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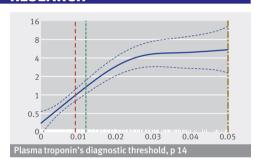
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Should we treat lower urinary tract symptoms 20 without a definitive diagnosis?

Paul Abrams argues no; Julian Shah says yes

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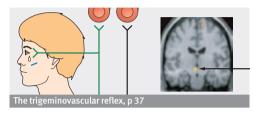
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PICTURE OF THE WEEK

Medicalisation and overtreatment have long been a feature of artist Damien Hirst's work, and they are clearly a theme of the Hirst retrospective exhibition that opened at Tate Modern in London last week. *Pharmacy*, pictured here, is a room sized installation, which was first shown in New York in 1992. The exhibition, which brings together key works from over 20 years, runs until 9 September.

MOST READ ON BMJ.COM

Safety and efficacy of antibiotics compared with appendicectomy for treatment of uncomplicated acute appendicitis
White rice consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes
Effect of the human papillomavirus (HPV) quadrivalent vaccine in a subgroup of women with cervical and vulvar disease
The management of ingrowing toenails
Risk of cancer in first seven years after metal-on-metal hip replacement compared with other bearings and general population

MOST COMMENTED ON BMJ.COM

White rice consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes
Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors for treatment of type 2
diabetes mellitus in the clinical setting
Putting patients first
Emergency contraception

BMJ.COM POLL

This week's poll asks, "Should doctors have a stronger voice in policy on illegal drug use?"

bmj.com Cast your vote

Bad medicine: modern medicine

RESPONSE OF THE WEEK

"Obesity is a very real problem but not always recognised by the patient, particularly when suggesting the offspring are obese, overweight, or even fat. I doubt whether many patients like to hear they have cancer, but using medspeak such as 'mitotic lesion' may fail to deliver the message. Of course communication takes time, and there is no place for brutality, but patients who have been upset may well show gratitude for openness at follow-up"

Simon Kenwright, retired physician, Ashford, Kent, in response to "My choice of words" (*BMJ* 2012;344:e1370)

EDITOR'S CHOICE

Back to basics with the three Rs

In India alone, per capita antibiotic use increased by 37% between 2005 and 2010, and in New Delhi in 2003-4 more than 70% of *Escherichia coli* bacteria isolated from the urine of healthy women were resistant to ampicillin and nalidixic acid

We've known for years that the world is running out of effective antibiotics. What should we do? Epidemiologists Ramanan Laxminarayan and David Heymann contrast the widespread misuse of antibiotics in lower income countries with the undertreatment that contributes to one million deaths of children from pneumonia each year (p 25). In India alone, per capita antibiotic use increased by 37% between 2005 and 2010, and in New Delhi in 2003-4 more than 70% of *Escherichia coli* bacteria isolated from the urine of healthy women were resistant to ampicillin and nalidixic acid. Weak public healthcare and private systems that benefit from drug sales, they say, are making this a very tough nut to crack.

Anthony D So and colleagues lead us into industry's "valley of death," where companies no longer want to take possibly antimicrobial compounds into costly clinical research programmes with uncertain return on investment (p 22). They see salvation through three Rs: sharing resources, risks, and rewards among the private and public research sectors. While companies might once have baulked at sharing commercially sensitive data, "the line between precompetitive and competitive data has shifted downstream, leading to unprecedented collaborations," say the authors. Drug development focused on single targets and molecules is too narrow, however, and "we need to get back to the basics of biology—'targeting an organism (bacterium) inside another organism (the human host)'-and give more attention to the potential of resistance arising rapidly."

Jean-Pierre Paccaud from the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative doubts that current "push" and "pull" incentives for the private sector to develop new

antibiotics will succeed (p 5). Instead, he suggests, antibiotic development might become largely the responsibility of the public sector. Then new antibiotics could be public goods, available to every patient in need at an affordable price. Partnerships with industry would still be important, though, and at the recent annual conference on neglected diseases in Philadelphia, Paccaud described numerous successful collaborations (p 18).

Given all this, I was glad that the Head to Head debate asking "should we treat lower urinary tract symptoms without a definitive diagnosis?" wasn't about antibiotics for infections (p 20). Instead, it focuses on a group of common disorders affecting storage and voiding of urine and problems after micturition, and termed, er. "lower urinary tract symptoms." "Unfortunately, the term has been extended to apply to any patient, male or female, young or old, with urinary symptoms," argues Julian Shah. "Terms come into parlance because of the enthusiasm of a particular group [and] symptoms are generally not resolved by 'best guess' medical management." Unless appropriate urodynamic testing shows obstruction, he says, reassurance may suffice and medical treatment may be useless. Indeed, a systematic review found that 43-83% of patients discontinue medical treatment within 30 days. Paul Abrams, on the other hand, asserts that invasive investigations are often unnecessary and impractical and that lifestyle interventions, behaviour modification, and drugs for these symptoms are neither risky nor expensive. Guidance from the UK National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence seems to agree with him. Who's right? Trish Groves, deputy editor, BMJ

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