# North 28 1813 PROCUREMENT SECTION SATURDAY 10 MARCH 1973

### LEADING ARTICLES

Fashions in Duodenal Ulcer Surgery page 563

Treatment of Spina Bifida Cystica page 565 Obesity and Glomus Tumours page 565 Antibiotic Coronary Heart Disease page 566 Early Diagnosis of Nephroblastoma page 567 Levels in Tissue Fluid page 567 Strikes by Hospital Ancillaries page 568 PAPERS AND ORIGINALS Concentration of Antibacterial Agents in Interstitial Tissue Fluid Effect of Carbohydrate Restriction in Obese Diabetics: Relationship of Control to Weight Loss Modification of Plasma Corticosteroid Concentrations during and after Surgery by Epidural Blockade Pharmacological Modification of Gastric Emptying: Effects of Propantheline and Metoclopromide on Paracetamol 

#### MEDICAL PRACTICE

B.M.A. Deputizing Service in Snemeta, 1970 B. T. WILLIAMS, R. A. DIXON, J. KNOWELDEN	כפכ
Fallopian Tube Surgery for Reversal of Sterilization GEOFFREY F. J. WILLIAMS	599
Clinical Medicine and Research in France C. T. DOLLERY, J. I. BURN	601
A New Look at Infectious Diseases: Rabies A. D. MACRAE	604
Any Questions?	607
Personal View GEOFFREY BUSSTON	608

Treatment of Chondromalacia Patellae by Transposition of the Tibial Tubercle MICHAEL DEVAS, ALEXANDER GOLSKI.... 589

CHARLES A. HORWITZ, HERBERT POLESKY, THOMAS STILLMAN, PATRICK C. J. WARD, GERTRUDE HENLE, WERNER HENLE................ 591

CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	609
OBITUARY NOTICES	619
BOOK REVIEWS	622
NEWS AND NOTES	

**Epidemiology—**Deaths from Bacterial Meningitis...... 623 Medicolegal—Compulsory Powers to See Case-notes.... 623 Parliament—N.H.S Reorganization; Lead Pollution.... 624 Medical News—Visitors to E.E.C. Countries........... 625

#### SUPPLEMENT

For Debate: Expansion of the Consultant Grade F. S. A. DORAN	7
From the Committees: Scottish Council; Scottish G.M.S.C.; Full-time Medical Teachers and Research Workers; Occupational Health	7
Annual Report of Council Appendix II: European Economic Community. Commentary on Draft Medical Directives	7
Appendix IV: Comments on the Report of the (Hunter) Working Party on Medical Administrators	8

Reattachment of Severed Limbs page 564

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NO. 5853 BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL 1973 VOLUME 1 563-626 BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TAVISTOCK SQUARE LONDON WC1H 9JR TELEPHONE 01-387 4499

Persistent Haemagglutination for Infectious Mononucleosis in Rheumatoid Arthritis

## CORRESPONDENCE

#### Correspondents are asked to be brief

Not So Popular Psychiatry
S. Behrman, F.R.C.P.; M. Kopelman, B.A.;
R. F. Bury, B.Sc.; W. A. Heaton-Ward,
F.R.C.PSYCH
Postgastrectomy Retroanastomotic
Hernia
N. C. Tanner, F.R.C.S610
Fatality after Highly Selective Vagotomy
J. F. Newcombe, F.R.C.S
Care of the Dying
Dame Albertine Winner, F.R.C.P.; M. E. F.
Alexander, R.C.N
Predicting Survival in Terminal Cancer
D. P. Byar, M.D., and others611
Organization of Conferences
Sir James Howie, F.R.C.PATH.; R. G. Cameron,
м.р
Treatment of Status Asthmaticus
S. Lakshminarayan, M.R.C.P., and others611
Treatment of Typhoid
K. V. Thiruvengadam, M.D., and others612
Constraints on Consultants
H. A. Palmer, M.D., D.P.M.; I. Atkin,
F.R.C.PSYCH

Graphic Records in Labour
K. A. Johansen, M.R.C.O.G
Breech Management with Fetal Blood
Sampling
D. T. Y. Liu, M.R.C.O.G
Fluoride and Osteoporosis
J. Inkovaara, M.D., and others613
Anthrax
R. Lamb, M.D
Puerperal Thromboembolic Disease
A. B. W. Taylor, F.R.C.S
Hazard of Ultrasonic Detection of Deep
Vein Thrombosis
D. L. Froggatt, F.R.C.S., and D. A. Tibbutt,
M.R.C.P614
Intestinal Pseudo-obstruction
J. H. L. Ferguson, F.R.C.S., and A. Cameron,
F.R.C.S
Obstetric Prevention of Mental Retard-
tion
D. B. Brown, F.R.C.O.G.; C. J. Roberts, M.D.,
and C. R. Lowe, M.D614
Attendance Allowances
K. C. Harvey, M.B

Late Diagnosis of Congenital Blindness
Doris M. Wills
Fish Cornea for Grafting
G. T. Watts, F.R.C.s
Polypropylene Sutures
T. Bates, F.R.C.S
Fees for Cremation Certificates
N. B. Thomas, M.B.; I. E. Doney, M.B 610
Applying for Junior Hospital Posts
S. Vamadevan, D.C.H.; M. A. Simpson,
D.P.M.; M. Yunus, M.B., and N. A. Jabbar,
M.B
Anopheles Eggs on Offer
P. G. Shute, F.R.E.S
Hyperactive Children
P. A. L. Chapple, M.R.C.PSYCH
Call for Compromise
W. E. Bowden, M.R.C.G.P., and P. O'Brien,
F.R.C.G.P.; M. J. Illingworth, M.B.; A. V.
Russell, M.B.; L. M. Ellis, M.B
A Special Representative Meeting
S. C. Rogers, M.R.C.G.P., and R. P. Hendry,
M.R.C.S618
Consultants and Registrars
J. J. Shipman, F.R.C.S618

#### Not So Popular Psychiatry

So Popular" (24 February, p. 435) is in a large measure accounted for by some figures given in another of your leading articles appearing in the same issue (p. 434), in which it is stated that 25% of beds in psychiatric hospitals are occupied by elderly people with dementia. Radical reforms in the provision of the care of this large group of patients are required, and these measures should include more research, which as far as possible should be integrated and coordinated with that in other western countries facing the same problem.—I am, etc.,

SIMON BEHRMAN

London W.1

SIR,—As a psychology graduate now reading medicine, I was a little concerned by the concluding remarks of your leading article "Not So Popular Psychiatry" (24 February, p. 435). You write that the lack of enthusiasm of young doctors for work in sub-normality "may require some radical thought. If medicine cannot fill the gap, should teachers, psychologists, and social workers be invited to do so?"

Much of the recent progress in the care of subnormals has come from psychologists and educationalists, who have demonstrated the remarkable efficacy of well-organized education programmes. Moreover, medical superintendents of subnormal units sometimes appear to psychologists to oppose all change in the belief that "nothing can be done for these patients." Whether this

SIR,—The reason why psychiatry is "Not results from a failure of medical education or simply from overwork I would not yet claim to know. However, it seems to me that there is a very strong case for the employment of more psychologists, teachers, and social workers in this section of the Health Service, irrespective of whether doctors are coming forward or not.

The Standing Mental Health Advisory Committee of the Department of Health and Social Security has established a subcommittee to consider the role of psychologists in the health services. May I suggest that throughout the Health Service psychologists and educationalists should be employed where they are potentially most useful? They should not simply be "invited" to do those jobs which the doctors don't like.—I am, etc.,

MICHAEL KOPELMAN

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School,

SIR,—In your leading article "Not So Popular Psychiatry" (24 February, p. 435) you quote a survey of postgraduate training in the specialty, presumably with the suggestion that inadequate training may have something to do with the present low rate of recruitment. While this may be a minor factor, I believe that the present decline in the numbers of new psychiatrists is due to the disenchantment of the majority of undergraduate medical students with the whole concept of psychiatry as an established medical specialty dealing with mental

During our training both in psychiatry itself and in all the other branches of medicine we cannot fail to be impressed by the overwhelming failure of psychiatrists to deal effectively with mental illness. I speak with some feeling on this topic as I had initially intended to adopt psychiatry as my career, but having seen psychiatrists in action I have been forced to acknowledge that not only is there an almost complete lack of any rational basis for psychiatric diagnosis and treatment, but also, and much more alarming, the majority of its practitioners seem unaware of their deficiencies.

The overall impression gained is of a vast conspiracy of silence and self-deception enabling the psychiatrist to go on working as if he were in a medical specialty like any other, with an accepted system of diagnosis and treatment, when in fact most of the diagnostic categories used, and the treatments resulting from diagnosis, are determined more by the experience and biases of the therapist than by the problems presented by the individual patient.

In order to attract more young doctors psychiatrists will have to be more honest in admitting openly their deficiencies (at the expense of threatening their "ontological security"!) and drop the present guise of psychiatry as a mature, established medical specialty. Unfortunately, one thing which has become clear is that, on the whole, doctors do not make the best psychiatrists, and certainly the medical training course to which we are subjected is largely irrelevant to the problems of the mentally ill; I was therefore glad to see that your article ended with a question as to which type of person