

patients who will not utilise such facilities and also of those who may wish to utilise them.

LEE S. MANN

*Fairfax Hospital
Department of Psychiatry
Falls Church, VA 22046
USA*

THOMAS N. WISE

*Georgetown University School of Medicine
Department of Psychiatry
Washington, DC 20007*

References

- WISE, T., MANN, L., MURRAY, C. *et al* (1988) Attitudes of non-secluded patients toward seclusion rooms. *General Hospital Psychiatry*, **10**, 280–284.
- , —, LEIBENLUFT, E., *et al* (1989) Isolated versus visible seclusion rooms: attitudes of psychiatric patients. *Psychiatric Quarterly* (in press).

Australian depression

SIR: It does seem better to be treated for depression in Australia (Lee & Murray, *Journal*, July 1989, **155**, 123–124). In our cohort there were 22 patients who presented with depression but in whom the final diagnosis made on the index episode was either schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or organic psychosis. They were not included in any further follow-up studies. It is fortunate that we made the correct diagnosis at the beginning of the study.

We agree that we misinterpreted the first paragraph on p. 746 of Lee & Murray (1988). To be strictly comparable, we should have excluded our nine unnatural deaths from the bottom line of the first part of our Table IV. When we do so, the pattern of clinical criteria outcome for the remaining Sydney patients is more favourable, but the comparison with the Maudsley patients ($\chi^2 = 2.35$, d.f. = 2, NS) remains non-significant. The second part of the table remains unaltered, and on the Lee–Murray criteria the Sydney patients did do better. Thus the conclusions drawn from Table IV (Kiloh *et al*, 1988) remain unchanged: being admitted to hospital in 1970 for depressive illness was, even in Australia, an event of serious import.

L. G. KILOH
G. ANDREWS
M. D. NEILSON

*Clinical Research Unit for Anxiety Disorders
299 Forbes Street
Darlinghurst, NSW
Australia 2010*

References

- KILOH, L. G., ANDREWS, G. & NEILSON, M. D. (1988) The long-term outcome of depression. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **153**, 752–757.
- LEE, A. S. & MURRAY, R. M. (1988) The long-term outcome of Maudsley depressives. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **153**, 741–751.

Obstetric liaison

SIR: We were most impressed with the description given by Appleby *et al* (*Journal*, April 1989, **154**, 510–515) of the establishment of an obstetric liaison clinic. However, while appreciating that the main focus of their work was the identification of those women at risk for post-natal depression, we were nevertheless disappointed that they did not take a broader view in their discussion of further directions for the service, particularly in relation to substance misuse.

The catchment area served by their unit has a high prevalence of illicit drug users. Following the development of a Community Drug Team (CDT), we have witnessed an increase in the number of women presenting for treatment, with 38% of our total patient population being women, one-third of whom were caring for one or more children. This contrasts with a quarter of our patient population being women in previously published reports from our unit, and with the national figures from the Home Office Addicts Index (1989), in which 29% of new addicts in 1988 were female.

In the past two years, we have seen 20 pregnant women addicted to opiates in a cohort of 372 addicts who have been resident in the CDT catchment area (population 213 000). This indicates an annual incidence rate for pregnant opiate addicts of at least 4.0 per 100 000 catchment population, or 3.0 per 1000 births.

During this same period, we have witnessed the rapid spread of HIV through the drug-using population. The advent of HIV has increased the necessity to draw this high-risk population into contact with services. The ante-natal clinic, labour ward, and post-natal ward are areas where drug users are already being seen, although often without identification (or with late identification) of their drug problems. Staff in these services should make more of the opportunities for earlier identification and intervention.

There is now a pressing need for closer links between drug services and obstetrics services in an effort to limit the vertical spread of HIV and to provide appropriate support and help. The psychiatrist in the obstetric unit will be a vital link in this

approach by encouraging the recognition and shared care of such patients.

MICHAEL FARRELL
SHARON DAWE
JOHN STRANG

*Bethlem Royal Hospital
Monks Orchard Road
Beckenham
Kent BR3 3BX*

SIR: At Oslo City Hospital (Ullevål Sykehus) we are in the process of establishing a liaison psychiatric service to the obstetric unit. The service is provided by the child psychiatry liaison team rather than the adult psychiatrists, who instead respond to specific referrals from the child psychiatric team.

The prime aim is to facilitate parent-child adaptation to each other. This is based on a recognition that factors in both mother and child, and in the marriage, affect early interactions – and especially that the several factors play upon each other. With this primarily 'preventive' orientation, consultation has another angle to it that is missing when referrals are primarily of the mothers, as to an adult-orientated service. There is a reduced expectation of antenatal referrals, although these have been discussed with us.

The time is ripe to establish discussion between adult and child psychiatrists and their obstetrician colleagues about the directions for further developments in this field.

SIMON R. WILKINSON

*Department of Child Psychiatry
Oslo Kommune
Ullevål Sykehus
0407 Oslo 4
Norway*

Practical administration of ECT

SIR: The recent publication by the ECT Subcommittee of the Research Committee (Freeman *et al.*, 1989) is a welcome step towards unifying the practice of this useful, if ill-understood, treatment. I was especially pleased to see recognition of the nursing responsibilities involved (Appendix 15).

I am, however, surprised to find the recommendation that simple observation is probably sufficient for the routine monitoring of fit length. Christensen & Koldbæk (1982) found no predictable relationship between EEG manifestations and the observed

seizure duration (OSD), and bifrontal single channel EEG tracings are fraught with interpretive difficulties (Brumback, 1983). However, when the comparatively simple cuff technique was used during administration of ECT then OSD did correlate with EEG activity, although with shorter recorded seizure times (Fink & Johnson, 1982).

At this centre, OSD is routinely recorded using the cuff technique to assist with the evaluation of individual treatment progress. There is a need for formal recording within ECT departments to facilitate both within-unit and between-unit review. A brief study of inter-rater reliability of OSD is being conducted here, with a view to establishing the usefulness of its contribution in this area.

CARL S. LITTLEJOHNS

*Postgraduate Office
North Wales Hospital
Denbigh
Clwyd LL16 5SS*

References

- BRUMBACK, R. A. (1983) EEG monitoring of ECT. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **142**, 104–105.
CHRISTENSEN, P. & KOLDBÆK, I. B. (1982) EEG monitored ECT. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **141**, 19–23.
FINK, M. & JOHNSON, L. (1982) Monitoring the duration of electroconvulsive therapy seizures. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, **39**, 1189–1191.
FREEMAN, C., CRAMMER, J. L., DEAKIN, J. F. W., *et al.* (1989). *The Practical Administration of Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT)*. London: Gaskell.

Haslam's schizophrenics

SIR: I applaud Persaud & Allderidge (*Journal*, May 1989, **154**, 719–720) for drawing Dr Hare's attention to John Haslam's published descriptions of schizophrenics. I would, however, dispute their assertion that the writings of Haslam suggest that schizophrenic symptoms were nothing new, or so common that they were hardly worth mentioning. In fact, in a series of 29 Bethlem case histories (Haslam, 1798), only one is described as experiencing auditory hallucinations. Haslam did devote a whole book to the study of a patient, James Tilly Matthews, with clear symptoms of schizophrenic thought disorder (Haslam, 1810), but the very title of the book, which begins *Illustrations of Madness: Exhibiting a Singular Case of Insanity . . .* does not suggest that the patient's symptoms were common, obvious, or hardly worth mentioning at all. Indeed, Thomas Monro, Haslam's immediate superior as Physician to Bethlem, was in no doubt as to the