BRITISH MEDICAL MEDICAL MOURNAL

U. S. BEPT. OF AGRICULTURAL LIGHARY RECEIVED

MAR 1 1985

PROCUREMENT SECTION CURRENT SEMAL RECORDS

SATURDAY 16 FEBRUARY 1985

LEADING ARTICLES		
Cardiac arrhythmias: theory and practice JK ARONSON	487	
Containing the use of diagnostic tests FGR FOWKES		
Electromagnetic induction of bone? JOHN NIXON		
Antibiotics in hand infections NEIL WATSON		
Regular Review: New hepatitis B vaccines ARIE J ZUCKERMAN.		
regular Neview. New nepatitis D vaccines - ARIE J ZOCKERWAN.	7/2	
CLINICAL RESEARCH • PAPERS AND SH	IORT REPORTS • PRACTICE OBSERVED	
Respiratory and heart rate patterns in infants destined to be victims of		
measured over 24 hours A J WILSON, V STEVENS, C I FRANKS, J ALEXANI Brain shrinkage in chronic alcoholics: a pathological study C G HARPE	DER, D P SOUTHALL	
Pneumococcal bacteraemia: 325 episodes diagnosed at St Thomas's H	ospital wr gransden, susannah jeykyn, ian phillips 505	
Long term effects of exposure to viral infections in utero PEM FINE, AM ADELSTEIN, J SNOWMAN, J A CLARKSON, SM EVANS		
Is therapeutic ultrasound effective in treating soft tissue lesions? A RI Assessment of dermal glyceryl trinitrate and isosorbide dinitrate for p		
	514	
Persistent nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, hyperparathyroidism, and		
SEVERT R CAIRNS, ROGER WOLMAN, JEROME G LEWIS, RAJESH THAKKER Severe leucopenia in fatal lithium poisoning ST GREEN, F G DUNN		
Unreviewed Reports		
Inadvertent duplicate publication: Severe poisoning with slow release		
Correction: Plantar fasciitis SAWICKA ET AL		
Maintaining the accuracy of a computer practice register: household in	MAY EDIFFORD BULLOOF MCIEDCE 510	
Giving advice about welfare benefits in general practice BRIAN JARMAI		
Women in General Practice: Provision for maternity leave for general p		
MEDICAL BRACEICE		
MEDICAL PRACTICE		
Role of the CT scanner in the management of cancer JANET E HUSBANI USSR Letter: Standards in Soviet medical institutes MICHAEL RYAN	D	
Limited lists of drugs: lessons from abroad TONY SMITH		
Clinical Algorithms: Hyperlipidaemia LILIAN E MURCHISON		
Medical History: Medical education and practice in Britain 150 year		
Needs and Opportunities in Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation of the eld		
Medicolegal: The Gee case: first expert witness CLARE DYER		
Any Questions?		
Medicine and the Media—Contributions from ROY PORTER, P J TAYLOR,		
Medicine and Books		
Personal View DD MATHEWS		
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	SUPPLEMENT	
OBITUARY 569	The Week	
OBITUARY	Drug addicts unwelcome patients, MPs told WILLIAM RUSSELL	
NEWS AND NOTES	From the CCHMS: Minister's hard line on limited list	
Views 565	principle	
Medical News		
BMA Notices	No need for tobacco sponsorship	
One Man's Burden MICHAEL O'DONNELL	Wide variations in hospital waiting times and lists 577	

CORRESPONDENCE

Privatisation: a therapeutic loss M Aveline, FRCPSYCH	in increasing the uptake of rubella	Hypercarotenaemia H Sinclair, FRCP; Anne Fleissig, BSC; I M Sharman, PHD
	in increasing the uptake of rubella immunisation	acyclovir (M A Smith; T P Cutler); Why

Because we receive many more letters than we have room to publish we may shorten those that we do publish to allow readers as wide a selection as possible. In particular, when we receive several letters on the same topic we reserve the right to abridge individual letters. Our usual policy is to reserve our correspondence columns for letters commenting on issues discussed recently (within six weeks) in the BMJ.

Letters critical of a paper may be sent to the authors of the paper so that their reply may appear in the same issue. We may also forward letters that we decide not to publish to the authors of the paper on which they comment.

Letters should not exceed 400 words and should be typed double spaced and signed by all authors, who should include their main degree.

Privatisation: a therapeutic loss

SIR,—By government edict health authorities are being compelled to put out to tender and privatise whenever possible certain support services in the NHS. In respect of domestic and portering services in the psychiatric sector this policy will damage what the NHS is and what it stands for. Other sectors may be similarly affected. Not only is the policy misguided but it is a matter for concern that health authorities are having to abrogate their natural responsibility to staff who have given good service to the NHS and who would want to continue in that role.

There may be an economic case for privatising catering and laundry services. In terms of contribution to hospital life, however, domestic and portering services are qualitatively different: economics alone should not be the determining factor in their provision. A hospital, particularly a psychiatric hospital, is only as good as the staff who work in it. Domestics and porters are visible, accessible members of staff. On the wards patients confide in the domestic staff and are comforted and supported by them. Along with the porters, their pride in the hospital and their loyalty to it are therapeutic, and do much for the good reputation of the hospital. To a significant extent domestics and porters maintain the culture of a ward or day centre; they provide continuity when the professional staff have

responsibilities in different clinical areas and are subject to rotation or transfer. I doubt that an externally provided domestic or portering service will make the same, and necessary, contribution of loyalty, continuity, and comforting. The financial gain will be a therapeutic loss.

I have no objection to services being run efficiently and economically. It is, however, a poor state of affairs when health authorities are compelled to behave towards their staff in a way that contradicts the intended purpose of caring for the sick and the disadvantaged. External agencies are specifically not required to compete on the basis of a "fair wage" and consequently in house services are at a 20% to 30% cost disadvantage in tendering for the

contracts. Staff who have the good fortune or, as I suspect, the misfortune of being taken on by the new outside contractors will be paid at lower hourly rates and will lose their entitlement to sick pay and holiday pay. Is this the way to repay loyal staff who are already on low wages? Let us at least maintain proper standards for our staff as well as our patients. If there is to be competition let it be fair and proper.

Let us not allow the government to equate financial economy with quality of care.

MARK AVELINE

Nottingham Psychotherapy Unit, St Ann's Hospital, Nottingham NG3 6LF

Can preliminary screening of dyspeptic patients allow more effective use of investigational techniques?

SIR,—The paper from Ms P M Davenport and others (19 January, p 217) is a welcome attempt to rationalise the growing demand for endoscopy and x ray services. Their analysis entails comparison of the computer diagnosis with the objectively verified "final" diagnosis; this poses problems.

Assigning a final diagnosis may be difficult when histological or operative confirmation

is unavailable. The "functional" or non-specific label is especially fraught since it will depend on the length and methods of follow up, which should therefore be described.

As the authors' example shows, their program displays percentage probabilities for certain common causes of dyspepsia, rather than risk groups. Almost all previous studies have taken the cause assigned the highest probability as the computer