tion, the doctor-population ratio in the UK and the extent of the refugee problem are quite different from those in Australia.

Given the conditions and resources available, the UK operates a fairly cost effective healthcare system. It promotes an exclusive doctor-patient relationship where one GP knows the entire medical history of an individual and not infrequently manages the patient their entire life.

However, this article does highlight the good fortune of patients treated in Australia compared to those treated in other developed countries such as the UK and the significantly better working conditions of GPs in Australia.

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Are we that good?

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A ustralian general practice is seen as being of a high standard internationally. At meetings of organisations such as WONCA, envy is often expressed for the development and institutionalisation of processes such as practice accreditation and the RACGP QA&CPD programs. Yet at home much angst is expressed by general practitioners at the problems facing Australian general practice. Studies like that of Peter Schattner¹ demonstrate a high level of dissatisfaction among Australian GPs. Some GPs direct their disgruntlement at the RACGP.

The unhappiness of medical practitioners is an international phenomenon and exists across the whole profession. Richard Smith the editor of the *British Medical Journal* wrote an editorial on 'Why are doctors so unhappy?'² About 1000 doctors of all types from 19 countries including 64 from Australia contributed to a poll by email following this article. Australia finished sixteenth in the world in the unhappy doctors world league table with 37% of respondents either very unhappy or unhappy compared to 66% in the top country for unhappiness, the United Kingdom.

As this figure is close to Peter Schattner's experience perhaps we are more content in Australia.

The accompanying article by Suresh Panjwani compares his practice experience in the relatively affluent area on the Gold Coast with a later experience in a deprived area of north London. But Australian general practice has its share of difficult environments too. Five minute medicine is a feature of some Australian practices. Increasing waiting times for appointments is becoming a feature of Australian general practice too as government driven GP shortages develop. Has anyone in Australian general practice over the past 10 years known anything but government driven change with limited evidence that it has improved anything?

Growing up in the 1960s and 1970s in a state where there was a large number of British migrant GP refugees from the NHS, there developed some disdain for the British NHS. However, for better or worse it remains an unassailable fact of British life.

Some features of the NHS have appeal for GPs. Once appointed as a principal you have a guaranteed income with no worries about having your patients poached by the bulk billing opposition. The GP/specialist income differential is not so wide as it is in Australia and the government funded superannuation is

very generous. Financial assistance is available for the provision of surgery accommodation and practice ancillary staff.

However, even Tony Blair now admits that the British NHS is underfunded. While superficially Australia seems to offer greater clinical freedom, a larger scope of practice and better facilities, a multitude of problems exist. Even in Launceston, probably one of the best medically serviced major regional centres in Australia, there are long delays for specialist appointments and elective surgery in our public hospital. Access to public funded podiatry services even for blind diabetics is difficult to obtain.

Perhaps rather than bask in reflected glory offered by a visitor, Australian GPs might like to ask themselves: 'What is needed to improve patient care and outcomes in my surgery and my locality?' and do something about it.

References

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