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PRACTICE OBSERVED

Overcoming Isolation

Fellowships in general practice in the St Thomas's district

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A survey of general practice in Lambeth in 1979 showed that many young general practitioners were nolated in a system of primary care that gave them little opportunity to review their work critically. So a new educational initiative was developed, funded by the Trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital. The most important characteristic of this was that it bought time for young doctors by appointing them as clinical assistants for one half deep each week for two years to the experiences in general practice, learnt to look critically at their practices, and developed a project designed to improve their patient care. The course became known as the St. Thomas's fellowship scheme. There two year course have now been completed and it is time to review the results of this experiment.

Six places were available on the first course and eight on each of the subsequent courses. Thirry general practitioners applied for places. Most of these came from Lambeth or Battersa. Five of the applicants had graduated outside the United Kingdom. Twenty two were appointed. With the exception of one doctor, who it was thought would be unlikely to fit into a group setting, those who were not recruited had, in general, insunderstood the objectives of the

urse. The course was originally designed for doctors who had been in

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practice for between three and eight years, but several doctors in their first year applied and four were appointed. It had been hoped that singlehanded doctors would be particularly interested, but they were underrepresented while several applicants came from group practices where peer support might have been assumed to exist. One important thing we have learnt from the course is that professional isolation is not peculiar to singlehanded doctors. The course is that professional isolation is not peculiar to implehanded doctors. Get a course that the course is that professional isolation is not peculiar to implehanded doctors. Get all the course is that professional isolation is not peculiar to implehanded doctors. Get all the course is the course in the course is designed to the members of the first course who wanted to learn more about each other's practices. So several weeks were given over to visiting the practices of the members of the group. This proved such a ferrile ground for new ideas and methods that it became the first group to design a feeling of professional development based on a process of sudit.

The formal package of research methods was dropped from the second course when various experits were bring discussed. It was reintroduced in the second course when various experits were writted to contribute when individual projects were being discussed. It was reintroduced in the second course when various experits were writted in four ways. At the residential weekends members completed a semantic differential test to measure research concepts and methods in general practice, and completed a semantic differential test to measure testanches to averal aspects of general practice and to research. The members of all three courses sunted discussed and to research. The members of all three courses unantic differential test to measure extends to several aspects of general practice and to research. The members of all three courses unantic differential test to measure extends to several aspects of general prac

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of Drug Missus.* There is little information available on how general practitioners handle these patients, such as the use made of specialist medical services and social agencies for referral, the likelihood of prescribing opates, and so on. The findings presented there are from a national survey of general practitioners concerning their role in the treatment of opate missuse and throw some light on these activities. The underrotification of addicts to the Home Office by general practitioners is also discussed.**

N, toon	Percentage who sook action n = 384
1 Assessment by unterview and taking a case history	25
2 Referral to specialist drug dependence clinic	45
1 Referral to general psychiatric services	34
4 Referral to primary health care team	9
Referral to local authority social services	
6 Referral to voluntary organisation dealing with drug missusc	- 11
7 Prescribing opiate drugs for the short term - 2 weeks	18
8 Prescribing opiate drugs for the longer term	17
9 Screening or arranging for screening of urine for evidence of drugs	
10. Notification to the Home Office	13
11 Other	12

485-488

Discussion

These findings derive from a national survey of general practitioners. As part of the survey general practitioners who have had contact with oppute masusers reported on the action that they took in dealing with the opiate misuser most recently attended for this problem. The actions listed in the questionnaire were, however, limited in scope. For example, the role of the general practitioner in retraing medical problems associated with opiate misuse, or in retraing medical problems associated with opiate misuse, or in most offen responded to these patients by referring them to a specialist drug dependence clinic or to general psychiatric services after laving assessed them. This approach conforms to the "diagnostician" model of the role of the general practitioner

the disperal research in general practice which were not appreciated at the outset. An important attitudinal change detected in the mannic differential set was the attitude to partners. This showed changes in both a positive and negative way which were unerringly reflected in other evidence provided by members during the course. Short essay questions completed at the beginning and end of the course showed as thiff from somewhat idealistic to more realistic views of general practice.

As a measure of success the projects in terms of a full report at the end of two years were disappointing, despite the fact that many members made important improvements in their practices. One complete report was provided by the members of the first course, two at the end of the stord occurse, and four at the end of the third. Some benefits are difficult to measure objectively. Those who have taken part in the course are unanimous in valuing the contributions that it has made to their professional development.

Implications for postgraduate education in general practice. The number of young principals who joined the fellowship course seems to suggest that the vocationally trained doctor, currently entering general practice, has been nutrured in an atmosphere of group support and peer oriented development so that acceptance mine a practice may suddenly seem an anticilimar. Intend of a tradity evolution of interest and skill, the doctor may be faced with feeling alone and even discouraged from bringing initiative to bear on the problems of contemporary general practice. It would seem that the

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concept of the fellowship course might become a logical and necessary step towards personal professional development after vocational training has led to appointment as a principal in general

The executial requirement for this type of course is a method of buying time to allow young doctors entering general practice an opportunity to stand back from their day to day work and think about it in a disciplined way. In these courses the method used was to appoint the doctors as chinical assistants to the department of general practice. Is it possible that the concept of the clanical assistantship might be transmuted at a national level to developing skills in general practice rather than to developing in the hospital setting.

skills in general practice rather than to developing in the hospital section. See 5 St. Domas's Hospital made this experimental course possible. In the absence of more permanent funding the fellowship course has died. A fitting optisph is 22 young doctors who took part in the course are now making important contribu-tions to undergraduate teaching in general practice, to the develop-ment of young doctors' groups, to vocational training, and to the care of patients in an inner city area.

Courtenan MJ, Morrell DC. Wathurs CJ. Fellowships on general practice on the St. Thomas's district Br Med J 1962:284-318-20.

Practice Research

Findings of a national survey of the role of general practitioners in the treatment of opiate misuse: dealing with the opiate misuser

ALAN GLANZ

suct there has been a substantial increase in the scale of drug see general practitioners have become increasingly conditioners in the special of responding to this problem. Little is known, however, thow general practitioners manage drug misusers. The supplies of the property of the practicioners in England and Wales the extrest to which various actions were undertaken by ral practitioners who reported on the consultation with the emisser whom they last attended. In more than half of the the opiate misuser had been under the care of the general intoner for this problem for at least six months. The findings ate that most general practitioners refer these patients to distingt dependence claims or to general psychiatrices but rarely to other agencies. Opiate drugs had been

Introduction

The great increase in drug misuse in the past few years has brought general practitioners into the front line of response, both in erms of the demand for care by drug misusers and in terms of the government's emerging strategy to provide services for drug misusers. Some background to these developments and new data on the extent of the contact that general practitioners in England and Wales have with opiate misusers were described in a previous paper.

Concern has been expressed about the nature of general practitioners into the contact that general practitioners in the properties of the range of opions for treatment that is available. "The Department of Health and Social Security has recently issued Guidense of Good Clinical Practice in the Treatment

recently described by Teeling Smith, where he cites drug abuse along with cancer as cases for the specialist: "The general practituoner cannot be a jack of all trades... Only the most cavalier of general practituoners would expect to handle such cases on their own." On the other hand, a substantial number of general practitioners prescribe opate drugs, and the extent to which that as so so spudelines might be of considerable value in defining good practice in this respect. Also, given the finding of the rather narrow referral activity, it may be useful to give general practitioners information about the range of services available to deal with drug misusers. This provides only initial descriptive information on the pattern of general practitioners' activity in responding to opate misusers. In the light of the scale of the contact that general practitioners we with these patients' and the policy of the government in encouraging such contact further investigation is required into the quality and outcome of general practitioners's management of opiate misusers.

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Audit Report

Factors influencing the routine recording of blood pressure

Pactors influencing the routine recording of toleocome and the process of 100 men and 100 women over the age of 40, selected at random from each of the 14 training practices in a vocational control of the process of

performance significantly. Unexpectedly, the five practices without their own nurse recorded a similar percentage (49-5%) to the nine receives employing one (50-3%).

Although the most striking feature of this study was the participation of all the practice in a training scheme, the most important finding must be the apparent failure of the practices to delegate to the practice purse the recording of blood pressure. In an Israeli study of 100 000 patients there was marked improvement in detection and a massive improvement in the management of hyperfension when nurses worked in the programme. Why are we not using the skills of our own nurses more fully—PMILLT GROUT, general practitioner, MEDWYS WILLIAMS, trainee, 23 Castle Street, Conwy, Gwynedd, and the Gwynedd Vocational Training Scheme. Accepted 16 July 1986

Miserberg DS, Baltoch L, Hermoni Y, Eval P, Volkoper R, Paran E. The role of the dictor nurse feam in control of hypertension in family practice in Israel. In J. Med Vol 1983, 19:752-5.

100 YEARS AGO