Use of accident and emergency department by patients from one general practice

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Evidence from the Flex project on the accident and emergency attendance of patients from 20 general practices in the U.K. has shown that 25% of accidents seen in the hospital accident and emergency department of a general practitioner are attributable to patients from one general practice. This is supported by the study by the Care Cost-Effective Services in Accident and Emergency Practice (CASE) Project, which showed that 25% of accident and emergency department attendances in the U.K. were attributable to patients from one general practice.

A random sample of patients attending accident and emergency departments in the U.K. was selected for the study. This sample was representative of the general population and included patients from all age groups. The study showed that 25% of accident and emergency department attendances in the U.K. were attributable to patients from one general practice.

Methods

The Flex project was carried out in a group of general practices in the U.K. The practices were selected to be representative of the general population and included patients from all age groups.

Results

Two hundred and forty-three patients were seen in the accident and emergency department of a general practitioner in the U.K. The study showed that 25% of accident and emergency department attendances in the U.K. were attributable to patients from one general practice.

Conclusion

The Flex project showed that 25% of accident and emergency department attendances in the U.K. were attributable to patients from one general practice. This highlights the importance of primary care in the management of accident and emergency department attendances.

Organising a Practice

Organising health education

L A PIKE

The highways and byways of general practice are littered with opportunities for health education. The patient can be seen as a patient, as a consumer, as a social organism, and as a social being. These are all opportunities for health education. The patient can be seen as a patient, as a consumer, as a social organism, and as a social being. These are all opportunities for health education.

The consultation

General practitioners have great opportunities for educating patients about health during the consultation. The doctor can educate the patient about the disease, the treatment, and the prevention. The doctor can also educate the patient about the health care system, and the doctor can educate the patient about the patient's health care.

The practice

It is vitally important that the doctors in the practice are not only interested in the health education of patients but in the health education of the practice as well. The doctors in the practice can be seen as the leaders in the health education of the practice. The doctors in the practice can be seen as the leaders in the health education of the practice.

The future

The future of health education is bright. The doctors in the practice can be seen as the leaders in the health education of the practice. The doctors in the practice can be seen as the leaders in the health education of the practice.

References
