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LEADING ARTICLES	
Vasodilators in heart failure ALASDAIR BRECKENRIDGE 765	Explosive bullets: a new hazard for doctors
Laser treatment of portwine stains JA COTTERILL 766 Qinghaosu: a new antimalarial L J BRUCE-CHWATT 767	BERNARD KNIGHT
CLINICAL RESEARCH • PAPERS AND S	SHORT REPORTS • PRACTICE OBSERVED
Value of computed tomography of the abdomen and chest in inve	
Rebreathing in a subject wearing an integral crash helmet R GREI Effect of aluminium hydroxide on serum ionised calcium, immunore	
	rr, d h kenward
Superiority of B locus matching over other HLA matching in rena	al graft survival H KENWARD, G PROUD, R M R TAYLOR
Trimethoprim resistance in hospitals PENTTI HUOVINEN, RAUNO A Variations in cancer mortality among local authority areas in Engla	AANTYJARVI, PAAVO TOIVANEN
causes M J GARDNER, P D WINTER, E D ACHESON	
G I DYER, O YOUNG, P T TOWNSEND, W P COLLINS, M I WHITEHEAD	, j jelowitz
Paranoid psychosis after abuse of Actifed KATHERINE M LEIGHTON Low doses of factor VIII for selected ankle bleeds in severe haen	n
Study of stroke patients in a single general practice H J WATERS,	J M PERKIN
	entment PAUL FREELING
	PIRO
Incidence and detection of occult hepatic metastases in colorecta	
ABC of 1 to 7: Services for children: the community JUDITH W	ILSON, H B VALMAN
	805
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	OBITUARY 830
NEWS AND NOTES	SUPPLEMENT
Views	The Week 836
Epidemiology—Acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis 833	Sad day for preventive medicine WILLIAM RUSSELL 837
	From the Council
Parliament	D L BEALES 840
Medical News	NHS London Weighting increased 841
	New Minister of State for Health

» CORRESPONDENCE

How effective are our child health clinics? A F Colver, MRCP; Gillian M Bryant, MFCM; R E D Simpson, MRCGP; Rosalind P Garnish, MB; A C M Abra, MB; Patience A Karseras; P Rowlands, MRCP	Cost-effectiveness study of outpatient physiotherapy after medial meniscectomy J E Woodyard, FRCS; D P Forster, MFCM, and C E B Frost, BSC	Recurrent cancer after restorative resection of the rectum R J Heald, FRCS, and R D H Ryall, FRCR Children's accidents H W S Francis, FFCM Do patients cash prescriptions? J A C Winter, MRCGP	82'
PLT Ilbery, FRACR	diagnosis J A McSherry, MB	Acknowledgments to departments of pathology	
Policies and postures in smoking control F Lawrence	Chronic inflammatory bowel disease	D N Baron, FRCPATH	82
Stress and illness	in childhood	Tailoring hospital facilities to needs	
B D Lask, MRCPSYCH 822	D H Shmerling, MD 825	A J M Cavenagh, FRCGP	82
Endogenous opioid poisoning?	Community care compared with	Consultant numbers	00'
K H A Murray, FRCS 822	hospital outpatient care for hypertensive patients	Margaret L Heath, FFARCS Defects in proposed regional advisory	82
Confidential Enquiries into	R Jones, MB	machinery	
Perinatal Deaths	Paracetamol-induced acute renal failure	A G Donald, FRCGP	828
A C Walsh, MB 822	A L Harris, MRCP 825	Part-time training	
Do general practitioner deliveries constitute a perinatal mortality risk?	Sexually transmitted disease surveillance	Ruth E M Bowden, FRCS	828
E J Shaxted, MRCOG; H G Nicol, MRCGP 822	C B S Schofield, FRCPED; B H O'Connor,	R Gude, MRCP	828
Captopril-associated lymphadenopathy	MFCM, and others	Another death in detention in South Africa	
H Åberg, MD, and others 823	commercial preparation for enteral	A Stein, MB, and others	828
Inaccuracy of London School of Hygiene sphygmomanometer	feeding	Correction: Oestrogen receptors (Howat)	
J G Evans, FRCP	Mabel Blades, BSC, and others 826		
Episiotomy	Jogger's blockade M Lim, FFARCS, and others	(M G Philpott); Alcohol and alcoholism	
Margaret Polden, MCSP; Sheila Kitzinger 823	Stopping the haemorrhage from peptic	(A B Alexander); Cold in the jaw (R Cutler); An anachronistic treatment for	
Intravenous amiodarone in atrial fibrillation complicating myocardial infarction	ulcers T C Northfield, FRCP, and others; G T	asthma (Phyllis W R Elliott); Little new for audiologists (J A Davis); Part-time training	
D B Barnett, FRCP, and others 823	Layer, FRCS	at senior registrar level (Lotte T Newman); Part-time medical training—and after-	
Pseudomembranous colitis in a	of urinary incontinence—the need for	wards (G T Watts); Doctors' pay (K M	
5-week-old infant	specialist nursing	Dickinson and Margaret A Wignall);	
E Scapa, MD 824	C A C Charlton, FRCS 826	Jogger's blockade (J M Moore)	829

We may return unduly long letters to the author for shortening so that we can offer readers as wide a selection as possible. We receive so many letters each week that we have to omit some of them. Letters must be signed personally by all their authors. We cannot acknowledge their receipt unless a stamped addressed envelope or an international reply coupon is enclosed.

Correspondents should present their references in the Vancouver style (see examples in these columns). In particular, the names and initials of all authors must be given unless there are more than six, when only the first three should be given, followed by et al; and the first and last page numbers of articles and chapters should be included. Titles of papers are not, however, included in the correspondence section.

How effective are our child health clinics?

SIR.—In his article on child health clinics Dr W A Hendrickse (20 February, p 575) rightly points out that the value of routine child health surveillance has not been demonstrated. He also supports, as do I, the view expressed so well in the Court Report¹ that the best model for meeting the needs of children should be an integrated system based on general practice. Dr Hendrickse's survey is consistent with the view that routine surveillance is of little value, that acute medical problems could have been treated equally well by the family doctor, and that chronic problems have in most cases already been identified. However, the title of his article-"How effective are our child health clinics?"—and some of his remarks imply that he has shown that child health clinics are not effective. He did not show this.

In Dr Hendrickse's survey 36 attendances were explicitly for "advice and reassurance." Surely many of the other attenders came implicitly for this and received it. Only six attendances were for "social or parental emotional problems." Either the inner city in Nottingham is not typical or else the

expected larger numbers of these problems are hidden in the other attendances classified by their medical category. It is in these behavioural, social, emotional, and developmental difficulties where the unmet needs of children and their families in inner cities reside. So for acute serious illness families quite naturally choose clinic or GP on the basis of accessibility and availability. Routine surveillance, long thought irrelevant by families, is at last being found wasteful of the doctor's time as well. The real needs, concerning behavioural difficulties, etc, are under-reported and under-discussed in this survey.

To Harr's view² that "medical care is least where medical need is greatest" and Brimblecome's³ that "the families whose needs are greatest make least use of the services' may I add another—that "for families whose need is greatest the relevance of the services is least." To overcome this inverse care law the service should change, not the people served. A more appropriate and approachable service could be and sometimes is provided by the child health clinic or family doctor depending on local needs and the interests of local family doctors. What is not needed is uniformity of service—the very uniformity guaranteeing that it cannot be tailored to the needs of different communities.

In many inner cities services for children are not integrated. GPs have list sizes similar to elsewhere despite a higher proportion of social, financial, and emotional problems in their patients. The cultural and professional gap between doctor and patient, being widest in inner cities, militates still further against families with young children. Clearly, the aims of the child health clinic or of the integrated service based on general practice are to meet the needs of the children and families in that community. For the inner city community, a prerequisite is that the service be one which mothers feel to be relevant, which mothers feel they themselves can shape and influence, and which mothers feel confident rather than diffident in approaching. The kinds of facilities which might work in some areas are: (1) Flexible access without appointment. (2) Use of the clinic at other times for purposes mothers choose. (3) Encouragement to parents to form groups for increasing confidence in their own skills and discussing common childhood problems. (4) More outreach to home by professionals. (5) Involvement in the clinic and outside it of local people with knowledge of child-rearing or health issues-for example, a mother of three children may be in a strong position to advise and there is no reason why this role should not be recognised and