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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

SATURDAY 23 MARCH 1985

<u> </u>	M. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
LEADING ARTICLES	MATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
Prostatic carcinoma DAVID KIRK	RECEIVED 875
Third generation cenhalosporins I M GOULD, R WISE	s
	PROCUREMENT SECTION. 880
	CURRENT SERIAL RECORDA
	HORT REPORTS • PRACTICE OBSERVED
Immunocytochemical staining of breast carcinoma with the monoclo	nal antibody NCRC 11: a new prognostic indicator
Variation in natural killer activity in peripheral blood during the menst	1, R W BLAMEY, R W BALDWIN, B FERRY 881 rual cycle A N SULKE, D B JONES, P J WOOD 884 .00M 886
The Tromsø heart study: coffee consumption and serum lipid con	p HANNAH E LAMBERT, ROGER J BERRY
Rapid development and progression of proliferative retinopathy after	, EGIL ARNESEN, DAG STEINAR THELLE
Peripheral neuropathy during treatment with almitrine	
	do-lacroix, g said 896
Acute renal failure after eating raw fish gall bladder DWSCHAN, CKYF	EUNG, M K CHAN
	ARRELL
	L
General practitioner obstetrics in the Northern region in 1983 GN MAReflections on Practice: Reconstruction of general practice: the way	ARSH, H A CASHMAN, I T RUSSELL
MEDICAL PRACTICE	
	es
and the requirements for services DAPHNE GLOAG	913
	OOLLEE 929
Personal View JULES OLDER	930
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	SUPPLEMENT The Week
OBITUARY 938	Slow progress on Short report on medical education WILLIAM RUSSELL
	"Hamstrung by their own enthusiasm": a cautionary tale from
NEWS AND NOTES	Milton Keynes NEIL WATSON 945
Views	Limited list: BMA and ministers discuss appeal scheme 947 HJSC to give evidence on Short report
Medical News	BMA Notices: Dispatch of annual report of council

CORRESPONDENCE

Informed consent from the mentally ill R L Palmer, FRCPSYCH	The need for sexual assault centres in the UK Raine Roberts, FRCGP	Can preliminary screening of dyspeptic patients allow more effective use of investigational techniques? F T de Dombal, FRCS, and others	
Imlah, FRCPSYCH, and others; A Bamji, MRCP	L E Smart, FIMLS, and others; L Gruer, MRCP	Lectins: a role in sarcoidosis? C P Mustchin, MD	936
P Jones, FRCP	A Bill that should be stopped J E Cordle, MB; D A McHardy, MRCP, and	Hydrofluoric acid burns R C Goodfellow, MB	937
W H W Inman, FFCM, and N S B Rawson, MSC	S Alexander, MB	Why do patients with lupus nephritis die? A C T Leung, MRCP, and M B Jones, FRCP	
R H Parry, FRCP; W S Parker, DPH 933 Platelets and coronary disease	vaccination J Taranger, MD	Pharmacists not petulant P Paul, MIPR	937
T W Meade, FRCP; J R Hampton, FRCP; A Matrai and E Ernst, MD	Measles matters D Gill, FRCPI	Taking money from brewers N R Watson, MA	937

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.

Informed consent from the mentally ill

SIR,—In recent weeks there have been a number of television documentaries showing aspects of the lives and difficulties of psychiatric patients. I am referring in particular to the Horizon film on Friern Hospital and the Forty Minutes documentary on the dilemmas of community care. Both these programmes and others have used "fly on the wall" techniques to portray the characteristics and lives of their subjects in a vivid and often moving fashion. They have undoubtedly been good television and have covered important issues. However, they made me feel uneasy because of the questions about confidentiality and consent which they raise. Doubtless the people being filmed have in some sense agreed to appear, but was their agreement full, informed, and valid? The Horizon programme showed an elderly deluded woman who believed that she had six talking babies inside her. We were told that she discharged herself from hospital a few days after the interview shown and was not seen again. The Forty Minutes programme eavesdropped on the intimate conversation of a couple of ex-patients and then showed the man forlornly tearing up his trousers in his upset at being rejected. Earlier we had seen a man receive his early morning tea in his underpants. Did the first woman consent while she was still so deluded? Was the conversation of the couple really for public consumption, and was the indignity of the trouser tearing and underpants sequence necessary? Is it too paternalistic to ask whether a mentally well person or the "reasonable man" so often invoked by lawyers would have been persuaded to allow himself to be broadcast to the nation in this way? Should doctors and other professional workers in psychiatry cooperate with what seems to be the exploitation of the ready

acquiescence of such patients? Whatever the motives of programmes like these, these would seem to be real questions.

R L PALMER

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Limited list

SIR,—For antacid tablets the DHSS definitive list permits three BP formulations (aluminium hydroxide, magnesium trisilicate compound, sodium bicarbonate compound) and blacklists all 29 proprietary preparations (Actal, Actonorm, Altacite, Altacite Plus, Aludrox, Andursil, Antasil, Asilone, Asilone Orange, Dijex, Diovol, Droxalin, Dynese, Gastrils, Gelusil, Loasid, Maalox, Maalox Plus, TC, Malinal, Nulacin, Polyalk, Polycrol, Polycrol Forte, Prodexin, Siloxyl, Syn-Ergel, Unigest, Titralac), stating that the "list of drugs to be retained will meet all clinical needs." (Gastrocote and Gaviscon, both on the list, are prescribed not as antacids but as anti-reflux alginates.)

The British Society of Gastroenterology had recommended to the DHSS that "a range of effective, safe antacids must be available for NHS prescription. No generic antacid or mixture fulfils this requirement. Several of the proprietary antacids, in both mixture and tablet presentation, must be available for prescription."

Which antacid tablets should doctors prescribe after 1 April? Those prescribable on the NHS yet categorised as suboptimal by the relevant specialist society because of high sodium or aluminium content, poor taste, or

risk of alkalosis? Or those in "the range of effective, safe antacids," which have been blacklisted by the DHSS and have to be prescribed privately and paid for by the patient?

J H Baron

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SIR,—The letter from Dr Acheson, the Chief Medical Officer, to all doctors (2 March, p 725) includes some interesting points in relation to clobazam, which has been singled out as the only medicine allowed for a single indication and disallowed for its more common use. It states that the advisory group recommended clobazam for epilepsy but did not consider it to have "any particular advantages" over the white listed benzodiazepines for other indications.

This is an interesting opinion from the advisory group on two counts. Firstly, clobazam was introduced as an antianxiety benzodiazepine and it was routine clinical use in the UK that brought to light its particular advantages in epilepsy. If the list had been drawn up a couple of years earlier that clinical finding would not have been made and verified and epileptic patients would have been deprived of this valuable agent. Secondly, other expert groups consider that clobazam does have particular advantages over the white listed benzodiazepines, especially for ambulant patients. We now have a situation in which the government has deprived non-epileptic patients of the use of clobazam and has also resorted to widespread critical comment without any supporting data.

The letter from the Chief Medical Officer also points out that he has changed one of the few known rules of the limited list, as it was originally stated that medicines would either