
Her book, Overtreated: Why Too Much Medicine Is Making Us Sicker and Poorer, exposes wasteful flaws in our healthcare system and was named the best economics book of the year by New York Times economics correspondent David Leonhardt. “Patients, physicians and policy makers would do well to consider her evidence as an important prescription for reform,” says Jerome Groopman, MD. Brownlee is a Woodrow Wilson visiting scholar at the National Institutes of Health, Department of Bioethics. She is a recipient of the National Association of Science Writers’ Science in Society Award and the Association of Health Care Journalists’ Award for Excellence.

AMY CHATFIELD of the USC’s Norris Medical Library has selected the following resources to help you learn more about Brownlee and the issues she will discuss in this afternoon’s lecture. Visit the online version of this guide at norris.usc.libguides.com/TooMuchMedicine for more resources, including videos and links to relevant popular press articles.

**Find Brownlee’s Books at the USC Libraries**

By Shannon Brownlee  

**The Real State of the Union: From the Best Minds in America, Bold Solutions to the Problems Politicians Dare Not Address (2004)**  
By Ted Halstead  
VKC Library: HN 59 . 2 . R433 2004  
Brownlee contributed a chapter to this book devoted to health care.

**Worried Sick: A Prescription for Health in an Overtreated America (2012)**  
By Nortin M. Hadler  
Brownlee contributed a foreword for this new edition.

**Scholarly Articles by Shannon Brownlee**

Find these articles by searching for their titles in Quick Search on the USC Libraries homepage at www.usc.edu/libraries.

Brownlee wrote this 2008 article, which appeared in The Medscape Journal of Medicine.

“Patient Preference for Emergency Care: Can and Should It Be Changed?”  
Brownlee co-authored this 2011 article, which appeared in Medical Care Research and Review.

“Toward a 21st-Century Health Care System: Recommendations for Health Care Reform”  
Brownlee co-authored this 2009 article, which appeared in the Annals of Internal Medicine.