The Exceptional Potential of General Practice: Making a Difference in Primary Care
Edited by Graham CM Watt
CRC Press, 2018, PB, 275pp, £29.99, 978-1785231582

PARTS OF THE WHOLE
In the introduction to his new book, Graham Watt likens its contents to a ‘tapas menu’, best sampled in different selections rather than as a series. In serving up this menu, Watt has provided something light and refreshing but not without sustenance. The book itself serves to keep the torch of general practice burning bright and strong.

Rather than provide another overarching academic critique of the value of general practice [community-based primary medical care], Watt provides us with a more illuminating constellation of contributions from GPs at the frontline, academics, and other health professionals who are seeking, through a variety of methods, to realise the exceptional potential that high-quality general practice can provide for those who it serves. The book’s opening chapters summarise some of the challenges [for example, multimorbidity, mental health, and social exclusion] that the literature describes in developing general practice services, particularly for socioeconomically deprived communities. The following chapters provide some shining examples of responses to these challenges.

Watt’s telescope naturally focuses mainly on some ‘stars’ from his home country of Scotland, but includes others from across the world that vary from integrated health and social care projects based in general practice [the Govan Ship Project, Scotland], training programmes reaching out to excluded groups [Dublin, Ireland], examples of individual projects setting up GP practices embedded in their communities [Belgium, Ireland, Australia], and particular centres of innovation [Tower Hamlets, England].

Throughout this constellation three large bodies of work are moving that provide the gravity to hold the book together and the explanation to how the potential might be realised. The first is the pioneering work of Julian Tudor Hart, with whom Watt worked and to whom the book is dedicated. Tudor Hart was not only decades ahead of his time in the way he developed community-based clinical practice in the village of Glyncorrwg in the 1970s, but also in his essays and vision on the potential of the NHS itself as a national institution, and how both undergraduate and postgraduate education and training might be helped to recognise this. The second is the work of Barbara Starfield, and in particular her four Cs — Contact (accessibility through community base), Continuity, Comprehensiveness, and Coordination. The third is the growing Deep End General Practice movement, of which Watt was a founder member, and which is now an international network of GPs and their colleagues striving to make a difference by supporting and advocating for high-quality general practice for those communities that need it most. There is no apology for focusing on these communities, recognising Tudor Hart’s ‘inverse care law’ and highlighting the health inequities such communities face because of political decisions about funding made elsewhere.

The book appropriately draws to its close with a chapter on education and training as it provides a useful introduction for anyone unfamiliar with this body of work. For those already engaged in similar work in whatever form, it provides a useful summary of the founding principles that underpin their efforts, some examples of work elsewhere, and a reminder that they are very much part of a whole.

Ben Jackson,
Director of Primary Care Teaching, Sheffield Medical School, Sheffield; Chair, South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Primary Care Workforce Group, Primary Care Workforce and Training Hub.
Email: ben.jackson@sheffield.ac.uk
@DrBenJackson

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Hello World: How to be Human in the Age of the Machine
Hannah Fry
Black Swan, 2019, PB, 320pp, £8.99, 978-1784163068

AN ALGORITHMIC PAGE TURNER
I’ll be the first to admit that seeing a mathematical book flop through the letterbox did not leave me jumping for joy. However, I am now slightly ashamed of my initial disheartened reaction. This book is an accessible page turner on mathematical algorithms — something I never thought I’d say. The book explores how algorithms are inherent within modern life, deeply entwined in our relationship with the digital world. As a naïve GP registrar reading this, I was led to new discoveries concerning how private companies collect and harness the data of individuals.

Fry travels through a variety of hot topics in the digital world, covering everything from Facebook’s political endeavours, AI in health care, to cases of false identity in criminal investigations. In one unnerving example, Fry describes a supermarket’s ability to detect the chance of pregnancy from the items in a person’s shopping basket, then use this data to send pregnancy- and baby-related coupons to the customer’s home. Which in one poignant story led to a teen pregnancy disclosure to an unhappy granddad-to-be.

The chapter on medicine describes a competition between pathologists and machines in diagnosing tumours from pathology slides. Remarkably, the algorithm manages to diagnose 92.4% of cancers correctly but at the same time detects a large number of false positives, leading Fry to suggest that we should not be fearing that our jobs will be taken over by machines, but in fact we will be working in a team, collaborating to make more accurate