fabric, however small, that can be snagged and used to unravel the validity of the whole study. Use the common logical ploy that holds that if any aspect of the study is imperfect, the entire study results must be wrong.

- Thirdly, question the applicability to your patients. Studies are done “out there” and can’t possibly reflect the unique nature of your practice. This technique is especially useful when data from large studies contradict our impressions gleaned from personal experience with a few patients.

Maintain absolute confidence

Remember all the smart professors you had and realise that everything you need to know to practise good medicine was taught in medical school. Instead of worrying about this newfangled “evidence based” medicine, stick with “belief based medicine” and organise your thoughts by using the criteria in the box.²

Follow the pack

Stay far back, waiting for all your colleagues to change before you (reluctantly) join them. Of course, if you practise skill #1 correctly, you will never know what your colleagues are doing.

Defer to experts

Be sure not to make any independent decisions. An expert is always available somewhere to support your death grip on the status quo.

Bring in the lawyers

A good defence against change is to assert that you will get sued if you start doing something new or quit an old, favourite practice.

Blame patients

Claim that you’d like to practise differently but patients won’t like it. Everyone will understand why you still give monthly injections of vitamin B-12 for anaemia and antibiotics for colds if you tell them your patients don’t want you to stop.

Show how much you’ve changed

Point to all the new drugs you use as a result of information solely provided by pharmaceutical representatives. After all, it’s more important to feel up to date than to actually be up to date.

Pull rank

When a case manager calls, a nurse or pharmacist makes a suggestion, or a patient brings in information they’ve downloaded, make sure to ignore it. Be sure to say, “When did you get your medical degree?”

Simply refuse

When presented by threatening information, say what was muttered after a presentation for continuing medical education: “I wouldn’t believe this information even if it were true.”

Total control

Using these time honoured techniques will allow you to practise with the assurance that little thinking will be required that might distract you from the matter in hand—taking care of patients as you see fit—and will keep you in total control without any nagging feelings that there might be a better way to practise.

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- 1 Covey SR. *Seven habits of highly effective people: powerful lessons in personal change*. 1st ed. New York: Free Press, 1990.
- 2 Bleck TP. Alternatives to evidence based medicine: different rating scale could be used. *BMJ* 2000;321:239.

The doctor and his pheasant

Most patients in rural Wales have absolute faith in their doctors, and vice versa. This true story, which happened long, long ago, is an example of such faith.

An elderly man had been ill for many months but was not confined to bed. He was very well looked after by his wife and daughter. On a Friday evening before Easter the man’s wife telephoned the doctor but he was out. The receptionist took the message. It was a request for the doctor to leave a death certificate for the “old boy.” The doctor signed the death certificate, and it was picked up that evening.

After Easter the doctor decided to visit the family. He was surprised to see his patient sitting in a chair outside the back door. What was the story behind this?

The man’s wife explained: “On the night before Easter we really thought he was going to die. We didn’t want to call you out over Easter—hence the request for a death certificate. He is now back to his usual self and quite happy. This morning he shot a pheasant and he is giving it to you in recognition of your excellent service.”

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