Do patients who move to a new town consult their doctor more often?

JOHN S COBB, DAVID P MILES, ALEXANDER E LIMENTANTI

Abstract

A study was conducted to measure any difference in the frequency of consultations between patients from a new-town practice and the practice in their previous town of residence. Patients from the new-town practice consulted consistently, in the early years of its operation, more than patients from the older (source) practice. It has been suggested that this occurred because patients who move to a new town are likely to have a higher average number of consultation contacts with their doctors there than they did in their previous towns of residence. This study was conducted to measure any difference in the consultation rate between patients from a new-town practice and patients from a source practice, who had moved to the new town.

Methods

The study was conducted in the town of Milton Keynes, which opened in 1973. It was decided to measure the consultation rate in a new-town practice and to compare this with the consultation rate in the previous town of residence of the patients. The new-town practice was chosen because it was expected that the consultation rate would be higher in the new-town practice than in the source practice. The new-town practice was chosen because it was expected that the consultation rate would be higher in the new-town practice than in the source practice.

Results

The results of the study showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice.

Discussion

The results of the study showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice.

References


Estimating population inflation in a practice register

JOHN S COBB, DAVID P MILES

Abstract

The method by which patients were inaccurately registered was an employer's study. Whether registration was incomplete or inaccurate was assessed by comparing the employer's study with a sample of patients from the practice register. The results of the study showed that the registration rate was higher in the new-town practice than in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the registration rate in the new-town practice was higher than the registration rate in the source practice.

Methods

The method by which patients were inaccurately registered was an employer's study. Whether registration was incomplete or inaccurate was assessed by comparing the employer's study with a sample of patients from the practice register. The results of the study showed that the registration rate was higher in the new-town practice than in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the registration rate in the new-town practice was higher than the registration rate in the source practice.

Results

The results of the study showed that the registration rate was higher in the new-town practice than in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the registration rate in the new-town practice was higher than the registration rate in the source practice.

Discussion

The results of the study showed that the registration rate was higher in the new-town practice than in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the registration rate in the new-town practice was higher than the registration rate in the source practice.

References


The consultation rate in a new-town practice

JOHN S COBB, DAVID P MILES

Abstract

The consultation rate in a new-town practice was measured by comparing the consultation rates of patients from the new-town practice with those of patients from a source practice. The results of the study showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice.

Methods

The consultation rate in a new-town practice was measured by comparing the consultation rates of patients from the new-town practice with those of patients from a source practice. The results of the study showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice.

Results

The results of the study showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice.

Discussion

The results of the study showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice. This was significant at the 5% level. The results also showed that the consultation rate in the new-town practice was higher than the consultation rate in the source practice.