

MEDICAL NEWS

APPOINTMENT

PROFESSOR E. WILKES



Professor E. Wilkes, *M.B.E.*, *M.A.*, *M.R.C.P.*, *M.R.C.G.P.*, *D.OBST.R.C.O.G.*, has been appointed by the University of Sheffield to the newly created Chair of General Practice and Community Medicine.

Professor Wilkes graduated from Cambridge, with an arts degree, and commanded a Royal Signals regiment before entering medicine. He qualified from St Thomas' hospital, London in 1952 and has been a principal in a country general practice in Derbyshire for the last 16 years.

Professor Wilkes has been awarded several prizes and distinctions including an award from the Hunterian Society, and also Nuffield and Upjohn travelling fellowships. He is a member of the British Cancer Council Sub-committee on patient care, and is also medical director of the St Luke's nursing home, Sheffield.

During the last few years he has been lecturing in social medicine at the Department of sociology, the University of Keele, and has been an honorary teacher of general practice at this university.

He has published a number of papers on epidemiology and the management of chronic diseases.

Professor Wilkes takes up his appointment on 1 October, 1972.

TRAINING FOR GENERAL PRACTICE

The Council for Postgraduate Medical Education in England and Wales recommends that all doctors entering general practice should undertake training for a minimum of three years after full registration before appointment as a principal.

The Royal Commission on Medical Education (1968) recommended a total of five years training before a doctor resumed full responsibility as a principal. Both the Council and its advisory committee on general practice accept the five year period as the ultimate aim, but recognise that its implementation will have to await improvements in the medical manpower situation and the provision of the necessary training facilities.

The Council advisory committee on general practice, the Chairman of which is Dr J. C. Cameron, consists of the general practitioner members of the Council and their deputies, four members nominated by the Royal College of General Practitioners, and four by the General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association, a regional postgraduate dean and a clinical tutor.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER PAPERS

1. CRADDOCK, D. (1972). How can the general practitioner best treat obesity? *Medical Digest*, **17**, 21-30. (Feb.)
2. FAHEY, M. F., MUSGROVE, J. P. & Willis, G. F. (1972). The financing and design of two New Christchurch medical centres. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, **75**, 1-5.
3. FORREST, W. A. (1972). A monitored release study. A clinical trial of oxprenolol in general practice. *Practitioner*, **208**, 412-416.
4. GARSON, J. Z., Boor, S., McAskill, J., Altwasser, M. & Loraas, S. (1972). The check-up center as part of an ongoing medical practice. *Canadian Family Physician*, **18**, 93-96. (273 patients Oct. 1970-March, 1971.)
5. HOPKINS, E. J. M. & SOLOMON, Sylvia. (1972). Abortion in a general practice. *Practitioner*, **208**, 528-533. (21 patients studied.)
6. HUYGEN, F. J. A. & Schreurs, B. G. W. (1972). General practitioner and visiting nurse. *Huisartsen Wetenschap*, **15**, 41-46.
7. ILLINGWORTH, D. G. (1972). Experiment in health supervision. *Update*, **4**, 507-516.

8. IRWIN, W. G. (1972). Screening for hyperglycaemia and glycosuria in a general practice population. *Update*, **4**, 715-722.
9. KRASNER, E. B. (1972). Treatment of acne in general practice. *Practitioner*, **208**, 541-543. (91 patients.)
10. LUNN, J. A. (1972). Asthma caused by the house-dust mite. *Practitioner*, **208**, 411-412.
11. McCORMICK, J. S. & FRY, J. (1972). Myocardial infarction: the case for home care. *Update*, **4**, 473-478.
12. McEWAN, J. (1971). Control of fertility. The general practitioner's role. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, **64**, 949-952.
13. McKEE, I. H. (1972). Subfertility in a service general practice. *Practitioner*, **208**, 534-541. (30 month period: 40 couples seen).
14. MANNERS, B. T. B., GROB, P. R. & GIBBS, J. (1972). The use of longacting tetracycline in general practice. *British Journal of Clinical Practice* **26**, 129-130.
15. MORWOOD, J. (1972). An aerodynamic factor in the etiology of asthma. *Practitioner*, **208**, 416-418.
16. PHILLIPS, J. & ROGERSON, R. (1972). A double-blind comparative trial of aspirin preparation and ibuprofen in general practice. *British Journal of Clinical Practice*, **26**, 113-115.
17. Rickels, K., *et al.* (1971). The combination of protriptyline and oxazepam in depressed neurotic general practice patients. *Psychosomatics*, **12**, 341-348.
18. RIPLEY, G. D. (1972). Sex education. *Practitioner*, **208**, 525-527.
19. THOMPSON, M. K. (1972). Diagnostic difficulties in the elderly. *Medical Digest*, **17**, 21-26. (March).
20. THOMPSON, M. K. (1972). Modern trends in geriatrics. *Update*, **4**, 189-198; What is known of the ageing process? *Update*, **4**, 461-470; Preventive geriatrics in general practice. *Update*, **4**, 727-738.
21. TOOLEY, P. J. H. (1972). An appraisal of the use of an intra-uterine device in general practice. *Practitioner*, **208**, 543-545.
22. WESTON SMITH, J., GOODLIFFE, C. H. & Hurford, F. R. (1972). Asthma and a lump in the breast. *British Medical Journal*, **1**, 681-682.
23. WILKINS, R. H. (1971). The recognition of the abnormal drinker in general practice. *Journal of Alcoholism*, **6**, 44-49.
24. WILKINSON, B. & WILLIAMS, J. A. (1972). A gastro-intestinal problem. *British Medical Journal*, **1**, 797-799.
25. WRIGHT, G. E. (1972). Domestic pet infestation and papular urticaria. *Practitioner*, **208**, 406-411.

Correspondence

Michael Balint

Sir,

As the last general practitioner out of the Balint stable, may I applaud your timely and perceptive editorial? (*March Journal*). You are right when you say, "General practice will never be quite the same again".

However, I feel you have not emphasised sufficiently just how universal Michael Balint's influence has been. His teaching and ideas have transcended national frontiers and the barriers of language. A visiting medical student from Brazil amazed me by her familiarity with his work and insisted on accompanying me to his seminar. It may be fair to say that his ideas are even better known abroad than they are in this country at the present time.

In view of your remarks about the relationship between Jewishness and psychoanalysis, and Balint's own insistence that "negative findings

must be included" it is important to make the following observation. At the recent International Conference of the Balint Society held at the Royal College of Physicians in London in March, 17 different countries sent delegations. The one country conspicuous by its absence was Israel.

L. RATOFF

363 Park Road,
Liverpool L8 9RD

REFERENCE

Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners (1972). Editorial, **22**, 133-5.

Appointing a Partner

Sir,

I was fascinated to read Dr B. Graham's paper *Appointing a Partner* (*February Journal*). The thoroughness of his method and the fair assessment will surely make this work a standard