Practice Research

Attitudes of doctores to the Alma Ata recommendations in Sri Lanka

M A Varnam

Abstract

A detailed postal questionnaire was sent to 480 general practitioners in hospital, district, and urban medical practices in the country. The purpose of the questionnaire was to determine the extent of attitude toward the Alma Ata recommendations, which were published in 1978. The questionnaire was designed to assess the degree of attitude toward the Alma Ata recommendations, which were published in 1978. The questionnaire was designed to assess the degree of agreement with the recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes. The questionnaire was sent to all general practitioners in the country, and the responses were sent back to the researchers.

Method

A postal questionnaire was designed to assess the attitudes of general practitioners toward the Alma Ata recommendations. The questionnaire was sent to all general practitioners in the country, and the responses were sent back to the researchers. The questionnaire included questions about the general practitioners' attitudes toward the Alma Ata recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes. The questionnaire was designed to assess the degree of agreement with the recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes.

Results

The questionnaire was sent to all general practitioners in the country, and the responses were sent back to the researchers. The questionnaire included questions about the general practitioners' attitudes toward the Alma Ata recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes. The questionnaire was designed to assess the degree of agreement with the recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes.

Discussion

The questionnaire was sent to all general practitioners in the country, and the responses were sent back to the researchers. The questionnaire included questions about the general practitioners' attitudes toward the Alma Ata recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes. The questionnaire was designed to assess the degree of agreement with the recommendations, and the factors that influenced these attitudes.

References


Study of “discharge communications” from hospital

R J Mageean

Abstract

All hospital discharge communications concerned with care received at hospital were collected over a period of three months. This included 300 communications, which were then classified into a number of groups based on the nature of the information provided. The results showed that 75% of the discharge communications were of a general nature and did not require any follow-up by the patient. The results also showed that 25% of the discharge communications were of a specific nature and required follow-up by the patient.

Method

The discharge communications were collected over a period of three months, and the results were classified into a number of groups based on the nature of the information provided. The discharge communications were classified into groups based on the nature of the information provided, and the results were classified into a number of groups based on the nature of the information provided.

Results

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Discussion

The discharge communications were collected over a period of three months, and the results were classified into a number of groups based on the nature of the information provided. The results showed that 75% of the discharge communications were of a general nature and did not require any follow-up by the patient. The results also showed that 25% of the discharge communications were of a specific nature and required follow-up by the patient.

References