Practice Research

Polyarthritis rheumatica/giant cell arteritis in a Cambridge general practice

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to establish the incidence and prevalence of polyarthritis rheumatica/giant cell arteritis in general practice. Patients with the disease, whether previously diagnosed or not, were ascertained by using a questionnaire administered by a research assistant. The questionnaire was designed so that patients already known to the doctor were notified by letter. All patients of the practices were approached, and the database review was done in parallel. An initial letter was sent to 10,992 patients, and 2,280 were diagnosed or developed criteria within the study period. This review was done by two researchers, and the following questionnaires were administered: demographic data; ankylosing spondylitis; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; rheumatic fever; and the questionnaire. The results showed a prevalence of 0.32% in 1984 and 0.36% in 1985. These results were consistent with those of previous studies and were not unexpected. A study of elderly people who complained of persistent pain and tenderness without objective findings of disease was undertaken. In this study, 10 patients with polyarthritis rheumatica/giant cell arteritis were identified, and their symptoms were similar to those of the patients with the disease. We conclude that the incidence and prevalence of polyarthritis rheumatica/giant cell arteritis in a Cambridge general practice was 0.36% in 1985, and that the disease is relatively common in elderly people.

Introduction

Polyarthritis rheumatica/giant cell arteritis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the joints, particularly the large vessels, which may involve the aorta and its major branches. The disease is characterized by the presence of granulomatous inflammation in the walls of the affected vessels. The disease is more common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur.

Ear wax and otitis media in children

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Abstract

A study was designed to describe the incidence of ear wax and otitis media in children aged 1 to 10 years in a general practice. The children were aged 1 to 10 years, and the prevalence of ear wax and otitis media was estimated. The results showed a prevalence of 4.8% in 1984 and 4.0% in 1985. These results were consistent with those of previous studies and were not unexpected. A study of children with ear wax and otitis media revealed that these conditions were more common in children aged 5 to 10 years. We conclude that the incidence and prevalence of ear wax and otitis media in a Cambridge general practice was 4.8% in 1984 and 4.0% in 1985, and that these conditions are relatively common in children aged 5 to 10 years.

Introduction

Ear wax and otitis media are common conditions in children. The prevalence of ear wax and otitis media has been estimated to be 4.8% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population.

Results

A total of 2,280 people were followed up. The prevalence of ear wax was estimated to be 3.6% in 1984 and 3.2% in 1985. These results were consistent with those of previous studies and were not unexpected. A study of children with ear wax revealed that these conditions were more common in children aged 5 to 10 years. We conclude that the incidence and prevalence of ear wax in a Cambridge general practice was 3.6% in 1984 and 3.2% in 1985, and that these conditions are relatively common in children aged 5 to 10 years.

Discussion

The results of this study are not directly applicable to the general population, as the prevalence of ear wax and otitis media has been estimated to be 4.8% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur. The disease is relatively common in elderly people, and the prevalence has been estimated to be 0.3% in the general population. The disease is usually self-limited, and the prognosis is good. However, complications such as aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta, stroke, or occlusive vascular disease may occur.