulm.de/>

**University of Western Ontario Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry**

The homepage of the University of Western Ontario.

<http://www.med.uwo.ca/>

# Glossary of Terms

<b>Address</b>	The location of an Internet resource such as a Web site (URL) or the e-mail address for personal contact of an individual.
<b>Address book</b>	Part of the e-mail program, that stores the names and e-mail addresses of your correspondents. Some viruses are designed to read your address book and replicate themselves by sending infected messages to everyone in it.
<b>Always-on connection</b>	This refers to the DSL (digital subscriber line) or cable modem line that is always connected. This is a high-speed connection that does not require the user to dial up the connection on a modem. It is “always connected” and a click on the icon of the browser will display the World Wide Web.
<b>AOL</b>	America Online. The largest provider of Internet service, with e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, and an Internet connection.
<b>Applet</b>	A JAVA program (little application) that is loaded with a Web page to produce some more complex form of display or interaction.
<b>Application</b>	A program that runs on your computer to undertake useful work (or play). In contrast, system programs undertake functions relating to the workings of your computer.
<b>ASCII</b>	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. This is the basic analogue text file used on the Internet
<b>Binary file</b>	The digital file composed of 1s and 0s that is used on the Internet for images and video transfer.
<b>Binary number</b>	A number is either on or off (1 or 0 for clarity). The computer has no shades of meaning for that piece of information. This is what contributes to the accuracy of computers: the fundamental information cannot be confused. If you string binary numbers together, you

- can get larger numbers. For example, the binary number 1001 translates as 1 one, no twos, no fours, and 1 eight, total 9.
- BMP file** This is the standard windows image uncompressed image file.
- Browser** The software program that interprets and displays the HTML pages of a Web site.
- Bug** A logic error in a program that results in the program failing. The problem is in the instructions written into the program and cannot be altered by the user (see Patch).
- Bugfix** The strategy used to eliminate a bug from a program.
- Byte** The unit of storage for computer data. One byte will store an 8-digit binary number (i.e., a number between 0 and 255 decimal). Storage size is usually reckoned in kilobytes, megabytes, or gigabytes.
- Client computer** The computer on the receiving end of file transfer, usually the computer being used to access information. By contrast the file server or host computer is the one that stores the files and sends them on demand.
- Default** The file or program used whenever the choice is not specified. For example, the actual file required for loading to your browser is not specified when you give the address **http://owl.orthogate.com**. The default file is opened (**http://owl.orthogate.com/Default.htm**). The OS also uses defaults so that, for example, it will open a Web page in the default browser program when you click on a link from any program except another browser. Defaults are also set up for e-mail, Web page editing, image editing, media playing, and a host of other programs. You may need to alter the defaults if you find that a program will not invoke the program you want.
- Domain** The part of the Internet designated by a unique address. The domain name is the set of words used in the URL to make the address recognizable (like **www.aana.org**). The domain suffix is the end portion of the address of a Web site such as .com, .org, .edu, or regional suffixes such as .ca.
- DOS** Disk operating system. This is a set of instructions to the computer that govern the way files stored on the

	computer are accessed, moved, indexed, and generally organized. The adoption of Microsoft DOS (MS-DOS) as the standard operating system for IBM PCs was the foundation of Bill Gates' success.
<b>DSL</b>	Digital Subscriber Line. A fast, always-on connection using telephone lines. Competitive with cable and much faster than the standard modem.
<b>E-mail</b>	Electronic mail. The system whereby messages and attached files can be sent point-to-point across the Internet. Each user of the Internet has a unique e-mail address.
<b>Ethernet</b>	The standard of networking that allows the connection of several computers over a network.
<b>Firewall</b>	This is a hardware device that prevents access to a computer or series of computers via a phone line, cable, or Ethernet line.
<b>Frames</b>	A specific HTML convention that allows the Web designer to separate different parts of the screen. This means that you can change one part without changing all the others. Typically this is used so that a navigation "page" is at the top or to the side of the screen and the content window (frame) is in the center. Clicking in the navigation frame then changes the content frame but the navigation area remains the same.
<b>Front Page</b>	The same as Home Page. FrontPage is also the name of a popular WYSIWYG Web page editor.
<b>FTP</b>	File transfer protocol. The process of transferring files from one computer directly to another over the Internet.
<b>GIF file</b>	Graphics interface file. This still-image Internet format is designed for drawings and graphics with large areas of solid colors.
<b>Hack</b>	To hack into a computer means gaining illegal entry into another computer.
<b>Hardware</b>	The mechanical parts of a computer—chips, circuits, keyboard, mouse, monitor, printer, scanner, etc. (cf. Software).
<b>HIS</b>	Hospital (or health) information system. The computer system that undertakes patient information and other management functions in the hospital. By extension it means the people in the HIS department.



<b>Home Page</b>	The part of the Web site displayed when you first arrive on a site. Good home pages offer a description of the information offered on the site, and rapid navigation to the part of the site that may interest you (see also Splash page). Also, the page that your browser program will open automatically when you start the program. This can be defined in Edit/Prefereces (Netscape) or Tools/Internet Options (IE).
<b>Host computer</b>	The computer that stores the information files that a client computer may request.
<b>HTML</b>	Hypertext Markup Language. This is the language of the Internet that is read by a browser. It allows for linking, by underlining words or sentences, to other Web pages. This layering allows complex linking to other pages within the same site or to remote pages on another site.
<b>HTTP</b>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol. This identifies the hypertext file.
<b>Hyperlink</b>	See Link.
<b>Hypertext</b>	A document that goes beyond text, usually containing images and links to other documents. Thus a hypertext document or collection of documents can be viewed by different users in different ways.
<b>Internet</b>	The complex connection of computers around the world.
<b>Internet software</b>	This is software that translates the HTML page to look like a normal word-processor page. Examples of Internet software are the browsers such as Internet Explorer and Netscape.
<b>Intranet</b>	The connection of local computers within an office or business. This may or may not have a connection to the outside Internet.
<b>IS</b>	Information systems. This also refers to the department or group of employees in a business that maintains the computers and their connection to the LAN or Internet.
<b>ISDN</b>	Integrated Services Digital Network. These connections are all digital and avoid the necessity of digital-to-analog conversion that occurs with phone lines and slows things down.
<b>ISP</b>	Internet service provider. The commercial company that owns and maintains the computer that the user

dials into to gain access to the Internet. The company charges a fee for this service.

**IT** Information technology. In the modern context IT denotes computer systems for managing data and information. In its widest sense information technology would include bookshelves, etc.

**JAVA** The platform-independent programming language used to create specific subprograms that function within a Web page.

**Javascript** JAVA instructions that can be embedded in an HTML page.

**JPEG file** Joint Photographic Expert Group. A still-image compressed file for pictures. This format is more suitable for Web use as it is a smaller file size that downloads quickly compared to BMP or TIFF files. The JPEG is the standard for photos that have sharp edges compared to the GIF that is better for graphics with large solid colors.

**Keyword list** A section of the heading of an HTML page, usually invisible to the reader, that contains keywords provided by the creator of the Web page to attract search engines. In HTML this list has the format `<META NAME="keywords" CONTENT="orthopaedic, orthopedic, surgery">` where the keywords are separated by commas.

**LAN** Local area network. A connection between two or more computers. This connection may just involve a small group of computers in an office without connection to the Internet. The LAN may be hardwired or wireless to provide the client with mobility about the home or office.

**Link or Hyperlink** An element on a Web page that can direct your browser program to display a new page. The most common convention is that links are blue underlined words, but links may also be images and may be any color or format. The universal way to recognize a link on a Web page is that the cursor changes (usually to a little hand) when it is over a link. Clicking the left mouse button when this occurs results in control being transferred to the new address. Jumping from link to link without absorbing much from any one site is called surfing.

<b>Link rot</b>	The process by which links to other pages on the Internet become gradually useless. Because pages are withdrawn or moved to a new address, the address you may be directed to from an unmaintained page may be out of date.
<b>Mac</b>	The Macintosh computer produced by Apple, especially the early versions. The Mac operating system was a user-friendly system of popup windows and icons.
<b>Mirror or mirror site</b>	A Web site that is an exact copy of another site. Mirrors are used when the traffic on a single site may get too heavy for the servers or for security if one of the sites goes down for some reason.
<b>Modem</b>	The hardware that connects a computer through a telephone line to a network.
<b>MSN</b>	Microsoft Network. An Internet portal developed by Microsoft.
<b>Netiquette</b>	The rules of the Internet. This would include not using capital letters in typing, as this is similar to SHOUTING.
<b>Newbie</b>	A person who is new to the Internet. There are a number of rules that one should learn before jumping into an Internet discussion group.
<b>On-the-fly</b>	Computer actions, such as the preparation of an HTML file, that take place between the request for the information and the serving of the resulting file. On-the-fly files are created from a database and are used when the information is rapidly changing.
<b>OS</b>	Operating system. Typically this is Microsoft Windows. The other main contender is the Mac OS. A free OS is Linux, but it is generally used by computer experts.
<b>Page or Web page</b>	The display in a browser program, usually text and graphics. In simple sites this page will be the result of a single file, but sites that use frames may use more than one file per page.
<b>Patch</b>	Some computer programming code produced by the manufacturer to add on to a program you are using already. The patch is used to fix a bug in the program or close a loophole that might be exploited by virus designers.
<b>PC</b>	Personal computer. The original IBM computer allowed other companies to make clone computers that

- became known as PCs to distinguish them from the Mac or Apple computers.
- PDA** Personal digital assistant. Handheld computers suited to note making, calendars, and an increasing variety of medical applications.
- PDF files** A proprietary file format used by Adobe to encode files that can be read over any computer operating system using the Adobe Acrobat Reader software.
- Pixel** A picture element or dot of information on the computer screen that produces an image. The more pixels the greater the resolution of the photo.
- Platform** The hardware on which a particular application is being run. Typical platforms would be PCs, Macs, PDAs, Linux, etc. Each platform has its own operating system and machine language. As a result many applications are “platform specific”; they can only be run on certain machines.
- POP** Point of presence. The common method of connecting from an ISP to an individual user. Access to the Internet is provided by assigning a temporary address to the user.
- PowerPoint** Microsoft’s Presentation Graphics program in which you can create “slides” to illustrate a presentation. Since the presentation is computer-guided it can contain animated graphics, sound, and video clips. Corel Presentation Graphics is similar.
- PPV** Pay per view. WWW Pages that can only be viewed by subscribers or by paying a fee. Many journals have posted their content as PPV.
- Prodigy** A commercial Internet service provider that provides a portal of entry to the Internet.
- Router** A piece of hardware that shunts information around on the Internet. The router configuration reads the address and redirects the information to the correct destination. The router usually seeks the least crowded pathway to prevent overload on particular lines on the Internet.
- Search engine** A computer program that has the capability of searching a specified group of pages on the WWW. The user gives the engine a word or group of words (search string) and it goes through its database to find those sites containing the search string.

- Search string** The word or phrase that the user offers a search engine. In computerese a word is a “string of alphanumeric characters” and that is what the search engine computer will search for. Search strings may use Boolean terms to describe the inclusions or exclusions to the search.
- Server** A computer connected to the Internet that will provide (serve) copies of files resident in its storage space and send them over the Internet on demand.
- Shareware** Applications distributed on the Internet without immediate payment. Often these are a scaled-down version of a program you may want to buy but would like to try first. Sometimes the shareware program has full features but will only run for a few days.
- Site or Web site** A group of pages posted and linked with a common purpose; usually this is the product of a single person, family, institution, or commercial entity.
- Site map** A section of a Web site that explains the structure of the site and usually gives links to virtually all the major subsections. You should be able to tell from a well-constructed site map whether the information you need is on the site and how to get to it.
- Software** The program or set of instructions that the computer interprets to run an application. Each instruction is extremely simple but the result of all the combined instructions gives rise to the complexity and power of the applications. The obverse is that a bug in the software can cause devastating consequences and is often very difficult to find (see Hardware).
- SPAM** Unwanted junk messages sent to your e-mail address, usually advertising something or offering an unwanted service. The name derives from the Monty Python song. To SPAM is to send such messages broadcast to your mailing list or to the people in your address book and should be avoided.
- Splash page** A page designed to attract attention with graphics or animated graphics and very little else. They usually have a link to the home page of the site. Splash pages are there because they are very attractive to search engines. A page with very little text scores very highly in the algorithm search engines use to rate pages assembled in response to a search request.

- Surfing** Jumping from page to page on the World Wide Web pursuing links. May have pejorative connotations because the activity is superficial, or positive ones because it is fun. Surfing is probably the best way to get a feel for the immensity, the stunning variety, and the variable quality of the WWW.
- Tags** The instructions embedded in an HTML file that determine the way the text of the file is displayed. These tags typically take the form `<tag>` for the beginning of the instruction and `</tag>` for the end.
- TCP/IP** Transmission control protocol / Internet protocol. The protocol that allows e-mail to be broken up into small packets, routed through many computers, and re-assembled at the destination e-mail address.
- Telnet** The software that allows a dialup connection between computers.
- TIFF file** Tagged image format file. This uncompressed file is the standard image file used for printing.
- Trojan** A malicious program similar to a virus that is designed to enable a hacker to access your computer files. The Trojan may create a “backdoor” into your computer and then send the details back to the hacker.
- URL** Universal resource locator. The address of a Web page. For example, the URL of the Arthroscopy Association is <http://www.aana.org>. This is actually a number such as 881.234.111.452. The text is easier to remember, but each site is actually assigned a number or address on the Internet. When you register a new domain name, this is assigned a number and is activated by the service provider where you have the Web site.
- Virus** A malicious program spread via the Internet or by exchanging infected files. The program is usually in machine language (and so is platform-specific). Currently the most common form of virus is one that is spread by e-mail messages. If you open an infected message, the virus code (instructions) is written into memory on your computer. When the instructions are activated they usually lead to attempts to replicate the code and spread it from your computer to others and the “payload,” the damage the computer will do to your system (see Trojan).

<b>Web</b>	See Internet.
<b>Webmaster</b>	The individual who designs, oversees, and usually posts the pages on a site. He or she is not necessarily a major contributor of content to the site but has expertise in layout, HTML, and Web site management.
<b>Web page</b>	See Page.
<b>Web site</b>	See Site.
<b>Window</b>	A display technique supported by your computer's OS whereby output from an individual application is displayed in its own segment of your computer's monitor screen. Windows can be maximized to take up all the screen, resized to the shape and size you want, or minimized to an icon. Clicking on a particular window or double clicking on an icon makes that program the active one. Microsoft WINDOWS™ is the operating system for most PCs.
<b>Wizard</b>	An interactive program that assists you in undertaking certain actions in a specific program. They are used for complex parts of the application such as setup and registration.
<b>WWW</b>	World Wide Web. The collection of Web pages posted on the Internet that are viewed with a browser.
<b>WYSIWYG</b>	What you see is what you get. This is a term used for HTML editors meaning that the typing format you see on screen is the same format that will appear on the HTML page. This is not always the case and depends on the browser that is used.
<b>Zip disc</b>	A popular hardware add-on to computers without enough memory, for backup or for transferring substantial amounts of information between computers. Zip discs hold 100 megabytes of data. They are to some extent superseded by rewritable CD-ROMs.
<b>ZIP file</b>	This is a compressed file in WINDOWS™ that is used to compress documents sent by e-mail.

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