

RES MEDICA

Journal of the Royal Medical Society



The Contributors

The Editor

Abstract

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ISSN: 2051-7580 (Online) ISSN: 0482-3206 (Print)

Res Medica is published by the Royal Medical Society, 5/5 Bristo Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9AL

Res Medica, Summer 1968, 6(2): 41

doi: [10.2218/resmedica.v6i3.857](https://doi.org/10.2218/resmedica.v6i3.857)

achieved in 5 patients with proven hypersensitivity. A lower (but still effective) dosage of PAS was tolerated in 6 others.

It was concluded that a more extensive study of SCOT values in patients having standard antituberculous chemotherapy might indicate minor and clinically undetectable hepatic dysfunction not attributable to PAS hypersensi-

tivity. This is especially likely as pulmonary tuberculosis in developed countries now has its highest incidence in the older age groups (particularly in the male), in which hepatic function may, for several reasons, be already impaired.

C. F. J. Grindle

THE CONTRIBUTORS

DR. HENRY WALTON is the consultant in administrative charge and director of the University Department of Psychiatry at the Western General Hospital. His article, of which the first part appears in this issue of RES MEDICA, gives us a great deal of insight into the way in which the Psychiatrist obtains his information from the patient.

DR. JOHN CLARK is a Senior Registrar in the Department of Surgery at the Royal Infirmary, and an ex-president of the Royal Medical Society. His research in tissue transplantation and antilymphocytic globulin makes him well qualified for his excellent article on this subject.

DR. JOHN DAWSON is an ex-president of the Oxford University Medical Society and gained his early clinical training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He also worked under Sir Stanley Davidson and is a member of the R.C.P.E. He is conversant with medicine in Australia and the U.S.A., and we welcome his contribution to the Journal.

MALCOLM MACNICOL is an honours graduate in pharmacology and is now in his final year at Edinburgh. His interests are spread widely, both inside and outside medicine, and he has first hand experience of medical services in both Russia and America.

GORDON LEITCH graduated in honours physiology and is now in fifth year. His article on Cardiogenic Shock is based upon the prize winning essay which he submitted to the essay competition organized by the Scottish branch of the Chest and Heart Association.

Cure of Epilepsy

In the case accompanied by the Aura Epileptica, the fit may be prevented by compression of the part; or when we perceive the sensation proceeding from the extremity of any particular nerve, dividing (if possible) that nerve in its course. Amputation is the most effectual mode of putting a stop to it. Blistering and keeping up a discharge on the part by means of Issues, has been recommended.

—from Society case records, 1798.