NO 6379 BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL 1983 VOLUME 286 1679-1766 BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TAVISTOCK SQUARE LONDON WC1H 9JR.

SATURDAY 28 MAY 1983

LEADING ARTICLES

Spina bifida and anencephaly	IAN LECK	1679	
Pregnancy in patients with prosthetic heart valves			
CELIA OAKLEY		1680	
Epidemiology: a losing cause?	MARK McCARTHY	1682	

TISH

Update on insulin dependent diabetes JC WOODROW. Some questions for politicians	
Regular Review: Luxuskonsumption, brown fat, and	
human obesity JS GARROW	1684

CLINICAL RESEARCH • PAPERS AND SHORT REPORTS • **PRACTICE OBSERVED**

Abnormalities of growth hormone release in response to human pancreatic growth horm and hypopituitarism S M WOOD, J L C CH'NG, E F ADAMS, J D WEBSTER, G F JOPLIN, K M	none releasing factor (GRF (1-44)) in acromegaly	1687
Evidence for a hypothalamic disturbance in cyclical oedema J B YOUNG, A M BROWNJO	WHN C CHAPMAN M DIFF	1601
Serum pancreatic lipase activity in cystic fibrosis D JUNGLEE, A PENKETH, A KATRAK, M	LE HODSON, J C BATTEN, P DANDONA	1693
Detection of renal allograft rejection by computer IAN M TRIMBLE, MICHAEL WEST, M	ARTIN S KNAPP, ROY POWNALL, ADRIAN F M SMITH	1695
Successful treatment of herpes labialis with topical acyclovir A PAUL FIDDIAN, JANE M	YEO, RONALD STUBBINGS, DONALD DEAN	1699
Changing pattern of alcohol abuse in female acute medical admissions		
ROBIN J NORTHCOTE, BRENDAN J MARTIN, HELEN SCULLION, DAVID T REILLY		1702
Captopril induced reversible renal failure: a marker of renal artery stenosis affecting a	solitary kidney	
J H SILAS, Z KLENKA, S A SOLOMON, J M BONE		1702
Reversible neurological causes of tennis elbow J D MITCHELL, D M REID		1703
Acute central cervical cord injury due to disco dancing J REDMOND, A THOMPSON, M H	UTCHINSON	1704
Identification of underprivileged areas BRIAN JARMAN	U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICHETURE	

Identification of underprivileged areas BRIAN JARMAN	U.S. UPTI OF AGRICULTURE 17	705
Overlapping with General Practice: Undertaker LEE CHAPPELL	NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ISPRASS. 17	710
Occupational Medicine: Adventures in shipping IAN REID ENTWISTLE		711
Correction: Infant chiamydial pheumonia BRAITHWATTE ET AL	13	704
	JUN 3 4 1983	

MEDICAL PRACTICE

MEDICAL PRACTICE	PROCUREMENT SECTION
Postmarketing surveillance of the safety of cimetidine: 12 month mortality report	AUGOCITEMENT SECTION
Postmarketing surveillance of the safety of cimetidine: 12 month mortality report D G COLIN-JONES, M J S LANGMAN, D H LAWSON, M P VESSEY	CURACAL SERIAL AECORDS 1713
ABC of Computing: What is a digital computer? A J ASBURY	1717
Mental Health Act 1983 JOHN R HAMILTON	1720
Letters to a Young Doctor: Postgraduate education in general practice PHILIP RHO	DES 1725
Aviation Medicine : Function of the special senses in flight I: Vision and spatial or	rientation RICHARD M HARDING, FIOHN MILLS 1728
New Drugs: Antibiotics I: new antibiotics and advances in antibiotic treatment C	R PENNINGTON, I CROOKS 1732
Conference Report: Farr sighted TESSA RICHARDS	1736
Any Questions?	1716 1727 1731 1735 1737
Medicine and Books	1738
Personal View C D SHEE	1750
	······································

CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents 1743

NEWS AND NOTES

Views	753
Election manifestos 1	754
Medical News	755
BMA Notices	756
One Man's Burden MICHAEL O'DONNELL	757

SUPPLEMENT

The Week	1761
Three political avenues to health WILLIAM RUSSELL	1762
New working group on Scotland's manpower problems	1763
GMSC receives review body award	1764
BMA annual general meeting	1764
Whole time consultants' views on private practice	
C K BUSH, A N G CLARK	1765

OBITUARY 1758

CORRESPONDENCE

Doctors, science, money, and responsibility A P J Lake, FFARCS	Poor prognosis of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in non-European children P Colonna, MD, and others 1747 Carcinoembryonic antigen in detection of asymptomatic disseminated disease in colorectal cancer 1747 Effectiveness of pergolide in hyperprolactinaemia 1747 Gangrenous caecal volvulus after colonoscopy 1747 J Baillie, MRCP; J R Anderson, FRCS, and others 1747 Screening for fetal malformations 1748 Low serum C4 concentrations in insulin dependent diabetes mellitus 1748 G Uko, MD, and others 1748 Lymphomatoid granulomatosis 1749	Fat and cancer K D R Setchell, PHD, and others. 1756 Primary care in inner cities J Wood, MSC. 1756 Panic disorder P A McCue, MPSYCHOL. 1756 Cold weather and testicular torsion P A Driscoll, MB, and others. 1757 Serum creatinine concentration and renal function in rheumatic diseases 1757 C P Swainson, MB; O Nived, MD, and others. 1757 Location of parathyroid adenomas by thallium-201 and technetium-99 ^m subtraction scanning 1757 M O Corcoran, FRCSI, and others. 1757 Competitive spectacles A E Wilson, DOMS. 1757	0 0 1 1 1 2
Underdiagnosis and undertreatment of asthma in childhood	dependent diabetes mellitus G Uko, MD, and others	Competitive spectacles A E Wilson, DOMS 1752	
Taillefer, MSC, and others	Christine Harrington, MD, and others 1749 Alpha blockers and converting enzyme inhibitors P K Marrott, FRACP, and M Cohen, FRCS. 1749	С J Bolt, мв 1752 Forthcoming elections at the Royal	2
adults L P Ormerod, MRCP, and N Horsfield, MRCP; P D O Davies, MRCP	New drugs in respiratory disorders R Gabriel, FRCP	College of Surgeons F E Weale, FRCS	

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 should be typed with double spacing between lines and must be signed personally by all their authors, who should include their degrees. Letters critical of a paper may be sent to the authors of the paper so that their reply may appear in the same issue.

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.

Doctors, science, money, and responsibility

SIR,-I sympathise with the views of Mr K Norcross (29 January, p 391) and echo his call for the very careful long term assessment of new techniques to establish their true worth before introduction into everyday clinical practice.

The pressures on the junior doctor to produce a "piece of research" are already enormous and will no doubt be increased following the article by Professor Philip Rhodes (23 April, p 1341), in the final paragraph of which he presents a Utopian and, I believe, unrealistic view. Good research is, I am sure, "advanced education for the doer," but not all research is valuable because of the reasons for which it is done and by whom. The sheer number of medical journals ensures that with perseverance almost anything can achieve the authority of the printed word, often in a number of different guises. This in turn reduces the standing and credibility of the journal and eventually the other articles it contains.

Increasingly "expensive medical techniques" (5 February, p 417) are adopted without careful assessment because, firstly, the momentum generated by academic departments can be very great and, secondly, perhaps in some measure due to current selection procedures, the up and coming doctor of today wants more than everyday clinical practicehe must embrace, too, the new technological innovation for his fulfilment. The National Health Service as a whole is not a research institute; the priority is the provision of a

"best buy" service of comprehensive care for all the population. The service is efficient and value for money and whether we as clinicians like it or not operates within cash limits. Doctors generate the costs of the service¹ and must not use clinical freedom as a licence to squander resources. Every clinical decision must be responsibly evaluated in respect of cost and benefit not only to the patient but to society as a whole. As Professor D N Baron points out (16 April, p 1229), it is necessary for us to audit our work at least within departments. Our colleagues in the United States have a head start on us2; perhaps we lag behind because of our single tier consultant structure. We must all do our best to turn our hopes for the service into reality (2 April, p 1079).

What can we do? Every encouragement should be given to the doctor in training, but the pressure to produce a piece of research to ensure advancement must be removed. Let capable investigators in good centres concentrate on producing considered research and improve the overall standards of publications. Let the innovation be evaluated long term in a controlled way so that real benefits are apparent and any added expense of its introduction into routine practice can be seen to be justified. Only a handful of potentially life saving innovations are so important that they must be introduced at once. Above all, it is probably inevitable that a measure of control over expenditure will need to be introduced if we use clinical freedom as an excuse to ignore the costs of the service we provide. My plea is for doctors to exert a measure of control over themselves by acting responsibly and be seen to be doing so if necessary by the introduction of doctors with executive powers. We must not bury our head in the sand and leave ourselves open to government control. At the moment we have a choice.

A P J Lake

Department of Anaesthesia, Hope Hospital, Salford M6 8HD

Akehurst RL. Doctors as spenders. Hospital Update 1983;9:507-12.
Relman AS. Technology costs and evaluation. N Engl J Med 1979;301:1444-5.

Aviation medicine

SIR,-Dr F J Mills and Dr R M Harding (23 April, p 1340) state that "patients with air in the cranium may not fly in commercial aircraft." I would like to know if this is a rule made by the airlines or whether the authors have some specific evidence?

Some years ago I had to bring a patient with meningitis and a spontaneous air encephalogram, all due to cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhoea, back from Portugal on a commercial flight. Once the meningitis had been cleared sufficiently to provide full consciousness and the patient's temperature had fallen it became necessary to close the cerebrospinal fluid fistula, which, for various reasons, could not be done in Portugal.