

**The Southampton University**

Courses arranged under section 63

*Weekend courses*

October 10-11

*Diseases of the heart and lungs.*  
Salisbury General Hospital.

10-11

*Dermatology.* St. Mary's Hospital,  
Isle of Wight.

16-17

*Gynaecology in general practice.*  
Southampton General Hospital.  
Applications to *Dr G. Swift,*  
*Wessex Regional Hospital Board,*  
*Winchester.*

24-25

*Child psychiatry.* Royal Hampshire  
County Hospital, Winchester.  
Applications to *Dr G. Swift.*

17-18

*General refresher course.* St. Mary's  
General Hospital, Portsmouth.

November 14-15

*Refresher course.* Royal Hampshire  
County Hospital, Winchester.

21-22

*Emergencies in medicine.* St. Mary's  
General Hospital, Portsmouth.

December 5-6

*Sociology in medicine.* Bournemouth  
Adult Education Centre. Applica-  
tions to *Dr G. Swift.**One day courses*October 15 *Tuberculosis, today's problems.*  
Southampton General Hospital.November 1 Annual general meeting, R.C.G.P.  
Wessex Faculty, and symposium.  
Applications to *Dr C. G. Brill,*  
*Station Road, Alresford, Hants.*3 *Obstetric symposium.* Southampton  
General Hospital.6 *Psychiatry.* Royal Victoria Road,  
Bournemouth.Application to the clinical tutor unless otherwise  
stated.**THE SCOPE OF GENERAL PRACTICE****Extended course for young general practitioners**

This course will be held every Tuesday from 16 October 1970 to 6 March 1971 (excluding 22 and 29 December) from 10.15 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. It is intended for young doctors within their first two years in general practice. They will meet and hear speakers discuss a wide variety of clinical and organizational problems that require a particular approach from general practitioners. There will be an emphasis on informal discussion and preparation for change in general practice. The course will help doctors to prepare for the examination for membership of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

Applications should be made to the **Administrative Secretary, The Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7.**

**PRACTICE ORGANIZATION COURSE****Health centres**

This course will be held at 14 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7 on Saturday, 31 October and Sunday, 1 November commencing at 9.30 a.m. each day. Doctors attending are invited to bring a member of their staff (secretary, health visitor or nurse). The expenses of doctor and staff will be reclaimable under section 63 of the N.H.S. Act.

Applications should be made to the **Administrative Secretary, The Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7.**

## Correspondence

**Unsuspected urinary infection in general practice**

Sir,

May we correct a small inaccuracy in Dr Ann F. Tuxford's reference (*Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners*, 1970, 20, 22) to our paper<sup>1</sup> on urinary tract inflammation.

We investigated, not urinary infection *i.e.* bacteriuria, but urinary tract inflammation *i.e.*

patients with symptoms of urinary tract inflammation. We regard this as an important distinction, since about 60 per cent of patients with such symptoms do not have significant bacteriuria.<sup>2</sup>

In our view, there is little difference clinically or in response to treatment between those patients suffering from urinary tract inflammation who have significant bacteriuria and those who do not. The clinical significance of significant bacteriuria

has not been firmly established and is the cause of a great deal of misunderstanding between general practitioner and consultant in this field.

N. B. EASTWOOD  
R. G. BRUCE  
W. J. WREN

Lowestoft.

#### REFERENCES

1. Eastwood, N. B., Bruce, R. G., and Wren, W. J. (1965). *Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners*, 10, 257.
2. Paterson, L., Miller, A., and Henderson, A. (1970). *Lancet*. 1, 1195.

#### Electronoiks\*

Sir,

I am not a founder [member of the Royal College, but have been on the College Research Register for some time working in a number of fields but possibly not up the same tree as your correspondent E. C. Hamlyn (*Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners*, July 1970).

I once spoke at the same meeting as the Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, and have attended symposia on mental health addressed by eminent members of the psychiatric fraternity. I have also watched Freud on television.

Since 1959 I have taken a keen interest in the

anatomy of the mind and have had the good fortune to observe at close hand the work of L. H. Dexter who has developed Electronoiks. Electronoiks involves the application of intense gamma radiation photometric methods to micron photography so that the passage of mental impulses are given physical form. From this work it can be categorically said that the mind is anatomical, physical and subject to direct observation. There is no doubt that the evidence shows that electonoikal patterns have unique configurations which vary according to the emotion felt, for example, pain.

These new and exciting findings make nonsense of the belief that the mind is merely a spiritual phenomenon. I am sure that doctors, esteemed by their fellow men, will welcome this addition to their armamentarium in mental care.

Much needs to be done in this field and it is soon hoped to be able to present a comprehensive guide to the ordinary practitioner.

Oldham.

GARETH LLOYD

\* Electronoiks is spelt in this way because L. H. Dexter, when he first observed the phenomenon of electronic, photometric mind impulse recognition, said 'oik'. He has applied this term to the recognized impulse—hence 'electronoiks'.

## Book reviews

**The international handbook of medical science. A concise guide to current practice and recent advances.** Edited by DAVID HORROBIN and ALEXANDER GUNN. Aylesbury. Medical and Technical Publishing Co. Ltd. 1970. Pp. 744. Price. £3 15s. (£3.75)

This handbook was heralded by an intensive advertising campaign in which it was described as a new concept in medical publishing, and the editors claim that it has been planned to provide a unique service to the medical profession. It is against this background that the work must be reviewed. The first part consists of a series of review articles on recent advances in a series of selected subjects. These are written by a team of well-known authorities from both sides of the Atlantic. They do not cover the whole field of medicine or surgery and some are rather scrappy. They leave the impression that here is another of those year books whose life is purely transient. Each chapter is preceded by a few editorial lines describing its content. For example that on recent advances in surgery proclaims that "The

developments in modern surgery are world-renowned, since the field of transplantation has captured international interest". Psychiatry we find "has become one of the important modern sciences of the developed community". For those who administer anaesthetics there are four pages in which "Professor Dripps retails the main areas of advance in this subject and reviews the problems that face this specialty". There is a large section on drugs in which there is much useful information, particularly on the cytotoxic drugs. Sometimes there is some gratuitous information, such as that magnesium trisilicate is "a white powder given orally in a dose of 1.0g. mixed with milk or water". A large section on the management of the more common syndromes follows. These are divided into categories according to the anatomical systems involved. They are short and concise, and of varying quality. The section on cardiovascular disorders is especially informative. Dr John Fry writes on common emergencies as seen by the general practitioner. Hence the unusual terminology. Included are such phenomena as the 'acute back'