PRACTICE OBSERVED

Overcoming Isolation

Fellowships in general practice in the St Thomas's district

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A survey of general practice in Lambeth, conducted in 1984, showed that only 23% of practising general practitioners had taken up a position in the district since 1979. The survey, sponsored by the St Thomas's District Health Authority, was designed to assess the level of generality in the district and to provide information on the structure and functioning of general practice. Data were collected from 15 general practices in the district, all of which were staffed by two or more practitioners. The surveys were carried out by an experienced research team, and the results were disseminated to the general practitioners in the district. The course was organized for doctors who had been in general practice for at least five years.

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Practice Research

Findings of a national survey of the role of general practitioners in the treatment of opiate misuse: dealing with the opiate misuser

Alan Glazz

Abstract

Because there has been a substantial increase in the scale of drug misuse in recent years, there have been new pressures on the role of general practitioners in the treatment of opiate misuse. Little is known about the nature of the treatment provided by general practitioners or about the factors influencing the provision of treatment.

The National Audit Office conducted a national survey of the role of general practitioners in the treatment of opiate misuse. The survey was designed to provide information on the scale of the problem and to assess the extent to which general practitioners were providing treatment. The survey included a sample of 200 general practices in England and Wales, covering a range of areas. The survey was conducted in 1985, and the results were presented in a report published in 1986.

Reference


Auditor Report

Factors influencing the routine recording of blood pressure

The records of 1000 patients of general practitioners were examined to assess the extent to which general practitioners were recording blood pressure. The results indicated that the routine recording of blood pressure is less common in general practice than in hospital practice. The study also showed that there was a significant difference in the rate of blood pressure measurement between general practitioners working in hospital practice and those working in general practice.

Reference


100 YEARS AGO

The diagnosis of malarial and venereal disease is by no means easy, and it is necessary to be careful in order to avoid mistakes. The best method is to take a blood film from the patient, and to examine it under a microscope. In the case of a patient with a fever, the blood film should be examined at least once a day until the fever has subsided. The examination of the blood film is the most important part of the diagnosis of malarial disease, and it is essential to be careful in order to avoid mistakes.

References


This is the second of the three parts.