covered when existing staff are put on a 1 in 4 rota.

A substantial increase in the number of seniors (the latest call from the junior ranks) would help the situation. But those of us who are conscientiously trying to fulfil all the demands of clinical service to patients, education of our juniors, audit, and management know that this would irrevocably change for the worse the senior posts at which the juniors are aiming. It would endanger a service in which the apprenticeship method of transmitting skills and knowledge has thrived for so long.

Three steps should be taken. Firstly, there should be a temporary, substantial increase in junior staff to enable the reduction in hours to take place within the time span proposed. Much of this increase could later be phased out. Secondly, there should be an increase in the staff grade to achieve some of the proposed rotas. Thirdly, the number of consultants per 100 000 population should be greatly increased towards the royal college's recommendations. This should be combined with discussions with consultants at the grassroots level (not the committee members who no longer spend time with patients) about how consultant practices could change.

Most of us are aware, and the government must be made aware, that the changes agreed with shortsighted leaders of junior doctors have created a situation that most junior doctors themselves do not relish—shifts, incomplete weekends, detachment from the consultant, and more difficulty in arranging their lives and educational needs. In the long run they may also realise that the gold carrot of the consultant grade being dangled in front of them to encourage their endeavours is simply a brass turnip.

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1 Bulstrode CJK, Muir Gray AJ, Anderson M, Hawke CI. New deal for junior doctors' hours: how to achieve it. *BMJ* 1992;305:1203-5. (14 November.)

Specialist training

EDITOR,—I am sorry to dismay R J Baigrie and M W R Reed,¹ but they have misunderstood some of the implications of the National Association of Health Authorities and Trusts' discussion paper² and misinterpreted others.

NAHAT would like to see hospital doctors in Britain able to practise as fully independent professionals by their early 30s; it accepts the several compelling arguments for moving "from a consultant led service to a consultant based one." This will require a considerable expansion of the present consultant grade and a concomitant reduction in the number of junior staff. It follows that between half and two thirds of future consultants will not have their present supporting junior staff.

If clinical standards are to be maintained, earlier appointment means that the reduced years of clinical experience while training must be offset by more intensive and targeted educational programmes. With fewer juniors sharing the service load and their individual contribution reduced because of their enhanced training programme, future consultants will have to bear a much greater proportion of the service load and provide the extra training. No wonder that Steve Kisely and Richard Morriss warn against doctors "sacrificing the long term quality of their careers for short term advantages" and correctly identify that "in addition to the responsibilities of existing consultants they would assume a much greater on call commitment, including, possibly, being resident in hospital at night until retirement."³ Under NAHAT's proposals, however, the requirement for a consultant to be resident while on duty might apply to specialists but not necessarily to senior specialists.

By recognising the difference between senior and junior consultants in our proposal for a senior specialist grade NAHAT wished to ensure that those responsible for supervising training would have the correct experience and would themselves have received some training as educators. Appointment to this grade would therefore not be automatic, but all suitably qualified candidates could apply, thus maintaining a much more satisfactory career structure. Additionally, senior specialists would be recognised as having greater experience and skill and would be expected to deal with tertiary referrals. In employing them trusts could justifiably claim to be providing a higher quality service; this would ensure that medical skill and a high standard of medical practice would continue to be spread widely around the country as at present and would diminish the risk of a two tier system developing.

NAHAT would not tolerate any lowering of standards; it is committed to providing the highest quality of care for patients, which should be provided by fully trained specialists, practising to the same high standards as are expected of present day consultants.

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- 1 Baigrie RJ, Reed MWR. Specialist training. *BMJ* 1992;305:1021. (24 October.)
- 2 National Association of Health Authorities and Trusts. *Medical manpower: training and hospital career structure*. Birmingham: NAHAT, 1992.
- 3 Kisely S, Morriss R. Specialist training. *BMJ* 1992;305:1021. (24 October.)

Abortion in Poland

EDITOR,—According to the map published in the news section recently,¹ abortion is legally available in Poland. In fact, for a year now abortions have been totally banned here. Thanks to Catholic fundamentalists in Poland, nobody dares to perform the procedure. Hospitals have stopped performing abortions and doctors risk losing their licence to practise. Propaganda against contraception is increasing, sex education is banned, and contraceptives are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

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- 1 Abortion: how available is it for women around the world? *BMJ* 1992;305:976. (24 October.)

Health economics in the NHS

EDITOR,—Health economics has assumed a higher profile in NHS management over the past few years, but Ray Robinson and Bill New clearly show that expertise in this discipline is lacking among the staff of district health authorities.¹ Furthermore, most health authorities apparently fail to appreciate the importance of taking economic advice when purchasing health services. I suspect, therefore, that most health authorities are also unaware of the existence of a national organisation whose function is to promote and facilitate the use of health economics in the NHS. I refer to the NHS Health Economics Group, founded in 1986.

The group has been successful in uniting a group of people who share the belief that economics has a central role in the rational distribution of scarce health care resources. We have found that many people working in the health service have an enthusiasm for health economics and wish to know

more about such topical issues as the measurement and valuation of improvements in health and the relation between economics and the current health reforms. The group provides a forum through which NHS employees with an interest in health economics can maintain and develop their skills in methods of economic appraisal, exchange ideas and submit them to peer review, and establish links with professional health economists.

With the resources available to them district health authorities have a responsibility to secure the best possible health care services for the populations they serve. It seems self evident that economics should be an integral part of the decision making processes through which this purchasing role is fulfilled. In recognition of this some health authorities encourage their staff to acquire the necessary skills to be able to apply health economics techniques.¹ The NHS Health Economics Group supports this initiative.

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- 1 Robinson R, New B. Health economics and economists in the NHS. *BMJ* 1992;305:1361. (28 November.)

Interpreting fluorescein angiograms

EDITOR,—R de Silva and C Santosh present a picture report of a case of swelling of the optic disc associated with buried drusen of the head of the optic nerve and state that late leakage of dye on fluorescein angiography is a recognised diagnostic pointer.¹ In fact, leakage argues against a diagnosis of disc drusen as a cause of disc swelling. Leakage of dye from the dilated prepapillary capillary plexus is an important feature of disc swelling due to raised intracranial pressure. In the presence of disc drusen the disc may become hyperfluorescent owing to uptake of dye during angiography but there is characteristically no abnormal leakage.^{2,3}

I suspect that the authors have used the specific term "leakage" when they mean staining or perhaps hyperfluorescence in general. During fluorescein angiography dye diffuses out of the choriocapillaris and stains the sclera, disc margins, and lamina cribrosa. Late fluorescence of the disc—that is, fluorescence that persists after dye has mostly left the ocular circulation—is therefore a feature of all angiography. Leakage should be used only to imply escape of dye from vascular compartments or through tissue barriers that normally retain it—for example, the disc and retinal vasculature and the retinal pigment epithelium. Hyperfluorescence caused by leakage of dye from abnormal prepapillary capillaries in established papillo-oedema is characteristically intense and progressively extends beyond the margins of the disc during angiography. The hyperfluorescence associated with disc drusen retains a well defined margin.

This case illustrates the importance of taking care over terminology when interpreting fluorescein angiograms.

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- 2 Cartledge NEF, Ng RCY, Tilley JPB. Dilemma of the swollen optic disc: a fluorescein retinal angiography study. *Br J Ophthalmol* 1977;61:385-9.
- 3 Sanders MD, ffytche TJ. Fluorescein angiography in the diagnosis of drusen of the disc. *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom* 1967;87:457-68.
- 4 Sanders MD, Sennhenn RH. Differential diagnosis of unilateral optic disc oedema. *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom* 1980;100:123-31.
- 5 Schatz H. Fluorescein angiography: basic principles and interpretation. In: Ryan SJ, ed. *Retina*. C V Mosby, 1989.