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NOTICES

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Managing the gap between demand and publicly affordable health care in an ethical way. J A Övretveit

Measuring performance in hospital care: length of stay in gynaecology. A H Leyland, FA Boddy

Adolescent motherhood and socioeconomic factors: an ecologic approach. M Nebot, CBorrell, \mathcal{J} R Villalbi

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Public reactions to AIDS in Sweden: less anxiety, less risk taking. C Herlitz, A Strandell Intravenous drug users and AIDS: knowl-edge, attitudes and behaviour in Calabria, Italy. *M Pavia, A Indovino, C G A Nobile, I F* Angelillo

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Severity measurement using a generic instrument: a feasibility study in ambulatory care involving patients with diabetes or asthma. M Eccles, N Steen, A Hutchinson, C Bradshaw, E McColl

The development of patient groupings for more effective management of health care. H F Sanderson, L M Mountney

The development of patient groupings for more effective management of health care: a comment. J Hofdijk

Assuming independence of risk factor prevalences in simulation models like PREVENT: when are the outcomes seriously biased? $P \mathcal{J}$ van de Mheen, L 7 Gunning-Schepers

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Socioeconomic health differences: a commentary. W W Holland Socioeconomic health differences: a reply. L J Gunning-Schepers, A Geokens Perinatal and infant mortality: a worldwide

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6th Interntional Symposium on Epidemiology and Occupational Risks, 22-24 April 1998, Graz, Austria.

International conference on the role and importance of epidemiological studies in the prevention of and compensation for occupational accidents and diseases. Further information: Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt, Office for International Relations and Conferences, Adalbert-Stifter-Strasse 65, A-1200 Vienna. Tel: +43 1 33 111 537. Fax: +43 1 33 111 469. email: presse@auva.or.at.

CORRIGENDUM

Weich S et al. Strategies for the prevention of psychiatric disorder in primary care in south London (*J Epidemiol Community Health* 1997;51:304-09). There is an error in the legend for figure 1 of this article. The legend for the upper line indicated by squares should read "Reduction of ICSA-11 score to 0 for all attenders", and that for the lower line should read "1 point reduction in ICSA-11".

BOOK REVIEWS

Joint Approaches for a Better Old Age: Developing Services Through Joint Commissioning. Richard Poxton (Pp 56; £9.95). London: King's Fund, 1996. ISBN 1-85717-114-4.

Responding to the needs of older people probably remains the biggest challenge facing health and social care, to quote the author himself. This report examines the process of joint commissioning of services by health and local authorities in five contrasting local areas. Much of the work of the project has been recorded in a series of previous King's

Fund papers; the present report draws out the key lessons.

Monitoring the process of service development is a slippery task, especially when a multiplicity of agencies is involved. As the report acknowledges, significant changes will take time, often longer than an individual researcher is able to follow them. So here we have an account of work in process, rather than neatly defined historical episodes.

Poxton presents grounds for modest optimism. Achievements differ in the various localities, but rigorous evaluation of planning initiatives is seldom easy, and short term perspectives may be misleading. The qualities of vision and passion, here identified as essential, are particularly difficult to pin down.

One complication to the success of joint commissioning which the report neglects relatively is that of the different occupational settings of the participants. GPs often point out that social services departments have high staff turnover; their own positions are relatively stable, while allowing them considerable scope in deciding the margins of their job. In a primary care led NHS, their contribution to processes like joint commissioning will be increasingly influential.

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Epidemiology in Old Age. S Ebrahim and A Kalache (eds). (Pp 436; £59.95) London: BMJ Publishing Group, 1996. ISBN 0-7279-0948-7.

Populations are ageing in almost every country, and this book begins to fill a large void in the literature of health in the elderly. There are 45 chapters with an impressive list of contributors. Two thirds are from the UK and the rest from eight different countries. Many are established authorities on their chosen subject. As Margot Jefferys says in her editorial preface, this should become a standard reference book.

Chapter subjects range well beyond consideration of individual diseases, to encompass, for example, health economics, community care, migration and ethnicity, and iatrogenesis. Its scope aims (and generally succeeds) in being truly international. The editors have succeeded in keeping contributors to a uniform chapter length of about nine pages. They have been less successful in achieving a universal standard of up to dateness. However, given the explosion of knowledge in the past decade, and the ease with which it can be retrieved, this is a serious point. There are dangers ahead too-volumes like this age quickly in matters of detail.

Nevertheless, Epidemiology in Old Age is a splendid achievement. The price is too steep for individuals, but medical libraries will find it of great value. It is extremely well produced with a vivid purple cover. Specialists will find their particular concerns examined in more detail elsewhere, but for those who want to venture into new aspects of geriatric epidemiology, their search begins here.

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