

Two-p sequences (in alphabetical order)

Palmar pustules (as in neonatal candidiasis ²⁰)	Pink puffer
Palpable purpura (Henoch-Schönlein purpura)	Pleuritic pain
Paradoxical pulse	Poison pen (see text)
Parakeratosa pustulosa (may include psoriatic pitting ²¹)	Polymorphous perverse
Paralytic (or postinoculation) poliomyelitis	Pool palms ²⁸ (see text)
Parapsoriatic plaques	Poor prognosis
Passion purpura (“hickey”)	Popsicle panniculitis ²⁹
Paediatric Puzzler (see text)	The portable paediatrician ³⁰ (see text)
Paediatricians’ perceptions ²²	Postsurgical pemphigus ³¹
Paediatrician presence ²³	Postural proteinuria
Pediculosis pubis	Practice parameter
Penile purpura (as manifestation of lichen sclerosus et atrophicus ²⁴)	Precocious puberty
Perianal pruritus (see text)	Prolapse paranoia (mitral valve ³²)
Periodic paralysis	Prone position
Periodic polyserositis (familial Mediterranean fever)	Prophylactic penicillin
Periumbilical purpura (as in disseminated strongyloidiasis ²⁵)	Prurigo of pregnancy ³³
Pes planus	Puffer poison (tetradotoxin from puffer fish)
Piezogenic papules ^{26, 27}	Purulent pericarditis
	Pyrantel (or pyrinium) pamoate (see text)

by another letter (such as PPD, the purified protein derivative used for tuberculin skin testing).

The calculation of P values was considered using a non-parametric procedure. The proportions of pages occupied by “p” words in a general¹⁸ and medical¹⁹ dictionary are 0.07 and 0.11, so the approximate likelihood of any particular word starting with the letter “p” (the probability of a primary p, expressed as P_{pp}) is approximately 0.09. The precise probability of n successive words starting with the letter “p” can be expressed as P_{pp}^n .

Two-p sequences

Most examples of two-p sequences are straightforward (box), but a few explanatory comments are in order.

Firstly, “pool palms” refer to palms with red linear plaques resulting from contact with rough swimming pool surfaces.²⁸ Secondly, the presentation and proper treatment of enterobiasis are highlighted. In a paediatric patient with perianal pruritus, the prudent paediatrician should pursue the possibility of pinworms as the primary problem. If the presence of pinworms seems probable, a prescription for pyrantel pamoate or piperazine is appropriate. (Parenthetically, in years past, pyrinium pamoate, previously patented as Povan, was another popular option.) Finally, the “paediatric puzzler” and the “poison pen” are popular features in the monthly journal *Contemporary Pediatrics*. One “puzzler” was entitled “A tale of two pees—pink and purple urine,”³⁴ whereas the “pen” portrays the unhappy plight of paediatric patients who experience perverse physiological phenomena after partaking of pokeweed, pot, painkillers, and other potent pharmacological agents. Parenthetically, this popular periodical recently presented one article about a Pennsylvania paediatrician who perked up his practice with a parenting programme³⁵; a second article about an anti-smoking programme which proved practical for practice³⁶; and a third about how to put the principles of pregnancy prevention programmes into practice.³⁷ The journal’s editor, Julia McMillan, penned *The*

Portable Paediatrician,³⁰ and also an editorial entitled “Paediatrician Presence.”²³ The journal’s creator, Frank Oski, edited the textbook *Principles and Practice of Pediatrics*,³⁸ propelling us to the next level of alliteration.

Three-p sequences

Several three-p sequences have been sighted. The Pasadena Prevention Project, for example, has examined ethnic variations in blood pressures among adolescents.³⁹ A papilloma of the bladder may cause haematuria that is profuse, periodic, and painless.⁴⁰

An article on the familial aggregation of Behçet’s disease studied the parents of paediatric probands.⁴¹ An editorial about death rates from coronary disease was subtitled “Progress and a Puzzling Paradox,”⁴² and an article about diagnosing pulmonary embolism was subtitled “Pitfalls, Progress, Promises.”⁴³ A historical essay about William Stokes was subtitled “Stoking the fires of prevention and pathophysiological patterns,”⁴⁴ and a paper about substance abuse in paediatric patients was subtitled: “Prediction, Protection and Prevention.”⁴⁵ An article exploring the causes of paediatric behaviour problems was entitled “Promoting Parental Presence,”⁴⁶ and the periodical *Pediatrics* has recently proposed a process for post-publication peer review (P^3R).⁴⁷ Two recent articles pertained to substance P and the part it plays in pain pathogenesis. The first paper presented a procedure for the partial purification of this potent peptide,⁴⁸ whereas the second publication challenged whether the central questions in pain perception are peripheral.⁴⁹

Many other three-p sequences derive from dermatological conditions. Superficial staphylococcal infections in atopic children, for example, can produce pinpoint, pruritic pustules. Recent reports have described patients with perianal pseudoverrucous papules^{50, 51}; persistent papular plaques⁵²; pruritic purple plaques⁵³; painless, pruritic papules⁵⁴; persistent, painful plantar masses⁵⁵; progressive, pigmentary purpura⁵⁶; pruritic papular porokeratosis⁵⁷; and pedal erosions which were painful, plaque-like and pitted.⁵⁸ A final skin finding is a benign lesion of the penile corona known as pearly penile papules or pink pearly papules.⁵⁹ These lesions have occasionally been referred to as pink, pearly, penile papules, bringing us to the next level of alliteration. Parenthetically, since some parents refer to their son’s penis as his “private parts” or “pee-pee,” a further variation might qualify at an even higher level.

Four-p sequences

Many sequences have attained the four-p level. An editorial described “Preventive Pediatrics: the Promise and the Peril,”⁶⁰ and an article provided psychological perspectives on paediatric pain.⁶¹ Several examples derive from the dermatological literature, including: painful, piezogenic, pedal papules⁶²; puzzling palmar and plantar papules⁶³; porokeratosis punctata palmaris and plantaris⁶⁴; and the “impure” sequence of pruritic, urticarial, papules and plaques of pregnancy (PUPPP).⁶⁵ Managers of physician practice plans now apply the four p’s of marketing to the medical marketplace: product, price, placement, and promotion.⁶⁶ Finally, the internal alliteration in “A Potpourri of Parasites in Poetry and Proverb” is particularly powerful,⁸ pushing us to the next level.

asked if I now plan 25 similar articles honouring the other letters of the alphabet. Positively not. My "p" collection has provided a pleasant pastime, but I encourage others to complete the series.

One can only ponder what the authors' possible purposes may have been for repeating "p" in particular passages. In some instances, the prose is ponderous, and the "p" predominance is clearly contrived. Referring to hypertension as "pressure of blood rises," for example, was presumably done for the specific purpose of completing a long list of "p's." In other instances, however, the passages' style and polish provide pure poetic pleasure, and it seems plausible to propose that the authors were potentially unaware of their "p" proclivity and the powerful and poignant "p" presence in their papers.

Some proponents of the "publish or perish" paradigm have proposed that my primary purpose in preparing this paper for publication was a promotion. This is pure poppycock. Such a premise is perfectly preposterous. As a professor with permanence (tenure), I have reached the pinnacle of my profession. My purpose has been to pay proper and profound homage to my predecessors with a peculiar p-preoccupation. P's on earth to men of good will.

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