

**Practice Research**

**Entry to general practice training**

JAMES ROBERTS, JAMES FREEMAN

Abstract

Since 1979, general practitioners in the North West Region of England have been assessed on unsupervised obstetric units to determine the incidence of breech presentation and breech delivery. The results were compared with those of obstetricians at the same units. This was done to determine whether the incidence of breech presentation and breech delivery was greater in general practitioners than in obstetricians. The results showed that the incidence of breech presentation and breech delivery was greater in general practitioners than in obstetricians. The difference was statistically significant. The authors concluded that the difference was due to the lack of training in obstetrics that general practitioners receive. They recommended that general practitioners receive more training in obstetrics to improve their skills.

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of breech presentation and breech delivery in general practitioners in the North West Region of England. The study was conducted at the same obstetric units as the previous study. The results showed that the incidence of breech presentation and breech delivery was greater in general practitioners than in obstetricians. The difference was statistically significant. The authors concluded that the difference was due to the lack of training in obstetrics that general practitioners receive. They recommended that general practitioners receive more training in obstetrics to improve their skills.

Results and discussion

General practitioners who performed the assessment were compared with obstetricians at the same units. The results showed that the incidence of breech presentation and breech delivery was greater in general practitioners than in obstetricians. The difference was statistically significant. The authors concluded that the difference was due to the lack of training in obstetrics that general practitioners receive. They recommended that general practitioners receive more training in obstetrics to improve their skills.

Methods

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Do trainees see patients with chronic illness?

JOHN C. HUSLER

Abstract

In a 1979 & 1980 survey of the Oxford Region, the incidence of patients with chronic illness was found to be 16% of the patients seen by trainees. This was significantly lower than the 25% reported by general practitioners. The difference was statistically significant. The authors concluded that the difference was due to the lack of training in chronic illness that trainees receive. They recommended that trainees receive more training in chronic illness to improve their skills.

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of patients with chronic illness seen by trainees in the Oxford Region. The study was conducted at the same hospitals as the previous study. The results showed that the incidence of patients with chronic illness seen by trainees was 16% of the patients seen by trainees. This was significantly lower than the 25% reported by general practitioners. The difference was statistically significant. The authors concluded that the difference was due to the lack of training in chronic illness that trainees receive. They recommended that trainees receive more training in chronic illness to improve their skills.

Methods

Trainees were surveyed about the incidence of patients with chronic illness seen by trainees in the Oxford Region. The study was conducted at the same hospitals as the previous study. The results showed that the incidence of patients with chronic illness seen by trainees was 16% of the patients seen by trainees. This was significantly lower than the 25% reported by general practitioners. The difference was statistically significant. The authors concluded that the difference was due to the lack of training in chronic illness that trainees receive. They recommended that trainees receive more training in chronic illness to improve their skills.

References


(Based on a talk at the Oxford Region)