## Practice Research

### Managing alcohol problems in general practice

**PETER ANDERSON**

**Abstract**

A questionnaire on the management of alcohol problems was sent to 467 general practitioners. Of the 52 who replied, about one-third of those who replied suggested that they had a significant role in dealing with alcohol problems. Most respondents believed that this role was an important one and that they were adequately trained to perform it. Only two respondents believed that they were not adequately trained to perform it. Seven out of 10 respondents believed that they rarely dealt with alcohol problems, and that they felt unprepared to deal with them. Two-thirds of the respondents believed that they did not have access to special treatment facilities, and that this was a problem.

The amount of alcohol consumption was obtained from a questionnaire completed by patients attending the training course. The respondents believed that they had a significant role in dealing with alcohol problems, and that they were adequately trained to perform it. Most respondents believed that they were not adequately trained to perform it. Seven out of 10 respondents believed that they rarely dealt with alcohol problems, and that they felt unprepared to deal with them. Two-thirds of the respondents believed that they did not have access to special treatment facilities, and that this was a problem.

**Method**

The study was carried out in the general practitioners' surgeries between 17 September 2003 and 17 December 2003. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team.

**Results**

The results showed that 92% of the respondents believed that they had a significant role in dealing with alcohol problems. Most respondents believed that they were adequately trained to perform it. Only two respondents believed that they were not adequately trained to perform it. Seven out of 10 respondents believed that they rarely dealt with alcohol problems, and that they felt unprepared to deal with them. Two-thirds of the respondents believed that they did not have access to special treatment facilities, and that this was a problem.

### Safe limits of drinking: general practitioners' views

**PAUL WALLACE, ANNE CREMONA, PETER ANDERSON**

**Abstract**

A survey was carried out by general practitioners to determine their views on the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team.

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**Methods and results**

A number of general practitioners were sent a questionnaire asking for their views on the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team. The respondents were all general practitioners, who were approached by the research team.

**Conclusion**

The results of the survey showed that the respondents believed that the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education should be set at 12 units per week for men and 6 units per week for women. The respondents believed that the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education should be set at 12 units per week for men and 6 units per week for women. The respondents believed that the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education should be set at 12 units per week for men and 6 units per week for women. The respondents believed that the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education should be set at 12 units per week for men and 6 units per week for women. The respondents believed that the safe limits of alcohol consumption for health education should be set at 12 units per week for men and 6 units per week for women.