No place for modesty

“A leader is best when people barely know he exists, not so good when people obey and acclaim him, worse when they despise him... But of a good leader who talks little when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, they will say, “We did it ourselves.”

Clearly John Ashtons’ aphorism mirrors Lao Tsu’s thoughts on leadership, and is thus hard to argue against! However, I think public health practitioners should indeed be “bothered... if we don’t get the credit for our own ideas.” It is precisely this self effacing stance that has led to the current situation where public health is grossly undervalued and under-resourced. It is hard enough trying to promote a negative—the disease outbreak that didn’t happen—we only make it worse for ourselves if we allow others to claim responsibility for all the visible successes.

Why should public health practitioners be employed if the successes are due to the “exertions” of politicians and generic bureaucrats? It is time that we assembled the “exertions” of politicians and generic bureaucrats under the new strategy called “offering research findings”. These trials include a total of 13 642 participants. The results of these trials are pooled in a random effects meta-analysis, the odds ratio for response with research findings is 0.27 (95% CI 0.17 to 1.11). Despite omitting to refer to these previous trials, Morrison et al. were justified in conducting their trial: few of such trials have been health related and none has examined the effect of this intervention when participants are being resurveyed. However, even with the inclusion of their new trial in our systematic review, uncertainty about the effect of dissemination of research findings on questionnaire response remains.

The update to our systematic review now includes a total of 372 trials of methods to influence response to postal questionnaires, classified under 98 strategies. Although many conclusions remain unchanged our updated review presents the definitive account of the evidence for which strategies may be used to improve response to postal questionnaires. The updated review will appear in the Cochrane Library later this year.

P Edwards, R Cooper

Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Correspondence to: Mr P Edwards, LSHTM, 49–51 Bedf ord Square, London WC1B 3DP, UK; phil.edwards@lshtm.ac.uk

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Terrorism and public health: a balanced approach to strengthening systems and protecting the public


The preface states: “we believe this is the first book that addresses terrorism from a public health perspective that is both comprehensive and balanced” (page xi). To a large extent, the book fulfils this promise, offering an informative, up to date, and highly readable summary of a broad range of public health issues that interface with the problem of international terrorism.

Part I has an introductory chapter followed by seven chapters examining public health challenges emerging after the September 11th attacks. Four of these chapters summarise events in New York City, one covers the anthrax epidemic, one covers public health problems in war strapped Afghanistan, and one chapter offers an erudite and much needed account of the prospects for educating, informing, and mobilising the public. Much of the material in part I is based on firsthand experience, and it is packed with information and insights that are unlikely to be found elsewhere. Part II covers conventional, biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological terrorist weapons. Attention often focuses on arms control and its political underpinnings, but clinical aspects are also covered (though in too little detail to provide an important reference for clinicians). Part III addresses terrorism related “challenges and opportunities,” with chapters aimed at public health systems, epidemiology, therapeutic interventions, research, environmental protection, civil liberties, roots of terrorism, and the promotion of international law. The comprehensiveness of the text suffers slightly from the lack of attention to methods of decontamination, structure and function of Incident Command Systems, and the coordination of disaster services under the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The text is well “balanced” in the manner intended by the authors in so far as it nicely situates the need for terrorism prevention and response capabilities within the context of other, potentially competing public health needs, and it balances these needs against the imperative to avoid “inappropriate or hazardous responses to threats of future terrorism.” On the other hand, there is little balance between competing viewpoints on ethical or policy issues. The book is structured by liberal cosmopolitan ideology—including numerous attacks on the Bush administration—with no attempt to fairly represent the range of credible, diverging opinions about the nature of justice or the intricacies of international collaboration and arms control.

G Trotter

Dawning answers: how the HIV/AIDS epidemic has helped to strengthen public health


The HIV epidemic is still a great threat to public health, and the complexity of the infection regarding both biological and social aspects has challenged our skills to prevent its spread. The book presents a historical analysis to inform current policy development and to forecast the future, and describes some very important lessons learned during more than two decades with the HIV epidemic.

HIV has influenced the development and understanding of the use of multiple surveillance methods, integrated case based and behavioural surveillance, active collaboration between different public health stakeholders, and confidentiality and anonymity have become important issues.

Although sex may well be the most pleasurable human activity it is also very tabooed. The HIV risk reduction thus entails difficult behaviour changes, and the involvement of community members in this public health activity has become crucial. The adoption of “grey area” behaviours among at risk populations has led to the need for structural and individual level intervention. The HIV epidemic has shown the necessity of understanding surveillance data in their social context, for example, sex for drug. At the same time the “All or nothing” thinking opened to the principle of harm reduction.

The HIV epidemic has shown the importance of translating research results into active intervention and routine service delivery. HIV has had an impact on the organisation of prevention and care services and the public health planners are urged to consider the entire healthcare system, using all data available. Legal aspects and ethical issues, such as human rights, especially in relation to testing policy, named reporting and partner notification are very well discussed in the book.

The nine chapters are mainly dealing with the situation in the USA, however, the history in most western countries is similar and the book is absolutely worth reading for those interested in public health and in the HIV/AIDS epidemic and policy. The public health challenge from infection diseases never stop.

E Smith

doi: 10.1136/jech.2003.010553corr1
An editorial error occurred in this paper by Dr Mallauksi and others (2004;58:131–5). The affiliation of Dr R Mallauksi is Department of Psychology, Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education (this was omitted from the article).

doi: 10.1136/jech.2003.009589corr1
An editorial error occurred in this paper by Drs Mindell and Joffe (2004;58:103–13). In table 3, the age group for the first row of HHD admissions should be 0–64 (not 0–4).
No place for modesty

C R Douglas

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