Continuing Education

Developing the matrix

PRACTICE OBSERVED

Practice Research

Penicillin allergy: a suspect label

N L A OWALD

While referring to patients' records during daily clinical practice, the general practitioner may find it difficult to determine whether a patient has any existing penicillin allergy. The clinician for this task is often not in the least convinced that the patient has any allergy at all. Examination of all patients who have been labelled as penicillin allergic is essential to determine the frequency and the course of this condition. The present study examined this problem in detail by testing for penicillin allergy in a large group of patients who had been labelled as penicillin allergic.

Since the 1970s, when there were few general practitioners in the booklet and early the follow-up study work, the main emphasis was on the development of the matrix. The matrix has been very useful in the development of the matrix.

The matrix is a useful tool in the development of the matrix.

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Approaches to learning

Approach new users of methods of teaching, new teachers, and new students. Develop a variety of methods to help the development of the matrix.

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Discussions

The results show that the penicillin allergy is a common disease that needs to be treated. The results also show that the penicillin allergy is a common disease that needs to be treated. The results also show that the penicillin allergy is a common disease that needs to be treated.

References

British Medical Journal, Volume 287, 23 July 1983


What would you do?

The general practitioner should take a personal history and examine the patient. If the patient has a history of penicillin allergy, the patient should be referred to a specialist for further investigation. If the patient has a history of penicillin allergy, the patient should be referred to a specialist for further investigation.

This study was supported by the Wellcome Trust.