HEALTH INEQUALITIES — IT’S DÉJÀ-VU ALL OVER AGAIN

Highlights

One helpful management model is to be mindful of three overlapping circles: the needs of the task, the needs of the team, and the needs of the individual. The current pandemic has forced these circles into harsh focus, often into opposition. There is plenty in this month’s BJGP to remind us of our tasks as we continue to battle the challenges of COVID-19. But the editorial by Kendrick and her colleagues reminds us starkly of the high price paid by healthcare workers and their families.

This month we examine many aspects of our wider task, including adapting consultations to the dangers of the pandemic, how calculating risk can help us to make rational decisions, how therapeutic interventions should reach beyond the prescription pad, and how we sometimes need to tuck the prescription pad away.

And we examine some of the problems we ourselves may face, and that our teams must face together. It’s just as well that GPs are good jugglers!

Plus ça change …

Like many of us, I have probably given more vaccinations in the last month than in the rest of the previous decade. It is remarkable that, within a year of the pandemic hitting the Western world, we have several effective COVID-19 vaccines. There is a long way to go, but it feels like miraculous progress.

In the consistently excellent Life & Times this month, Peter Toon reminds us (if we ever needed reminding) that the medical battle is nested within a wider societal response to the pandemic. The vaccination programme is going well, but we have a lot of ground to make up.

With this thought in mind why is it that, 50 years after Tudor Hart’s landmark paper on the inverse care law,1 we appear to have made so little progress on reversing health inequalities? Why is it that, in an editorial this month by Ashworth and colleagues, they must remind us that the funding structures of primary care further entrench health inequalities? Why is it that Shah and colleagues — in a research paper this month — report that, although consultations with patients with multimorbidity are generally longer, wherever they live, patients with higher deprivation factors will still have shorter consultations than other patients.

And, in another research paper this month, Stafford and colleagues report that, although consultations with younger patients (aged 18–24 years), in deprived mental health experience of younger people (aged 18–24 years), in deprived communities.

How we care for our patients will always be a negotiation between us and the rest of society. With a shake-up of primary care networks [see this month’s editorial by Checkland and colleagues], and yet another round of NHS reform on the way, we may not like politics much but we cannot escape it.

So how should general practice change? How might we imagine ourselves in our post-pandemic ‘new-normal’ world? Might we even be able to use this opportunity to finally make the same sort of progress with health inequalities that we are making with the battle against COVID-19?1

We would like to hear from you! BJGP Life [https://biglife.com] is calling for your articles along the theme of ‘general practice after COVID-19’. The best of these will then find their way to BJGP Life & Times. These articles should either be 600–700 words as an opinion piece, or up to 2000 words if you have something to say in greater depth.

See https://biglife.com/contribute/ and join in the conversation.

David Missettbrook, Deputy Editor, BJGP

REFERENCE


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