that a combination of opportunistic and systematic strategies may be the best way forward. Either way, case-finding must be an ongoing activity since new patients will continually be entering the high risk group as they age.

Tim Holt
Clinical Lecturer,
E-mail: tim.holt@warwick.ac.uk

Margaret Thorogood
Chair of Epidemiology

Frances Griffiths
Senior Clinical Lecturer

Health Sciences Research Institute
Warwick Medical School
University of Warwick
Gibbet Hill Road, Coventry, CV4 7AL.

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Domestic violence in practice

Fitzpatrick describes the interest in interpersonal violence as a ‘vogue for wallowing in degradation reflecting a misanthropic view of humanity and a pessimistic outlook towards the future’. He states that, because of wider social progress, there is a decline in the scale of domestic violence. Fitzpatrick also describes his experience elsewhere:

‘I inquired whether (my GP colleagues) had noticed a recent upsurge in domestic violence. But no; like me, they had certainly encountered the occasional case, but thought it not a very common problem ...’

Unfortunately, research reveals that domestic violence remains common and often undetected by doctors.

Far from misanthropy and pessimism, recognition of the existence of interpersonal violence and its damaging effects is the first step towards raising support for the sufferer, whether that support takes a social, medical or psychological form. Failing to recognise the problems caused by inter-personal violence may well be misanthropic.

Fitzpatrick suggests that improving the quality of human relationships should be a social not a medical project, and presents these approaches as alternatives.

Fitzpatrick believes that reframing social problems as illnesses encourages individual dependency. However, the naming of the condition described by writers ancient and modern (for example, Samuel Pepys in his diary, and testimonies of ‘shell shock’) as ‘post-traumatic stress disorder’ (PTSD) liberates the patient by acknowledging that an individual’s symptoms are a recognised response to life-threatening trauma. Armed with this understanding of how domestic violence is affecting them, patients often find the strength to improve their situation.

Fitzpatrick quotes cases of transcendence of abusive experiences (Bryan Magee and John McGahern). Indeed, research shows that 2/3 of those experiencing life-threatening trauma are resilient to developing PTSD, but one can hardly ignore the other third. These are the ones who do not manage to transcend their experience, and who are thus more likely to be seeing their GP. It would be helpful and humane if their doctors recognised their PTSD, and correctly attributed its source. If the doctor has not asked about past trauma in the consultation, other less helpful socially constructed labels such as ‘frequent attender’, ‘heartsink patient’ and ‘personality disorder’ may be attached to the patient instead. The alternative of not recognising the source of their problems is more likely to leave these patients as disabled victims. My paper gives doctors the tools to become less ignorant of interpersonal violence in a way that is respectful of patients.

Fiona Duxbury
The Health Services Research Unit,
Institute of Health Sciences, Old Road
Oxford, OX3 7LG
E-mail: duxburycrosse@doctors.org.uk

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