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SATURDAY 17 OCTOBER 1987

LEADING ARTICLES	
Government to take health seriously? NOEL DL OLSEN, NICKY TI	EWSON 941
What was the matter with Dr Spooner? BARRIE JAY	
Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors in the elderly JOHN I	REID 943
Haemophilia, AIDS, and no fault compensation PETER JONES.	
Beware cocaine MICHAEL GOSSOP	
Regular Review: Non-A, non-B hepatitis: Dead ends or new h	orizons? STEN A IWARSON
Regular Review: Non-A, non-B hepatitis: Dead ends or new h CLINICAL RESEARCH • PAPERS AND SH	ORT REPORTS • PRACTICE ORSERVED
Prognosis in adult asthma: a national study HLJMARKOWE, CJBULPITT	MISHIPLEY, GROSE, DL CROMBIE, DMFLEMING
Psychological problems associated with diagnosis and treatment of lyn	mphomas
I: Retrospective study JENNIFER DEVLEN, PETER MAGUIRE, PATRICIA	mphomas PHILLIPS, DEREK CROWTHER, HANNAH CRAMBERS 953 HILLIPS, DEREK CROWTHER KI AALTO, CURT WASASTJERNA R UPADHYAY, R H R PARK, R I RUSSELLE DANESH, F D LEE 958
II: Prospective study JENNIFER DEVLEN, PETER MAGUIRE, PATRICIA PI	HILLIPS, DEREK CROWTHER
Sarcoidosis and multiple myeloma: an association TOM PETTERSSON, ELLI KOLVINEN, MIRIA II VONEN, IUSSI IQUIPPILA, ERKI	KLAALTO, CURT WASASTIERNA 25 958
Acute mesenteric ischaemia: a presenting feature of coeliac disease?	R UPADHYAY, R H R PARK, R I RUSSELL, B Z DANESH, F D LEE 958
Bacterial keratitis in contact lens users JKGDART	959
Tetany induced by frusemide in latent hypoparathyroidism ASAD BASH Effect of salmon calcitonin on symptoms and urinary excretion of 5 hy	
ALESSANDRO ANTONELLI, PAOLO DEL GUERRA, ALESSANDRA FIERABRACCI,	EUGENIO GORI, LIDIO BASCHIERI
Correction: Controlled trial of long term oral potassium supplements in	patients with mild hypertension SIANI ET AL 961
Repeat prescribing of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs excluding	g aspirin: how careful are we?
K STEELE, K A MILLS, A E W GILLILAND, W G IRWIN, A TAGGART	962
MEDICAL PRACTICE	
Autumn Books	
Vegetable love TONY DELAMOTHE	Thoroughly modern Oscar PAMELA WESTON
About must, and about must go RAYMOND HOFFENBERG 967	More than stories ROGER HIGGS
The proper study of mankind STEPHEN LOCK 968	Clambering to incompetence over a mountain of
Medical Mole MIRA HARRISON	corpses NORMA PEARCE
Pestilence stricken multitudes PGBENSON	Caveat doctor: a grim tale of medical statistics textbooks
Dreams and destinations ANNE SAVAGE	JM BLAND, D GALTMAN
Benefits of effective hospital services for elderly people JOHN MITCHEI	
ABC of Dermatology: Treatment of psoriasis SM GOING	
An introduction to cells L WOLPERT	
Compulsory treatment in the community for the mentally ill? CLARE D'	
Potassium citrate mixture: soothing but not harmless? JE ELIZABETH,	N J CARTER 993
Materia Non Medica—Contributions from PRADIP K DATTA; LINDSAY J C I	
Personal View NEIL WILSON	
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	OBITUARY 1006
NEWS AND NOTES	SUPPLEMENT
Views 1002	The Week
Medical News 1003 BMA Notices 1005	Mr Moore to slaughter sacred cows? JOHN WARDEN

CORRESPONDENCE

Greeks bearing gifts M S Lawrence, FRCGP; J T Hart, FRCGP	995	Is schizophrenia a neurodevelopmental disorder? J L Waddington, PhD, and H A Youssef,		Children and careers Jane M Fitzgerald, MB; Susan Catnach, MRCP, and D L Scott, MRCP	999
Misleading exercise electrocardiograms D Ashton, MB, and B Davies, PHD; S R Underwood, MRCP; A Bailey, MRCP	996	MRCPSYCH	997	Measuring performance or balancing the budget J P Wattis, MRCPSYCH; N Tyre, MRCPSYCH	
Gender reassignment today C Mate-Kole, PHD, and others	997	C C Entwistle, FRCPATH, and others; P G P Stoddart, FRCR, and M Houlton, MRCOG Chronic prostatitis	998	What patients put up with Caroline Richmond, MSC Drug points Pseudomembranous colitis and	1000
District cancer physicians: integration or fragmentation? S M Crawford, MRCP	997	J C Gingell, FRCS	998 998	tetracycline (A J Treloar and A N Hamlyn); Association of lofepramine with abnormal liver function in elderly patients (G J A Mac- phee and others)	1001

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 receive several on the same subject.

Greeks bearing gifts

SIR,—The "no cost" schemes being offered by AAH Meditel and VAMP Health provide an opportunity for improving general practice information systems comparable with what the charter did for working conditions or compulsory vocational training for education. Sadly, Dr Mike Pringle's leading article on the subject (26 September, p 738) is almost entirely discouraging.

And on so little evidence. Dr Pringle first produces the confidentiality objection, but the systems satisfy every one of his criteria. He then discusses the difficulty of adequate data collection, which nobody would deny, and few achieve this without good clerical support. He supports his argument, however, only with his own research (which measured time taken for increased preventive care not increased recording) and that of another group, which has since changed to one of the systems on offer. Having complained that the extent of recording is unreasonable, he then condemns VAMP for recording "only [sic] consultation diagnoses that result in a prescription or admission." He then moves on to suggest that the systems might reduce reporting to the Committee on Safety of Medicines or through prescription event monitoring, whereas in fact the data should be of a quality to make both activities more effective. Finally, Dr Pringle rehearses the repeated accusation that "general practitioners will have no control over the analysis and presentation," whereas both companies have made it clear that the data will be available for research free or at cost of extraction.

In the face of such an unreasonable review as Dr Pringle's, what is a more realistic appraisal? We currently have problems in practice with no direct funding for computerisation, financial disincentives to producing quality, little incentive to keep records, poor data for planning, and inadequate reporting of adverse drug reactions. All these

problems may be overcome by the "no cost" schemes. Of course there are problems. High quality recording will be impossibly time consuming unless organised on a doctor/staff joint system. The contract must not "lock doctors in." Data must be—and are being—made available for research.

If the schemes are successful they will provide the best data base we have ever had. At practice level that means information for managing patients' acute, chronic, and preventive care. At an aggregated level the data would provide a base for clinical or health services research, for audit and feedback to benefit the practice, for correlating practice performance and characteristics to facilitate planning, or for detection of adverse reactions to new drugs so quickly that current methods of prescription event monitoring would become irrelevant.

Let those who spend so long looking this alleged Trojan horse in the mouth not forget that the Greeks also showed that exposing threatening infants on the mountainside does not ensure a peaceful life. It is all too easy to suggest that the way to behave tomorrow is how we behaved yesterday, but our recording of data yesterday was pretty awful. If we want something better we must think positively.

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1 Bosanquet N, Leese B. Family doctors and their choice of practice strategy. Br Med J 1986;293:667-70.

SIR,—Mike Pringle (26 September, p 738) warns that though free computers on offer from commercial firms such as VAMP Health and AAH

Meditel will yield detailed statistics on workload and efficiency and offer insights into the care received by patients with chronic diseases, general practitioners will have no control over analysis and presentation of data and will be vulnerable to selective misrepresentation. The only alternative, he says, is for the profession to collect, pay for, and control the information, which he correctly dismisses as unrealistic.

Commercial firms want this information because it is valuable for planning the work of the pharmaceutical companies, which are therefore willing to pay for it. There was a time, before 1979, when most people assumed that the Department of Health and Social Security would also have found this information necessary in planning its work and would have been the natural source of funding. Are we now so decivilised that we are no longer surprised to find salesmen more interested in a public service than the ministry responsible for it?

If the Department of Health and Social Security will not pay for an intelligence service and VAMP Health and AAH Meditel will general practitioners sufficiently interested in their work and willing to put in the considerable unpaid time entailed in recording data will use them. They can, in fact, present their own data themselves and will be able to compare them with data from other practices, otherwise none of us would have signed our contracts. There are risks, but we have no alternative but to take them. The principal danger lies not in the gullibility of general practitioners but in a situation where a ministry with responsibility for a vital public service continues to grope blindly into the future, without any apparent sense of direction other than that imparted to it indirectly by commercial forces, which VAMP and Meditel data will now increase but personally presented data may hopefully modify. I do not believe that the Chief Medical Officer at the Department of