



ABC of clinical electrocardiography: Conditions not primarily affecting the heart

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We assessed the test-retest reliability after one month in 23 consecutive patients; 77% of the Spearman's r values for individual items were ≥ 0.50 , and no item performed badly ($r \leq 0.50$) for more than two of the different methods of blood pressure measurement.

Patients felt that all methods were worth the trouble to get accurate measurements. Methods differed significantly in their overall "problem" score (ambulatory, home, doctor, and nurse ($n=145$), $F=193$, $P<0.001$; including self measurement in surgery ($n=56$) $F=81$, $P<0.001$). The scoring of ambulatory monitoring for discomfort and disturbance of life and sleep explains why its overall score (the mean of all the items) was significantly higher than those for the other methods. Home readings performed significantly better than all the other methods in the overall score and were also ranked highest by most patients.

Comment

The important issues identified in this study support the limited previous reports about the acceptability of various methods of blood pressure measurement.²⁻⁵ Patients rated most methods as causing few problems and being worth the trouble to get accurate readings. Few patients regarded measurement by a doctor as the most acceptable method. Ambulatory monitoring performed less well than other methods, largely owing to discomfort and disturbance of life and sleep; there may be a trade off between the accuracy of ambulatory monitoring and its acceptability. Overall, home measurements may be the most promising option, as they are the most acceptable method to patients and were preferred to either readings in the surgery or ambulatory monitoring.

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Contributors: PL and AFB had the original idea for the study. All authors contributed to the development of the protocol. JB, JM, and LB ran the study on a day to day basis. PL and LB performed the analysis. All authors contributed to writing the paper. PL is the guarantor of the study.

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Corrections and clarifications

ABC of clinical electrocardiography: Conditions not primarily affecting the heart

Readers may have been confused by a caption and figure in this article by Corey Slovis and Richard Jenkins (1 June, pp 1320-3). The figure showing short QT interval (in the section "Other non-cardiac conditions," p 1323) was wrongly captioned. The trace indeed showed short QT interval but in a patient with hypercalcaemia [not hypocalcaemia].

Delaying folic acid fortification of flour

We mixed up micrograms and milligrams when inserting some late changes to this editorial by Godfrey P Oakley (8 June, pp 1348-9). In the penultimate sentence of the penultimate paragraph, the concentration given for the recommended fortification of flour with folic acid should be 240 μg [not mg] folic acid per 100 g of flour.

Three memorable patients

Friends in need

I didn't especially enjoy my year as a preregistration house officer. In fact, I have only three happy memories, and all three patients died. I'm sure that we cured many patients during the year, so it's strange that these successes have all but faded from my memory leaving three distinct faces branded there.

John was in his 70s with obstructing metastatic bowel cancer, and he slowly deteriorated and then died over the five weeks that I cared for him. His only relative was a brother, and the three of us became quite close, especially as death came to be recognised as inevitable. John was the first patient to die whom I had got to know well, and my feelings were an unfamiliar confusion of sorrow and relief.

Ruth's story was similar in many respects; the only substantial differences were that her cancer was of the lung and her relative a loving daughter.

Finally there was Richard, a middle aged bachelor without friend or family. After an emergency admission for bowel obstruction he was found to have an entirely unsuspected, inoperable colonic cancer. He was an emotionally weak man who,

I feel in retrospect, used me as his friend and support during this desperate point in his life.

Why are these such memorable patients? I mentioned that I was generally unhappy during my preregistration year. In fact, I found the experience very stressful and the responsibility frightening. The leap from carefree student to responsible doctor isn't easy for even the best prepared graduate, and I expect most doctors find that first year to be as traumatic I did.

I'm much happier now, and I can think about these things clearly. When I look back I think these patients were experiencing similar emotions to those that I felt, though to a greater degree. Unhappiness, stress, and fear—I certainly saw these feelings in their eyes, and I suspect that they saw them in mine. At the time, I thought that I had developed friendships with these patients in order to comfort them, but now I believe that we supported each other equally through our very different and yet emotionally similar trials.

So, John, Ruth, and Richard, thank you for happy memories of difficult times.