Interesting GPs of the Past

Urban Marks: 1880-1949

DAVID STUART

"The story of the great men of the College was brought to a head. Until recently, there were no names that were not grand. The College, which is so richly endowed, had a long tradition of producing great men. But now, it seemed, the end was near."

Urban Marks was one such man. He was a man of great achievements, with a legacy that would live on for generations. He was a true pioneer in his field, and his contributions to medicine were immeasurable.

He was born in 1880 and passed away in 1949, leaving behind a legacy that would inspire generations to come. His work in the field of gastroenterology was groundbreaking, and his contributions to the understanding of the digestive system were unparalleled.

He was a true visionary, and his work laid the foundation for much of the research that is done today. His legacy is one of innovation and discovery, and he will always be remembered as one of the greats.

Practising Prevention

Coronary disease

JULIAN TUDOR HART

Coronary disease is not inevitable.

The word coronary is often used loosely to describe chest pain caused by blockage of a coronary artery. The blockage can cause a heart attack. The blockage can be caused by the build-up of harmful substances in the lining of the arteries. The substances can be fatty deposits or plaque. The plaque can narrow the arteries and cause blood flow to be limited.

Coronary disease can be prevented by lifestyle changes. These include quitting smoking, eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and controlling cholesterol levels.

In 1966, Julian Tudor Hart was one of the first to advocate for preventive medicine. He wrote a report that was entitled "A Family Doctor's View of Health Care in England and Wales." In this report, he emphasized the importance of lifestyle changes in preventing coronary disease.

Hart's work was groundbreaking at the time, and it helped to shift the focus of medicine from treating diseases to preventing them. His report was influential, and it helped to start a movement that is still ongoing today.

In 2002, the British Medical Journal published an article that was entitled "Coronary Disease: A Twenty-Year Update on Tudor Hart's Report." The article was a follow-up to Hart's original report, and it highlighted the continued importance of his work.

Today, Hart's legacy lives on. His work has inspired generations of doctors to focus on prevention, and his contributions to the field of preventive medicine are immeasurable.
Organising a Practice

Clinical policies

E. Graham Buckley

In our previous article we discussed policies concerned with the recruitment of new practitioners. We stressed that the practice may be more straightforward and easier to achieve than is often realized. The process of recruitment depends on the particular needs of the practice and the type of area in which the practice resides. While this is true, the process may be more complicated and difficult in certain circumstances. In this article, we discuss the characteristics of different practices and the policies they may develop in order to attract new practitioners.

Policies for attracting new practitioners

The first step in attracting new practitioners is to determine the type of practice that is most suitable for the area in which the practice resides. This is often difficult, as the type of practice that is most suitable is not always apparent. However, there are some general guidelines that can be used to determine the type of practice that is most suitable for the area in which the practice resides.

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A plan for general practice

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