448,X B77

BRITISH **MEDICAL** OURNAL

SATURDAY 29 NOVEMBER 1969

LEADING ARTICLES

Responsibility and Trust page 509 Representation of Hospital Junior Staff page 510 Antibiotics in Animals page 511 Brucellosis Still Spreading page 512 Research into Clinical Endocrinology page 513 Suicide Prevention page 513 G.M.C.'s Retention Respiration and Heart Rhythm page 514 Errors in Babies' Food page 515 Fee page 514 Herpes Gestationis page 516 Racial Muddle page 516

	U. S. DEPT. OF ADMISSITURE HATIONAL ASRIGULTURAL LIGHARY	
PAPERS AND ORIGINALS	JAN 4 1970	
		522
Influence of Amphetamines on Plasma Corticosteroid and G. M. BESSER, P. W. P. BUTLER, J. LANDON, AND LESLEY REES Quick- and Slow-release Iron: A Double-blind Trial with Absorption of Therapeutic Preparations of Iron Measure	d Growth Hormone Levels in Man 5. h a Single Daily Dose Regimen SHEILA T. CALLENDER 5.	528 531
Pancreatic Calcification: A Report of 45 Cases E. O. C	DELURIN AND OYINADE OLURIN	534
MEDICAL MEMORANDA Case of Extreme Hypersensitivity to Almost All Antitube	erculous Drugs R. AGRAWAL 5-	54 0
MIDDLE ARTICLES	CURRENT PRACTICE	
Cause for Concern. Dealing in Brucella-infected Cattle R. J. HENDERSON	Parkinsonism GERALD STERN 5 Today's Drugs Purgatives 5 Any Questions? 5 New Appliances Device for Continuous Monitoring of Cerebral Activity in Resuscitated Patients 5	543 545
Personal View POVL RIIS	CORRESPONDENCE 5	556
NEWS AND NOTES	OBITUARY NOTICES 5	564
Parliament563Epidemiology569Medical News570	SUPPLEMENT Proceedings of Council	45

Correspondence

Letters to the Editor should not exceed 500 words.

Plight of Commonwealth Graduates in U.K.		
S. C. Simmons, F.R.C.S		
Immunization against Typhoid		
M. T. Ashcroft, D.M556		
Involuntary Movements and the Pill		
E. R. Bickerstaff, F.R.C.P556		
Bronchodilator Aerosols		
T. T. Chapman, M.D557		
Death from Neostigmine Treatment		
T. H. Christie, F.F.A. R.C.S557		
Alternative to Neostigmine for Megacolon		
J. A. C. Neely, F.R.C.S557		
Unusual Effect of Fenfluramine		
S. Brandon, M.D.; G. Ellis, M.R.C.S557		
Avian-Battey Mycobacteria Infection		
S. H. Ferguson, M.D558		
Management of Infants with Cerebral Palsy		
B. A. Stoll, F.F.R558		
Labelling of Poisonous Commercial		
Preparations		
N. A. Wynne, M.B559		

Authorship of Medical Publications	
D. N. Baron, M.D	559
Contraceptives and Cervical Carcinoma	
G. I. M. Swyer, F.R.C.P	559
Sugar and Ischaemic Heart Disease	
R. W. Howell, F.M.R., and D. G. Wilson,	
D.I.H	559
Management of Unconscious Poisoned	
Patients	
E. G. McQueen, F.R.A.C.P.	560
Treating Erythema Nodosum	
D. N. Golding, F.R.C.P.I.	560
College of Radiology	
M. Goldman, M.B., D.M.R.D.	561
Fascioliasis Yet Again	
P. D. Marsden, M.D.	56:
Innervation of the Bowel in Hirschsprung's	
Disease	
L. Capurso, M.D., and others	56
Pregnancy Tests Over the Counter	
G. G. Lunay, F.A.C.M.T.	56

Selection of Medical Students J. M. Malins, F.R.C.P
A. M. Cooke, F.R.C.P561
Vitamin A and Sunburn D. S. McLaren, M.D562
Composition of the G.M.C. M. Sim, M.D
Junier Doctors and the B.M.A. R. Gibson, F.R.C.G.P.; P. A. T. Wood, M.D.; H. A. Kidd, F.R.C.S.; P. R. Salmon, M.R.C.P., and others
The Consultant's Job G. A. Beck, M.R.C.P563
Future of General Practice D. S. Hanson, M.B
Independent General Practice A. V. Russell, M.B563
Hospital Practitioner Scheme D. D. Cowen, M.B563

Plight of Commonwealth Graduates in U.K.

SIR,—I write in despair at the end of a long series of interviews with a group of depressed and exploited Indian medical graduates. For a week's locum house job we have had over 70 applicants. More recently, for a resident job in Maidenhead we had over 80 applicants, and I might add that for neither of these was there one English applicant. Among the five interviewed this morning, one girl with her M.B., B.S., D.G.O., and M.D., who had been in this country for seven months, had applied for over 300 jobs without success. Another girl had been out of work for three months and had applied for over 150 jobs. The stories were all similar. Many of them are here to complete their training in order to take the Membership examination, and it seems mon-

strous to encourage them to come when there are simply not the jobs available.

Not only do I believe the Department of Health to be guilty in trying to staff a poorly salaried Health Service, but the colleges too must bear share of guilt. When the posts are so clearly not available, they must alter their regulations in such a way that the Membership can be taken in the countries of origin. Perhaps, even better, this exploited group should insist on a proper examination at home and stop chasing the mythical English letters.—I am, etc.,

STANLEY SIMMONS.

Windsor and Slough Obstetric Unit, Upton Hospital, Slough, Bucks.

Immunization against Typhoid

-In your leader (13 September, p. 605) on holiday typhoid the statement is made that typhoid inoculation consists of two doses of vaccine separated by an interval of not less than 10 days. There is, however, little direct evidence that two doses give better protection against typhoid than one The routine of two doses is largely based on antibody responses of men vaccinated according to different dosage schedules,1 but recent work has shown that antibody responses are not necessarily correlated with protection.2 Large-scale field trials of typhoid vaccines in Poland, Guyana, and the U.S.S.R. have not shown significant differences in the protection given by two compared with one dose, although the latest report from the U.S.S.R. suggests that protection may diminish less slowly after one than after two doses.

The discomfort and inconvenience often caused by typhoid vaccination are well known.

Tourists intending to visit a high-risk area might be willing to have one inoculation (repeated, if necessary, every four years), but many might prefer to risk contracting typhoid rather than submitting to two inoculations. In view of the evidence cited above, the medical profession need no longer insist on, or even recommend, two doses. The overall protection would be likely to increase, as more people would be willing to be effectively vaccinated against typhoid.-I am, etc.,

M. T. ASHCROFT.

M.R.C. Epidemiological Research Unit, University of the West Indies,

REFERENCES

- Leishman, W. B., Journal of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 1910, 18, 385.
 Benenson, A. S., Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 1964, 30, 653.
 Polish Typhoid Committee, Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 1966, 34, 211.

- Ashcroft, M. T., Balwant Singh, Nicholson, C. C., Ritchie, J. M., Sobryan, E., and Williams, F., Lancet, 1967, 2, 1056.
 Hejfec, L. B., Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 1965, 32, 1.
 Hejfec, L. B., Lernia, L. A., Kuz'minova, M. L., Salmin, L. V., Slavina, A. M., and Vasil'eva, A. V., Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 1968, 38, 907.

Involuntary Movements and the Pill

SIR,-I was most interested to read the paper by Drs. P. D. Lewis and M. J. G. Harrison (15 November, p. 404) on involuntary movements in young women taking oral contraceptives. There is no doubt, as they say, that they are describing chorea, and I have now seen five patients also who have developed chorea after the use of one or other of the "pills."

The difference between their experience and mine has been that none of my patients had had any previous history of chorea. They corresponded more to their Case 5, the movements apparently developing as a primary effect of the oral contraceptives, and ceasing, in two cases very rapidly, after discontinuing. The development was so abrupt in two patients to suggest that a vascular episode had been responsible for the chorea, and indeed one of them had been suffering attacks suggestive of vertebrobasilar insufficiency for some weeks before the involuntary movements appeared, emphasizing what I have always believed to be most important-that if any clear suggestion of transient cerebral arterial insufficiency should occur in women using the pill, no matter how transient this may be, it should be looked upon as a warning sign, and the preparation should be immediately withdrawn.

Drs. Lewis and Harrison also compare the situation to that in chorea gravidarum, and some support to this comes from one patient who developed chorea while taking the pill, recovered completely within two weeks of