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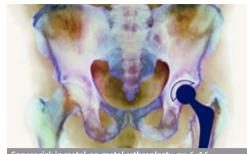
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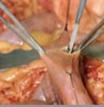
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PICTURE OF THE WEEK

Spectators enjoy The Revery Alone, an exhibit at the Wapping Project in London, on until 26 August. The choreographer and installation artist Billy Cowie transforms the experience of lying in a hospital bed into "a sensual pleasure," with the aid of three dimensional glasses. See www.thewappingproject.com.

MOST COMMENTED ON BMJ.COM

The truth about sports drinks

Association between psychological distress and mortality: individual participant pooled analysis of 10 prospective cohort studies

Vitamin D: some perspective please

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI): risky and costly

How a charity oversells mammography

RESPONSE OF THE WEEK

public body is.

(BM/2012;345:e5347)

secrecy.

There has been plenty of attention to the

problems of private contractors. But one of the

worst of these problems is rarely mentioned,

and that is secrecy. Any private organisation

that works for a public body should be subject

to the Freedom of Information Act, just as the

It's guite intolerable that more and more

activities of the NHS are carried out in total

David Colquhoun, research professor, University

College London, London, UK, in response to "The

disturbing truth about disability assessments"

MOST READ ON BMJ.COM

Migraine and cognitive decline among women: prospective cohort study



The truth about sports drinks Pharmaceutical research and

development: what do we get for all that money?

Integration of balance and strength training into daily life activity to reduce rate of falls in older people (the LiFE study): randomised parallel trial

BMJ.COM POLL

Last week's poll asked: "Has the current economic downturn adversely affected the health of your patients?"

80% voted yes (total 348 votes cast)

Observations (*BMJ* 2012;345:e5183)

This week's poll asks: "Should doctors allow families to veto organ donation requested by their dead relatives?"

Personal View (*BMJ* 2012;345:e5275)

Vote now on bmj.com

EDITOR'S CHOICE

One step forward, two steps back?

The extra information provided by genetic analyses of common diseases doesn't seem to be quite enough

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Ideas that have promise but don't quite deliver seem to be a theme in this week's issue. First comes detailed information on genetic risks. Gareth Hollands and colleagues did a cluster randomised trial to see if providing a DNA based risk assessment to people at risk of Crohn's disease increased the likelihood of them giving up smoking, which can affect this risk (p 17). It didn't. In their accompanying editorial, Liam Smeeth and Tjeerd van Staa commend this attempt to study the effect of genetic information in a randomised trial, but they point out that the increased risk of Crohn's disease conferred by the particular genetic variants is dwarfed by the effect of having a first degree relative with the disease (p 7). Once again the extra information provided by genetic analyses of common diseases doesn't seem to be quite enough to make an important difference.

The second idea that gets short shrift is "pay for performance." Paul Glasziou and colleagues reviewed evidence on the positive and negative effects of financial incentives in changing clinical behaviour and devised a checklist of things to consider before deciding to implement a pay for performance scheme (p 22). Interestingly, none of the well known schemes from Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States tick all the boxes. In an editorial Steffie Woolhandler and colleagues discuss the evidence that such schemes undermine honesty and motivation (p 5). Not only do these systems invite "gaming," such as over-investigation to find unimportant comorbidities and "upcoding" of conditions, they may also "undermine the intrinsic motivation crucial to maintaining quality when nobody is looking."

But there are more positive findings elsewhere in the issue. In his feature on the 19th international AIDS conference in Washington, Bob Roehr describes the upbeat mood driven by the vast expansion in the numbers of people being treated for HIV infection, a renewed interest in the search for a cure, and hopeful talk of eradication and early intervention (p 19). Yet Doug Kamerow remains doubtful about talk of an AIDS free world (p 31). Even if all HIV positive people were identified and started on treatment, he says in his Observations article, "it still would not spell the end of the HIV story . . . We have no vaccine and the virus keeps mutating."

In the wake of the Olympics it's perhaps appropriate that something as simple as exercise should feature as an important intervention for two common conditions. A Clinical Review (p 36) and a summary of NICE guidance (p 42) on peripheral artery disease both emphasise the strong evidence for offering supervised exercise programmes to everyone with intermittent claudication. And Lindy Clemson and colleagues show that some types of exercise can prevent falls (p 14). They randomised people aged over 70 to a control programme of gentle exercise, to structured exercise three times a week, or to a programme of balance and strength training integrated into everyday activities. The group that exercised as part of their everyday activities had significantly fewer falls, whereas the structured exercise group had only a non-significant reduction. In her accompanying editorial (p 10), Meg Morris suggests that embedding exercise in everyday activities is likely to increase adherence and ensure that "enough dosage of the intervention is delivered."

Jane Smith, deputy editor, BMJ jsmith@bmj.com Cite this as: BMJ 2012;345:e5529

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