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Project 33:

CONTINUED EDUCATION IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
(with special reference to the role of the university)

Switzerland

by

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Continued Education in the Medical Profession
in Switzerland with special reference to
the role of the University

1. Fundamentals

The training for a medical doctor does not end with final examinations and qualification, but must continue with further education including the acquisition of knowledge from constantly advancing research. This undisputed fact means that every medical doctor - no matter what speciality he intends to enter - requires further education after he qualifies. Advances in diagnosis and therapy demand that the medical doctor, as a member of the health team, should continually readapt his practice to current knowledge. The results of research must be made available for the community as well as the individual; postgraduate training has therefore become an important concern of the medical profession. (The terms postgraduate and post-university are here used synonymously for the period after conclusion of final examinations and registration as a doctor - although they are not everywhere regarded as equivalent.) Further education cannot be left to the professional organisations and to the specialist medical societies, who were the first to try and fill this need, but must be taken over and fostered by the medical faculties of the universities as a duty. This responsibility needs to be laid down in the university statutes. Thus the proposed new university statutes in Basle run as follows:

"Preparatory training for the science-based professions is the duty of the university. It is responsible for further training of scientists and practising professional men."

Two types of postgraduate training must be distinguished: for junior hospital doctors and for practitioners. Training of hospital doctors includes both general and specialist training. This is above all a concern of the specialist clinics and primarily therefore of the university. For the training of practising doctors - both general practitioners and specialists - the professional organisations and the national specialist societies have to create an organisation for regular further education in the regional hospitals. Here the universities must participate with special lectures and courses.

Up to the second world war, a post-university training programme was regarded as foreign to the nature of a university - and still is by a few universities even today. Formerly it was no part of the task of a university in its role as an undergraduate school. In the course of the past three decades this situation has changed significantly. All the same, the part of a lecturer's teaching duties which concern post-graduate courses are still quite commonly not considered a university function. Thus, post-university activities still do not appear in the lecture lists of Swiss universities with the exception of Zurich, and recently of Basle. The reason for this is that in arts subjects and also in most natural sciences university education is regarded for practical purposes as ending with the doctorate. Only the medical faculties have recognised the vital need for further vocational training and suggested that this should be one of the tasks of university lecturers.

2. Post-university medical training in Switzerland today

At present, Switzerland has five medical faculties and eight large cantonal hospitals which are being developed into medical centres. The medical profession is united in the Swiss Medical Association (with its general secretariat in Berne) and twenty-three cantonal doctors' organisations. In 1967, a total of around 9,000 qualified doctors served a population of 5.8 millions.

According to the 1967 statistics, the number of doctors eligible for further training in Switzerland is 9,066, of whom 5,272 are in independent practice (general practitioners 46%, specialists 54%). Three hundred and seventy-four are officials or employed doctors (excluding hospital staff). The number of hospital doctors including heads of departments amounts to 2,779 - almost one-third. A further 461 doctors are no longer actively engaged in practice, whether for reasons of health, marriage, change of profession or retirement, but even this group often takes part in further education.

Medical postgraduate training has been significantly developed for all these doctors during the past ten years. The first part (I) of this paper will describe the state of postgraduate training in the year 1966-67. Where material changes may be introduced in 1968 these will be taken into account. After this factual report, which explains the arrangements made by the universities, the medical profession and the specialist associations, the second part (II) will survey the future trend and planning of medical further education in Switzerland.

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PART I

Facts and figures

At present, postgraduate training in Switzerland is undertaken by three different organisations:

- (A) The medical faculties of the five universities: Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich;
- (B) The Swiss Medical Association, with the cantonal and regional doctors' organisations;
- (C) The scientific associations, that is to say, the medical specialist societies.

The following account cannot include all the arrangements for continuing education - for these are not even the same every year - but concentrates on the most important.

(A) Medical further education in the universities

The medical faculties of the Swiss universities with their theoretical institutes and specialist clinics have no unified programme for post-university training, and no communal planning either. The medical faculties are independent cantonal institutions and have made their own arrangements for further medical education. The position as it has developed in recent years must therefore be separately described for each university. However, the local peculiarities in the teaching plan can be brought out better in this way. The order of presentation follows the size of the Swiss medical faculties.

I. Zurich University

The medical faculty issues a further education programme which appears in the university lecture list for each semester. Matriculation is not a condition of attendance, but participants must register with the University Registry so that modest charges can be collected. In the principal medical disciplines Thursday afternoon is reserved for further education, and other days for single sessions and special subjects. The programme is published in the Swiss doctors' newspaper (Ärztezeitung). Admission is open to all doctors in Switzerland.

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The programme for the winter session 1966-67 runs as follows:

(a) Colloquium and further education course for practising doctors and assistants

Table 1: Further medical education at Zurich University every Thursday afternoon.

15.00 - 16.15	Oncology	Cardiology	Haematology
16.30 - 17.45	General surgery	Chest diseases	Traumatology
18.00 - 19.15	Urology Nephrology Otology Neurology Ophthalmology	Gastroenterology Endocrinology	Rheumatology

Each of the three groups, which rotate in three weekly cycles, is announced individually with a programme. In addition there are two weekly sessions:

- 17 - 18: Current paediatric problems
- 18 - 19: Demonstration - paediatrics and child surgery.

(b) Vocational training in special subjects (afternoons or evenings)

1. Medical, anatomical and pathological colloquium. Case discussion, Saturday, 9.30 - 10.45.
2. Fundamental research - biology and medicine.
3. Haematology: sternal, lymph node, and splenic puncture. Thursday, 16 - 18.
4. Experiments in neurophysiology, pharmacology and chemistry. Thursday, 16 - 18.
5. Introduction to work with experimental animals. Thursday, 17 - 18.30.
6. Problems of brain localisation; neurosurgery. Tuesday, 17 - 18.
7. Neurobiological colloquium. Wednesday, 12.30 - 13.30.

8. General surgery, anaesthetics. Tuesday, 17 - 18.
9. Urological colloquium.
10. Annual course for anaesthetists. Wednesday, 16 - 17
11. Colloquium on problems of anaesthesia. Friday, 17 - 18.
12. Respiration and circulation. Every alternate Saturday, 8 - 9.30.
13. Orthopaedic colloquium. Thursday, 18 - 19.
14. Group lecture on ophthalmology. Alternate Mondays, 18 - 19.30.
15. Ophthalmological colloquium. Friday 8.15 - 9.
16. Oto-rhino-laryngological colloquium. Saturday, 9 - 10.
17. Dermatology; further training (one theme per semester) Thursday, 17 - 18.
18. Diagnostic and therapeutic problems in dermatological practice. Alternate Saturdays 9 - 10.
19. Psychosomatic medicine. Monday 18 - 19.30.
20. Psychosomatic case seminar. Alternate Mondays 20 - 22.
21. Psychotherapy for general practitioners. Alternate Mondays 20 - 22.
22. Psychotherapy seminar. Wednesday 20 - 22.
23. Introduction to practice of psychotherapy. Alternate Thursdays, 20 - 22.
24. Colloquium on existential analysis. Alternate Thursdays, 20.15 - 21.45.
25. Colloquium on current psychiatric problems. Saturday 8.15 - 9.
26. Colloquium on psycho-pharmacotherapy. Friday, 10.15 - 11.

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27. Psychotherapeutic problems in gynaecology. Alternate Saturdays 10.30 - 12.
28. Colloquium on child psychiatry. Wednesday 18 - 19.
29. Child psychosomatic - therapeutic seminar. Tuesday, 14.45 - 19.30
30. Hospital organisation, administration, nursing services and medical staff. Once monthly, Tuesday 14.45 - 19.30.
31. Vocational training course for public health medical officers. Alternate Thursdays.

And outside the university precincts:

32. Internal medicine colloquium in Neumunster Hospital. Alternate Wednesdays, 18 - 19.30.
33. Doctors' demonstration in Winterthur Cantonal Hospital. Alternate Thursdays, 17.15 - 19.

(c) General further training course in the medical faculty, five days every October (registration for whole course or half-day). Monday-Friday 8.15 - 19 with special programme, each afternoon 14.30 - 16 instruction in small groups.

(d) Special course in Arosa, for three days in March, once each year, alternately on pulmonary tuberculosis by the League against Tuberculosis, and on rheumatology by the cantonal rheumatism league with lecturers from the medical faculty.

(e) Film evenings for post-university education once or twice each semester.

(f) The Institute for Medical Psychotherapy arranges courses and seminars in conjunction with the university. Programmes appear in the Swiss doctors' newspaper.

II. University of Basle

The further education arrangements of the medical faculty can be precisely stated, because these all adhere to a complete postgraduate programme laid down in 1963/64 and distributed to all doctors. In addition to the principal courses, which are published in the doctors' paper and notified individually to all Basle doctors by the Medical Society, information can be given about the special arrangements for assistants in each clinic, and the training courses in specialities for doctors working in the same field. The weekly programme for all these events amounted to seventy-two hours in 1964. The medico-surgical and pathological colloquia, which were distributed between Monday and Thursday from 17 - 19 until 1965, have, since 1967, been concentrated on Thursday afternoons in a series of sessions whose theme is announced in advance. Thus Thursday afternoon is now devoted to further medical education exactly as at the other universities.

The post-university medical programme of the medical faculty of Basle University is as follows:

(a) Thursday afternoon: further medical education

1. Medico-surgical and clinico-pathological colloquium:
15.45 - 19, see table 2.

Table 2

15.45 - 17 Clinico-pathological colloquium		
17.00 - 19 Medical and surgical specialities, e.g. in 1967 the following subjects in rotation:		
Cardiology	Gastroenterology	Traumatology
Chest diseases	Thoracic surgery	Endocrinology
Traumatology	Neurosurgery	Cardiology
Immunology	Haematology	Angiology
Jaw surgery	Urology	Oncology

2. Lectures and demonstrations for practising doctors (together with the Basle Medical Society) immediately following 1., on Thursday evenings, alternately at 20.15 - 20.45 or 18.15 - 19, a theme from the medico-surgical colloquium.

(b) Further education in specialities

1. Anaesthetics. Alternate Wednesdays, 18 - 19.
2. Anatomy colloquium. Alternate Fridays, 17.30 - 19.
3. Histopathological conference. Wednesday, 8 - 9.
4. Pharmacotherapeutic colloquium. Alternate Saturdays, 10 - 12.
5. Medical clinic - assistants' conference. Thursday, 11 - 12 - planned half-yearly programme.
6. Medical poly-clinic: assistants' conference - case demonstration. Thursday 7.30 - 8.
7. Medical poly-clinic: clinical report and discussion. Thursday, 14.30 - 15.30.
8. Medical poly-clinic: haemato-cardio-nephrological seminar. Saturday, 9 - 10.30.
9. Endocrinological colloquium. Thursday, 14.30 - 15.30.
10. Medical clinic and medical radiology: discussion of radiological findings. Monday to Friday, 16.
11. Radiology - diagnostic seminar. Every 14 days.
12. Women's diseases: obstetric discussion. Tuesday, 8 - 9.
13. Women's diseases. gynaecological discussion. Wednesday, 18 - 19.
14. Paediatrics: selected topics. Thursday, 17.15 - 19.
15. Paediatrics: scientific colloquium. Alternate Wednesdays, 20.15 - 22.
16. Paediatrics: demonstration for Basle paediatricians. Alternate Wednesdays, 10.45 - 12.

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17. Ophthalmology: clinical colloquium. Alternate Fridays, 17.30 - 19.
18. Ophthalmology: training course for junior hospital doctors. Monday, 17.30 - 19.
19. Oto-rhino-laryngology: course for junior hospital doctors. Tuesday, 18 - 19.30.
20. Oto-rhino-laryngology demonstration. Saturday, 8.15 - 9, once monthly.
21. Oto-rhino-laryngology - colloquium with Freiburg and Strasbourg University clinics. Once in each semester. Saturday, 9.30 - 12.30.
22. Dermatology - histological demonstration. Thursday, 15.30 - 17.
23. Psychiatry - colloquium for doctors interested in psychiatry. Thursday and Friday, 14 - 17.
24. Psychosomatic colloquium. Thursday 20.15 - 21.30 and 14.30 - 15.30, each once monthly.
25. Psycho-diagnostic test methods. Wednesday, 14.45 - 17.45.
26. Neuroses and psychosomatic conditions. Thursday, 17 - 18.
27. Child psychiatry colloquium. Wednesday, 8.15 - 9.30.
28. Neurology: patho-physiology of neurological diseases. Friday, 14 - 15.
29. Neurology - colloquium on neighbouring fields. Thursday, 14.15 - 15.30 every three weeks.
30. Neurophysiological group discussion. Alternate Saturdays, 11 - 12.
31. History of medicine lecture. Friday 18 - 19 followed by two hour seminar.

(c) General further education courses

1. Further education course at the medical faculty, for practising doctors, in autumn, Thursday evening to Saturday midday, every two to three years.
2. Meeting for further education on cancer, together with the Regional Cancer League of both parts of Basle, in autumn, on a Thursday every one to two years.
3. Meeting for further education on rheumatic diseases, together with the Rheumatism League of both parts of Basle, in spring, on a Thursday, every one to two years.

III. University of Geneva

Medical further education is mainly organised communally by the medical faculty and the Medical Association (Société Médicale de Genève) with an extensive programme which is published monthly during each semester.

The medical faculty now organises a Thursday evening session from 18 - 19, either an anatomo-clinical colloquium or presentation of medical documentary films. On Thursday a scientific meeting of the Medical Society usually also takes place, either from 17.15 - 18 or from 20.

Apart from the weekly programme there are individual courses:

1. Internal medicine } both in conjunction with the
2. Gastroenterology } medical faculty, Lausanne
3. Oncology
4. Rheumatology
5. Industrial medicine and hygiene

These training courses are held once or twice annually with a special programme.

In 1967 a new Thursday session entitled "Diagnostic contest" was introduced. The answers are given under a pseudonym together with the post held (junior hospital doctor, specialist, practitioner), and the three best solutions from each category are rewarded with a prize.

Also new in 1967 was a weekend further education course in October, from Friday 14 to Saturday 17, at which - apart from four formal lectures - instruction was given in groups of six to eight people on modern hospital techniques and bedside diagnosis, concluding on Saturday afternoon with twenty-minute presentations on therapeutic problems.

IV. University of Lausanne

A post-university further education programme is published in conjunction with the Vaudois Medical Society. This includes:

- (a) A six-day further education course with detailed programme held in the university clinics, each Thursday from March to August from 10 - 17.30.
- (b) Further education afternoons in the regional hospitals, in co-operation with the university lecturers, on four to eight Thursday afternoons each year.
- (c) Whole-day further education course in internal medicine: six times annually on Thursdays, alternately in Lausanne or Geneva. For instance, in the winter semester 1967-68 on oncology for practising doctors, two whole days and four afternoons, 14 - 18 with special programme.
- (d) Gastroenterological colloquium, once monthly during the semester, alternately in Geneva or Lausanne.
- (e) Psychiatric postgraduate training course.

V. University of Berne

The medical faculty organises regular further education events together with the Doctors' Society of Canton Berne:

- (a) Medical further education course during the semester, each Thursday afternoon, 16 - 19.15, followed by an evening lecture with detailed programme in the local medical club of the City of Berne.

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Table 3

The Thursday afternoon course includes:

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| 16 - 17 | Simultaneous lecture or demonstration in medicine and surgery |
| 17.15 - 18 | Colloquium on a speciality |
| 18.15 - 19 | Further education course in children's diseases |

As in Zurich, Basle and Lausanne, Thursday afternoons are thus devoted to medical further education, of which the detailed speciality programme need not be given here.

- (b) Three-day further education course at the medical faculty in November, under the name of "Betakli" (Berner Tagung der Klinik): each consisting of seven lectures of half-hour duration from 8.15 - 16.15 and discussion from 16 - 18.
- (c) Further education course in children's diseases: every Thursday 18 - 19, selected topics in paediatrics with mainly external speakers.
- (d) Neurology for general practitioners, in November, a one-day course on a principal theme.

Further education events in the specialities are specially announced (separate afternoon periods during the semesters).

B. Medical further education by the medical professional organisations

The doctors' professional organisations take an active part in further education:

1. At the universities, this is arranged together with the medical faculties - see above.
2. At the medical centres of the larger Cantons, further education afternoons are arranged (mostly two or three hours on Thursday afternoon once a month) by the head doctors of the cantonal hospitals in, for instance, Aarau, Chur, Lucerne, Münsterlingen TG, St. Gallen, Solothurn and Winterthur.

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3. The cantonal doctors' organisations hold meetings with scientific further education lectures once or twice annually at various places in their cantons.
4. The medical societies of the larger towns arrange scientific lecture evenings usually once a month, 20 - 22.
5. The Swiss Medical Association itself organises courses for regions remote from the larger medical centres; for instance in Jura, Tessin and Wallis once annually in rotation on different Thursday afternoons, with assistance from university lecturers.

C. Medical further education by the specialist associations

The further education arrangements of the scientific medical associations, and especially the specialist societies, are extremely varied. It is possible to list here only the societies which hold annual scientific meetings in various Swiss towns and resorts with lecturers from home and abroad.

1. The Swiss Academy of Medical Science arranges one- to two-day scientific meetings with definite subjects at different Swiss towns, three times annually, and periodic larger meetings on current problems which bring together experts from all parts of the world.

2. The Scientific Associations, whose leading members are mainly university lecturers, arrange further education meetings, usually rotating between areas of Switzerland each year. These meetings take three different forms:

(a) Short-term events:

The following scientific specialist societies arrange whole-day, occasionally up to three-day, further education events, once or twice a year with Swiss and foreign speakers. The meetings are mostly well attended by specialists and junior hospital doctors. The names of these societies are here given in English translation:

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Swiss Society for Internal Medicine, three day annual assembly.

Swiss Society for Haematology

Swiss Society for Cardiology

Swiss Society for Gastroenterology

Swiss Society for Diabetes

Swiss Society for Endocrinology

Swiss Society for Angiology

Swiss Society for Phlebology

Swiss Society for Geriatrics

Swiss Cancer League

Swiss Union against Tuberculosis

Swiss Union against Poliomyelitis

Swiss Society for Neurology

Swiss Society for Radiology

Swiss Society for Allergology and Immunology

Swiss Society for Research into Inheritance

Swiss Society for Balneology and Bio-climatology

Swiss Society for Physical Medicine and Rheumatology

Swiss Society for Radiology and Nuclear Medicine

The Haemophilia Society

Swiss Society for Manual Therapy

Swiss Society for Surgery

Swiss section of the International College of Surgeons

Swiss Society for Urology

Swiss Society for Plastic and Restorative Surgery

Swiss Society for Orthopaedics

Swiss Society for Accident Surgery and Occupational Medicine

Swiss Society for Anaesthesiology

Swiss Union for Neurosurgery

Swiss Society for EEG

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Romance group (Groupe romand) for oto-neuro-
ophthalmology and neurosurgery
Swiss Society for Paediatrics
Swiss Society for Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Swiss Society for Study of Sterility, Fertility
and Family Planning
Swiss Society for Ophthalmology
Swiss Society of ear, nose and throat surgeons
Swiss Society for Psychiatry
Swiss Society for Psychoanalysis
Swiss Society for Psychosomatic Medicine
Swiss Society for Practical Psychology
Swiss Society for Psychotherapy
Swiss League against Epilepsy
Swiss Union for Physiology, physiological
Chemistry and Pharmacology
Swiss Anatomical Society
Swiss Society for Microbiology
Swiss Society for Clinical Cytology
Swiss Union for Clinical Chemistry
Swiss Union for the History of Medicine
Swiss Society for Nutrition Research
Swiss Society for Aviation Medicine
Independent Union of Swiss Pathologists
Society of Swiss Public Health Doctors
Swiss Society for Tropical Medicine and
Parasitology
Swiss Society for Social Medicine
Swiss Society for Sport Medicine
Swiss Society for Preventive Medicine
Swiss Society for Cystic Fibrosis (mucoviscidosis)

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(b) Long-term events:

Several specialist societies arrange further education meetings lasting two or three days. For example:

The Swiss Society for Internal Medicine has an annual meeting together with the Society for Haematology and Cardiology and usually also with another internal medicine specialist society, from Thursday afternoon to Saturday evening with main lectures, clinical demonstrations and numerous short papers of ten minutes duration; in addition a two-and-a-half-day further education course in spring and autumn, each at a different place in Switzerland.

The Swiss Society for Surgery has a two-day annual assembly on a Friday and Saturday in May with papers on one or two principal themes, discussion and numerous short papers of ten minutes duration, often in conjunction with other societies. The Swiss Society for Paediatrics holds a two-day annual meeting as well as a week's further education course at one of the university clinics. The Swiss Cancer League organises a two-day meeting in late autumn.

Various societies hold courses on particular subjects. For instance, in 1966 the following took place:

- course on neurology;
- two week course on nuclear medicine and protection from irradiation;
- study week for psychosomatic medicine in Sils GR.
- course of practical medicine in Grono II;
- several days' further education course on military medicine in Berne;
- education course of Veska (Verein Schweizerische Krankenanstalten).

Recently, courses lasting several days were arranged by:

- the Swiss Society for Ophthalmology;
- the APO (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Prothesen und Orthesen);
- a three-day education course in Liestal BL on obstetric and gynaecological endocrinology;
- a three-day education course for doctors of the Bodensee region in rotation at Schaffhausen, Ueberlingen and Bregenz.

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In addition to the opportunities for specialist training already mentioned, there are various systematic courses for specialists. As an example one may mention a four-year course on psychiatry in Lausanne, consisting of three to four hours one afternoon per week in one semester - that is, about 100 hours annually in the form of lectures, seminars and discussion groups. This course has been carried out since 1967 by the psychiatric clinic, the psychiatric poly-clinic and the child psychiatry service of Lausanne University, with the co-operation of other doctors, some from practice, some from other clinics. As an example the programme of continued training for medical doctors in the first half-year 1968 is given in table 4, see Annex

D. Further education and vocational training courses for research workers

The Swiss Union of Young Scientists organises courses in the basic sciences:

1. Course on biological technique, for instance in Basle in 1967 for junior hospital doctors on subjects closely related to their normal work.
2. Annual or semester courses for biochemical and experimental medical research, for example:

Postgraduate course in experimental medicine

The first part is scheduled for the summer semester 1968 in Zurich, the second, practical part for the summer vacation, the third part for the winter semester with its own research project in one of the Swiss medical institutes. While this full-time one-year course with limited participation (initially sixteen) and appropriate grants will be mainly on biochemistry, later courses should have a biophysical or physiological-pharmacological orientation. Participation is dependent on the recommendation of a sponsor, who guarantees the candidate a post when the course is completed.

E. Postgraduate education sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry

The many large pharmaceutical and chemical firms are taking an increasing interest in the education of the medical profession. It is good to record that these efforts are being made in conjunction with organised medicine and without the introduction of misplaced promotion of specific drugs. The tendency is rather to draw attention to current research into therapeutics by means of scientific lectures and technical demonstrations. Periodic film showings, audio-visual presentations and television demonstrations now form an essential part of postgraduate education and are reaching a high scientific level.

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PART II

Main issues and future trend

As pointed out, above, postgraduate education in Switzerland is now flourishing, and there is almost an embarrassment of riches. The following are some comments on the various problems which education now presents.

1. Postgraduate programmes offered to junior hospital doctors by means of lectures, colloquia and practical courses at the various hospitals and institutes (details have been set out, for example, for the universities of Basle and Zurich) are often so numerous during each week of the term that the work of the individual tends to suffer, and a selection must be made in accordance with the degree of education and the speciality the person is interested in. General practitioners also have facilities for postgraduate education in the larger hospitals of the various regions, usually concentrated on Thursday afternoons. Specialists have a wide range of facilities through university clinics and the various specialist societies. It is essential that the courses be so arranged that the participant can spare the time from his practice. Particularly important are the annual meetings of the many specialist societies which maintain contact between doctors in practice and teachers and research workers.

The value of the education depends not only on the programme but also on the way it is carried out. A teaching cadre is needed which will apply its enthusiasm and energy to imparting knowledge and its applications at the bedside, and bring carefully evaluated modern teaching methods to postgraduate training, while taking into account the interests of the audience. Even now, training is not always systematically carried out and this is complicated by the diversity of interests of junior doctors, experienced specialists and over-worked general practitioners, as well as those research workers whose labours are often far removed from the bedside. It is not always easy, in evaluating new ideas critically, to counteract the excessive enthusiasm of industry, or to select what is best for the patient out of the flood of literature. In this respect there is a need for differentiated types of education.

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2. The recipients of postgraduate education are recruited from a variety of medical levels:

(a) General practitioners are given the opportunity for regional education to keep up their scientific standards, without serious interruption of their professional activities, usually on Thursdays or at the weekend. They are also given opportunities in various places in Switzerland to learn about the more significant advances in the various specialities.

(b) Junior hospital doctors (assistants). Although training programmes in university cities are good and more than adequate, this is not always true of the training of junior hospital doctors in regional hospitals. However, these programmes are being gradually built up. The medical director of the hospital, in conjunction with the medical associations, is charged with the task of systematically developing training courses for junior doctors on definite lines. Since these junior doctors usually occupy a post for only a limited time, often rotate and take a series of posts one after another, every junior has the opportunity for postgraduate training either in general or in a speciality.

3. The teaching faculty for training consists of university teachers and heads of hospital departments as well as individual specialists. This activity represents a considerable burden for university teachers, and yet such postgraduate teaching is not universally recognised and remunerated at its true worth, although this will certainly come about. Medical faculties need teachers not only for their students but also for their graduates.

4. Certificates of postgraduate training are given for faculty courses or courses organised by specialist societies but not for the more usual attendance at clinical courses. There are no official diplomas. The institute or clinic director must himself give certificates to foreign doctors or volunteers who come to his clinic for teaching. The lack of a diploma for attendance at postgraduate courses in Swiss clinics is occasionally deplored, and an official ruling on this is likely in future.

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5. Postgraduate courses are not compulsory. There has been no movement in Switzerland to make either general courses or those in a speciality obligatory. The only requirement is for candidates for specialist recognition, such as specialist in internal medicine F.M.H., to attend several of the three-day courses offered each year. The good attendance at the numerous courses shows that the overwhelming majority of doctors take full advantage of the opportunities offered to them.

6. In Switzerland there is no medical postgraduate institute dedicated only to postgraduate education in association with certain clinics. Nor is there any need for this, with the existence of five medical faculties in a small country. The prospects of establishment of such a centre are not great in a federally constituted country like Switzerland, although plans for a postgraduate academy have been brought forward. In St. Gallen they have been abandoned in favour of the creation of a new medical faculty. In Aargau, a centre corresponding to "Institutions for advanced studies" has been discussed but is not likely to emerge in the near future. With so many universities in a small area, decentralised organisation of postgraduate study would seem more advantageous.

7. Organisation problems. The guarantee that doctors will have adequate postgraduate facilities permanently available lies with their professional organisation, in this case the central committee of the Swiss Medical Association, which regards the organisation of postgraduate education as one of its most important tasks. The programmes of courses arranged by medical faculties for general practitioners are therefore set up in conjunction with the local medical association, both in university cities and the other cantonal medical centres. In these instances, the medical faculty takes into account, so far as possible the wishes of the doctors. The Swiss Medical Association itself organises courses only in remote mountain areas. It has its own special committee for this and may take over financial responsibility.

In future, the Swiss Medical Interfaculty Committee will also be available for co-ordination of postgraduate programmes since this body will be able to discuss all proposals of faculties and medical societies and give them guidance.

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Information on opportunities for postgraduate education is published in the weekly Swiss doctors' newspaper (Schweizer Ärztezeitung). Comprehensive coverage is assured by the fact that this paper is distributed free to every Swiss doctor and senior student. It also contains a list of meetings in neighbouring countries and of all the international congresses.

There is no problem about obtaining accommodation for the courses, since both university institutes and clinics have space available that can be used for postgraduate training.

8. Financial problems. The cost of postgraduate training is small for the doctor. Junior hospital doctors receive their training in their clinics free of charge. General practitioners do not pay for evening meetings or others arranged by the organisations to which they belong, and the remaining courses are usually very low in cost.

There are no special funds available for postgraduate training of general practitioners. Junior hospital doctors have no need for these, in view of the fact that they have paid posts. A general practitioner who desires to take further special training can return to a hospital post. If, however, he simply wants to bring his knowledge up to date in a clinic, there are reasonable possibilities for a paid holiday locum in a special clinic. Even the poly-clinics have such posts. For these reasons there is at present no particular need for postgraduate scholarships for general practitioners.

In contrast, fellowships are available for further education of research workers and for academic recruits. For the latter, the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences has a Foundation for biological and medical fellowships. It promotes the training of young medical academics towards independent research and teaching activities. The fellowships last for one to two years. Swiss candidates are usually directed to training centres abroad where they can be given a special technical training in a research programme, otherwise hard to obtain.

The Foundation is supported half by various donors from the pharmaceutical industry and half by the Swiss National Fund, each contributing 300,000 Swiss francs a year. It assures financial support for fourteen to sixteen candidates annually. For research workers there are also certain funds available in the different universities for teaching and research, as well as a few Swiss scholarships for scientific training.

III. Future development of medical postgraduate education

For the future it will be important to co-ordinate the various activities more closely, to ensure that the postgraduate courses offered by various universities and specialist societies do not take place simultaneously, and that the themes do not overlap.

Whether a central postgraduate organisation will be forced upon us cannot yet be foreseen. Postgraduate training must be adapted to local conditions in every country, as was stressed in the 1967 "Colloque internationale sur l'enseignement médicale postuniversitaire" in Montreal (cf. Prof. E. Martin, Geneva, Schweiz. Ärztezeitung, 1968, 49, 24).

In Switzerland, much postgraduate education must be directed to general practitioners in view of their great number. In 1967, they made up 46% of all doctors (28% in cities, and 72% in rural areas where 67% of the population live) and for the next few decades they will continue to be the most significant source of medical care for the people.

The maintenance of a high level of training for general practitioners is assured by organised medicine, in that the title of F.M.H. (Federatio medicorum Helvetiae) which characterises the well-qualified specialist can also be extended to general practitioners. The title of Doctor of General Medicine F.M.H. implies a broad-based and sufficient postgraduate training lasting at least five years, including a minimum of one year of surgery, one year of internal medicine and six months of gynaecology and obstetrics. This diploma has been conferred since 1 January 1966 to general practitioners with the necessary training, and is intended to show the patient that its holder is specially qualified to fulfil the ever more difficult tasks of a general practitioner today.

The medical faculties of Switzerland will need in future to pay special attention to the continued education of the general practitioner. This will involve not only the content of courses but also their suitable timing. Our description of present postgraduate medical programmes has shown that such efforts are already being made. Provided the courses are

mostly timed for Thursday afternoons, or for weekends, from Friday afternoon to Saturday afternoon or Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning, it should be possible for the general practitioner to interrupt his practice for these short periods without any disadvantage to his patients. The medical association will help by arranging a locum for emergencies, not only in cities but also in the country. In addition, efforts are made not to confine courses to lectures but to limit the latter to 20 to 50 minutes and include bedside teaching, demonstrations of radio-diagnosis, laboratory demonstrations and visits to the most recently created treatment centres. This type of refresher course is much better than a huge meeting with thousands of passive hearers or a postgraduate journal. Naturally this needs many more teachers who must be content with the thanks of small numbers of doctors, and must not expect to find their names in print after every meeting. The university clinics cannot do all this alone; regional hospitals must also play a part. This is easier if the hospital heads have previously given instruction in clinics or are themselves accredited teachers. Medical faculties must recruit a much larger teaching faculty than before, if they are to undertake this teaching. Appointments of teachers must be on more liberal lines.

Our analysis of postgraduate medical teaching in Switzerland shows us that during the last few years this type of training has been intensively developed. There is no particular need for anything new, but further education must be systematically improved and spread over a wide variety of places; it must also be adapted to changing needs with active participation by the consumers - that is, the general practitioners, junior hospital doctors and young research workers.

I will end by quoting from an excellent speech by National Councillor Dr. Tschudi, Chief of the Federal Department of the Interior, who is responsible for the supervision of teaching. For the theme of his address to the Medical Society of French-speaking Switzerland on its centenary on 5 October 1967, Dr. Tschudi chose "The responsibility of the doctor" and referred to the urgent need for further education of practising doctors. He said:

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"Opportunities must be offered to the busy doctor to become acquainted with recent advances in diagnosis and treatment, without too great expenditure of time and at frequent intervals. Both universities and specialist medical societies have the obligation to arrange courses, lectures and demonstrations. The best results as regards participation and quality of education will be obtained through collaboration of the two interested parties."

Annex: Table 4

Program of postgraduate courses
January - June 1968 for Swiss Medical
Doctors, published in the "Schweizerische
Aerztezeitung = Bulletin des medecins
suisses".

Kongresskalender
Dates à retenir
Date da ricordare

Januar / Janvier

1968

10.-14. Januar

Schweizerische Ärztesgesellschaft für manuelle Medi-
zin: Kurs 4, manuelle Extremitätentherapie in Baden
Anmeldung bis 15. Dezember 1967 an Dr. H. Cavig-
zel, Frobergstrasse 1, 8200 Schaffhausen.

10. Januar

Aargauerischer Ärzteverband, Fortbildungskurs im V-
tragssaal des Frauenpavillons der Chirurgischen Kli-
nik, Kantonsspital Aarau, 20.15 Uhr: PD Dr. med.
L. C. Dubach, Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Basel:
«Pyelonephritis».

11. Januar

Gesellschaft der Ärzte in Zürich: Wissenschaftliche
Sitzung im Grossen Hörsaal des Kantonsspitals, 20.15
Uhr: «Langzeit-Antikoagulation-Behandlung».

17. Colloques romands de gastro-entérologie; auditoire
de chirurgie, Hôpital cantonal Lausanne, 20 h 30:
Dr. A. Rüttimann, Zürich, «La cholangiographie per-
cutanée transhépatique» (invités à la discussion:
R. Cardis, J. Hofstetter).

17. Demonstrationen im Bürgerspital Solothurn; prak-
tische Neuerungen und Verhütung von Fehlern in der
Antikoagulationskontrolle: Dr. Berchtold (Kurzzeit-
antikoagulation), Prof. Moeschlin (Langzeitantiko-
agulation), Dr. Eberle, Geigy AG, Basel. (18. Januar
nachmittags: Praktische Übungen.)

18. Ärzteverein des Kantons St. Gallen: Demonstration-
en im Hörsaal des Kantonsspitals St. Gallen: 16 Uhr
Dr. T. Wegmann; 17 Uhr PD Dr. K. Hohl.

18. Medizinische Gesellschaft Basel: Wissenschaftliche
Sitzung mit Eidophor-Übertragung im Grossen Fest-
saal der Mustermesse, Basel, 20.15 Uhr. Thema:
«Ophthalmologie in der allgemein-ärztlichen Praxis».
Demonstrationen von Prof. Dr. F. Rintelen, Univer-
sitätsaugenklinik, Basel.

18. Demonstrationen im Bürgerspital Solothurn; prak-
tische Übungen in der Antikoagulationskontrolle
(nachmittags).

18. Bündnerischer Ärzteverein: Demonstrationen im Kan-
tonsspital Chur: Dr. R. Landolt; PD Dr. G. Müller.

18. Société vaudoise de médecine et Ligue vaudoise
contre le cancer: Cours de perfectionnement, audi-
toire du service de chirurgie, Hôpital cantonal Lau-
sanne (début 14 h).

18. Ärztesgesellschaft der Bezirke Winterthur und Andel-
fingen: Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital Winter-
thur, Frauenklinik (Prof. E. Glatthaar).

18./19. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie
2. Fortbildungskurs in der Psychiatrischen Universi-
tätsklinik Waldau, Bern; Thema: «Epilepsie». (Der
Kurs wird in deutscher und französischer Sprache
durchgeführt.)

Société suisse de psychiatrie: 2^e cours de perfec-
tionnement, à la clinique psychiatrique universitaire
Waldau, Berne; sujet: «L'épilepsie». (Le cours aura
lieu en langue française et allemande.)

23. Vereinigung Schweizer Ärztinnen; Monatsversam-
lung im Buffet des Hauptbahnhofs Zürich. 1. Stock.
Konferenzzimmer, 20.15 Uhr: Frau Dr. med. Scheu
«Eindrücke einer Schweizer Ärztin aus Israel» (mit
Film).

24. «Scientia»-Club, Luzern: Vortrag PD Dr. med. U.
Hammerli, Med. Universitätsklinik, Zürich, im Vor-
tragssaal der CKW, Hirschengraben 33, Luzern.
20.15 Uhr: «Nahrungsmittel-Unverträglichkeiten.»

25. Medizinischer Bezirksverein Bern-Stadt: Fortbildungs-
kurs im Hörsaal der chirurgischen Klinik des Insel-
spitals (10.15 bis 16.15 Uhr): 1. Klinisch-patholo-
gische Konferenz; 2. Adipositas als psychosomati-
sches Problem; 3. Aktuelle Tumordiagnostik und
Therapie: Das Mamma-Karzinom. (Auskunft durch
die Bezirksvereine der Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons
Bern.) Anschliessend Gelegenheit zur Teilnahme an
der Winterversammlung der Ärztesgesellschaft des
Kantons Bern, in Bern.

25. Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons Bern, Winterversam-
lung in Bern.
Société des medecins du canton de Berne: Assemblée
d'hiver, à Berne.

27. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychoanalyse. Wis-
senschaftliche Sitzung im Psychoanalytischen Semi-
nar, Kirchgasse 32, Zürich, 16.15 Uhr: Prof. Dr. phil.
U. Moser, Zürich «Bericht über eine Computer-Simu-
lation von Abwehrprozessen».

Februar / Février

1. Ärztesgesellschaft der Stadt Luzern: Wissenschaft-
liche Sitzung, mit Eidophor-Übertragung im Kunst-
haus Luzern, 18. Uhr. Thema: «Die Prognose der
Hypertonie – eine Frage der ärztlichen Betreuung».
Moderator: Dr. W. Pulver, Luzern; Leiter der Sen-
dung: Prof. E. Lüthy, Zürich.

2.-4. Universitäts-Frauenklinik Zürich: Einführungskurs
in die Methoden zur Überwachung des Feten durch
Amnioskopie und Mikrobiutanalysen, Reanimation
des Neugeborenen (Kurs besetzt).

8. Gesellschaft der Ärzte in Zürich: Wissenschaftliche
Sitzung, 20.15 Uhr im Grossen Hörsaal des Kantons-
spitals, Gloriastrasse 29, Zürich. «Verbrennungen».

8. Medizinischer Bezirksverein Bern-Stadt: Wissenschaftliche Sitzung unter dem Patronat der Ärztegesellschaft des Kantons Bern: Eidophor-Übertragung im Festsaal des Kursaals Bern, 20 Uhr. Thema: «Die Prognose der Hypertonie – eine Frage der ärztlichen Betreuung.» Moderator: Prof. A. Reubi, Bern; Leiter der Sendung: Prof. E. Lüthy, Zürich.
 13. Ärztegesellschaft des Kantons Zug: Fortbildungskurs im Bürgerspital Zug, 20 Uhr s. t.: Prof. Dr. F. Borbély, Zürich «Organisation und Möglichkeiten des Toxikologischen Informationszentrums in Zürich». (Kollegen aus den benachbarten Gebieten ausserhalb des Kantons sind zum Besuch freundlich eingeladen.)
 14. Ärztegesellschaft Solothurn und Umgebung: Demonstrationen im Bürgerspital Solothurn, 20 Uhr s. t.: Dr. Urfer, Dr. Lehner.
 14. Aarg. Ärzteverband, Fortbildungskurs im Hörsaal für Elektrotechnik Nr. 2.101 der Höheren techn. Lehranstalt Brugg-Windisch, 20.15 Uhr: PD Dr. med. H. R. Marti, Chefarzt der Med. Klinik des Kantonsspitals Aarau: «Diagnostik und Therapie der Anämie.»
 15. Société vaudoise de médecine et Ligue vaudoise contre le cancer: Cours de perfectionnement 9 h 30 à l'Auditoire du Service de chirurgie, Hôpital cantonal, Lausanne.
 15. Ärzteverein des Kantons St. Gallen: Wissenschaftliche Sitzung mit Eidophor-Übertragung in der Aula der Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, St. Gallen, 17 Uhr. Thema: «Die Prognose der Hypertonie – eine Frage der ärztlichen Betreuung.» Moderator: Dr. Th. Wegmann, St. Gallen; Leiter der Sendung: Prof. E. Lüthy, Zürich.
 17. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für zystische Fibrose (Mukoviszidose): Generalversammlung, Universitäts-Kinderklinik, Bern.
Société suisse pour la fibrose kystique (mucoviscidose): Assemblée générale à la clinique universitaire de pédiatrie, Berne.
 - 17./18. Vereinigung katholischer Ärzte der Schweiz: Generalversammlung in der Paulusakademie Zürich, Karl-Spitteler-Strasse 38 (Tram Nr. 3).
Union des médecins catholiques suisses: Assemblée générale à Zurich, Paulusakademie, Karl-Spitteler-Strasse 38 (Tram n° 3).
- Februar / Février**
20. Colloques romands de gastro-entérologie; 20 h 30. Auditoire des Polycliniques, Hôpital cantonal Genève: «Hépatites aiguës, Hépatites chroniques et cirrhoses»; Dr. E. Loizeau, Positior du problème, professeur Bonati, Modène, film didactique de 30 minutes (Problèmes actuels de la cirrhose hépatique).
 21. Gesellschaft der Ärzte in Zürich: Wissenschaftliche Sitzung mit Eidophor-Übertragung im Grossen Saal des Kongresshauses, Zürich, 20 Uhr. Thema: «Die Prognose der Hypertonie – eine Frage der ärztlichen Betreuung.» Moderator: Prof. Conrad Maier, Männedorf; Leitung der Sendung: Prof. E. Lüthy, Zürich.
 22. Conférence du professeur Royer, Paris: «Les problèmes posés par le développement de la recherche biomédicale en France», Hôpital cantonal, Zurich, 18 h 15 (à l'occasion de l'exposition de livres médicaux français à l'Hôpital cantonal Zurich, du 22 au 29 février 1968).
 22. Achter intern-medizinischer Fortbildungskurs für praktische Ärzte an der Medizinischen Klinik des Kantonsspitals Winterthur.
 22. Ärztegesellschaft der Bezirke Winterthur und Andelfingen: Demonstration im Kantonsspital, Röntgeninstitut (Dr. W. Bessler).
 22. Ärzteverein des Kantons St. Gallen, Demonstrationen im Hörsaal des Kantonsspitals St. Gallen: 16 Uhr PD Dr. W. Strupler, 17 Uhr PD Dr. U. Krech.
 22. Société suisse de chirurgie: Symposium annuel à l'Hôpital cantonal de Genève (Amphithéâtre des polycliniques, dès 10 h 30): «Les hernies hiatales de l'adulte.»
 24. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychoanalyse: Jahresversammlung in Bern, 16.15 Uhr, Hotel Schweizerhof.
 24. Schweizerische Akademie der Medizinischen Wissenschaften: Die Rolle der experimentellen Gerontologie in der medizinischen Forschung in Basel, Bernoullihaus (10.15 Uhr).
 28. Kolloquien im Kantonsspital Luzern für die Ärzte des Kantons Luzern und der Umgebung: Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe (PD Dr. G. A. Hauser), Pädiatrie (PD Dr. O. Tonz).
 29. Bündnerischer Ärzteverein, Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital Chur, Klinische Visite.
 29. Ärztegesellschaft des Kantons Bern: Delegiertenversammlung in Bern.
- März / Mars**
- 7.-9. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin: 20. Fortbildungskurs, organisiert durch die Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, in Zürich. Thema: «Aktuelle Probleme aus dem Gebiet der Gastroenterologie und Hepatologie.»
Société suisse de médecine interne: 20^e Cours de perfectionnement, organisé par la Société suisse de gastro-entérologie à Zurich; sujet: «Problèmes actuels de gastro-entérologie et d'hépatologie.»
Auskunft: Dr. M. S. Meier, Sekretär der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Falkenstrasse 12, 8008 Zürich.
 - 11.-23. Kurs I/1968 über Nuklearmedizin und Strahlenschutz in Bern (Institut für Exakte Wissenschaften). Schluss der Anmeldung an das Eidgenössische Gesundheitsamt, Sektion Strahlenschutz, Falkenplatz 11, 3000 Bern, am 1. Februar 1968.
Cours I/1968 de médecine nucléaire et de protection contre les radiations, à Berne (Institut für Exakte Wissenschaften). Dernier délai d'inscription auprès du Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique, section protection contre les radiations, 11, Falkenplatz, 3000 Berne, le premier février 1968.
 - 11.-23. 16. Internationaler Fortbildungskongress der Deutschen Bundesärztekammer, in Davos.
(Auskunft: Generalsekretariat der Schweizerischen Ärzteorganisation, Sonnenbergstrasse 9, 3000 Bern.)
 12. Ärztegesellschaft des Kantons Zug, Fortbildungskurs im Bürgerspital Zug, 20 Uhr s. t.: PD Dr. D. Gross, beratender Arzt für phys. Therapie, in Zug, «Indikationen der physikalischen Therapie». Kollegen aus den benachbarten Gebieten ausserhalb des Kantons sind zum Besuch freundlich eingeladen.

März März

13. Aargauerischer Ärzteverband, Fortbildungskurs im Horsaal für Elektrotechnik Nr. 2.101 der Höheren Technischen Lehranstalt Brugg-Windisch: Dr. G. Martz, Hamatolog.-Onkolog. Station, Kantonsspital Zürich. «Lymphogranulomatose und andere reticuläre Erkrankungen» (20.15 Uhr).
14. Thurgauischer Kantonaler Ärzteverein: Aussprache mit der Kant. IV-Kommission, 17.15 Uhr, Restaurant Traube, Weinfelden
14. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Phlebologie; Nachmittags-Kolloquium (15 bis 18 Uhr). Hörsaal West des Kantonsspitals (Eingang Ramistrasse 100), «Therapie der sekundären Varizen» (2. Teil).
14. Ärztesgesellschaft Solothurn und Umgebung, im Horsaal der Kantonalen Anstalt Rosegg, Solothurn. 20 Uhr: Zusammen mit der Internisten-Vereinigung: «Hyperlipidämie-Syndrom».
14. Vereinigung der Internisten des Kantons Solothurn sowie Vereinigung der Ärzte von Solothurn und Umgebung. Arbeitstagung über «Die Hyperlipidämien und ihre Bedeutung für die Klinik», in Solothurn.
- 20.-24. 7. Internationale Fachmesse für Arzt- und Spitalbedarf im Kongresshaus Zürich.
Auskunft: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Fachmessen, Hofackerstrasse 36, 8032 Zürich.
- 21.-23. Zürcher Kantonale Liga gegen die Tuberkulose: 12. Ärzte-Fortbildungskurs. Thema: «Langzeitprobleme innerer Krankheiten in Diagnostik und Therapie».
Auskünfte: Zürcher Höhenklinik Altein, 7050 Arosa, und Zürcher Kantonale Tuberkulose-Liga, Wilfriedstrasse 11, 8032 Zürich.
- 25.-30. Schweizerische Ärztesgesellschaft für manuelle Therapie, Kurs 5: Klinischer Repetitionskurs des Gesamtgebietes im Militärspital Novaggio. (Anmeldung bis 29 Februar 1968 an Dr. med. H. Caviezel, Frobergstrasse 1, 8200 Schaffhausen.)
- 30/31 Società svizzera di medicina psicosomatica: Assemblea annuale («Aspetti psicosomatici dei disturbi gastrointestinali e di nutrimento») a Locarno.
Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychosomatische Medizin: Jahresversammlung (Psychosomatik der Magen-, Darm- und Ernährungsstörungen) in Locarno.
Société suisse de médecine psychosomatique: Assemblée annuelle (aspects psychosomatiques des troubles gastro-intestinaux et de la nutrition) à Locarno.

April Avril

- 1.-6. Schweizerische Ärztesgesellschaft für manuelle Therapie, Kurs 3: Klinischer Kurs über schwierige manuelle Wirbelsäulentherapie, im eidgenössischen Militärspital von Novaggio. (Anmeldung bis 29 Februar 1968 an Dr. med. H. Caviezel, Frobergstrasse 1, 8200 Schaffhausen.)
4. Bündnerischer Ärzteverein, Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital Chur: PD Dr. M. Schamaun; Dr. C. Wieser.
4. Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons Zug, Fortbildungskurs im Burgerspital Zug, 20 Uhr s.t.: Oberstdiv. R. Kaser «Armee und Zivilbevölkerung: eine epidemiologische Einheit». (Vortragsabend, veranstaltet von der Offiziersgesellschaft des Kantons Zug. Die Mitglieder der Ärztesgesellschaft sind zum Besuch freundlich eingeladen.)
4. Aargauerischer Ärzteverband: Ordentliche Hauptversammlung im Hotel Rotes Haus, Brugg (16.15 Uhr).
9. Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons Zug, Fortbildungskurs im Burgerspital Zug, 20 Uhr s.t.: Dr. H. Mäder, Zug: Klinische Demonstrationen. Kollegen aus den benachbarten Gebieten ausserhalb des Kantons sind zum Besuch freundlich eingeladen.
10. Ärztesgesellschaft Solothurn und Umgebung - Burgerspital der Stadt Solothurn: Demonstrationen im Burgerspital, 20 Uhr s.t.: Dr. Wacek und Dr. Schärer.
10. Aargauerischer Ärzteverband. Fortbildungskurs im Horsaal für Elektrotechnik, Nr. 2.101 der Höheren Techn. Lehranstalt Brugg-Windisch, 20.15 Uhr: Prof. Dr. med. P. Stucki, Bern: Behandlung einiger Herzrhythmusstörungen.
10. Kolloquien im Kantonsspital für die Ärzte des Kantons Luzern und Umgebung, 20.15 Uhr: Ophthalmologie, Dr. H.-J. Hegner; Neurologie, Dr. A. Meyer.
18. Ragazer Fortbildungsvorträge, Gymnastiksaal der Med. Abt. Thermalbäder Bad Ragaz, 17.15 Uhr: Vortrag von Dr. Ch. Probst, Chur, «Die Lokalisation des Hirnschadens bei Hemiparese mit klinischen Mitteln».
18. Demonstration in der Kant. Heil- und Pfllegeanstalt Münsterlingen: Beginn 11.15 Uhr s.t.
24. Aarg. Ärzteverband Fortbildungskurs: Filmabend, offeriert von der Firma J. R. Geigy, 20.15 Uhr, Höhere Techn. Lehranstalt Brugg-Windisch, Horsaal 2.101: «Momenta clinica (Pericarditis calcarea und Das Cushing Syndrom); Angiographie; Spondylitis ankylopoetica». Anschliessend Diskussion.
25. Ärzteverein des Kantons St. Gallen, Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital, 17.00 Uhr: PD Dr. R. Amgwerd, 18.00 Uhr: Prof. A. Bangerter.
25. 27. Schweiz. Gesellschaft für cystische Fibrose (Mucoviscidose): Therapeutischer Fortbildungskurs für Ärzte, Physiotherapeuten und Krankenschwestern im Horsaal des zahnärztlichen Institutes, Bern.
- 25.-27. Internationale Gesellschaft für Skitraumatologie und Wintersportmedizin. VIII. Kongress in St. Moritz. *Renseignements:* Dr. P. Gut, 7500 St-Moritz.
25. Bündnerischer Ärzteverein, Frühjahrsversammlung in Chur.
25. Ragazer Fortbildungsvorträge, Gymnastiksaal der Med. Abt. Thermalbäder Bad Ragaz, 17.15 Uhr. Englisch gesprochener Vortrag von Dr. Michael Mason, London, «Crystal Synovitis».
25. Symposium über Sozial- und Präventivmedizin, 14.30 Uhr, im Horsaal des Institutes für Sozial- und Präventivmedizin der Universität Zürich, Gloriosastr. 32, 8006 Zürich (Programme und Unterlagen sind beim Institutssekretariat erhältlich)
- 27.-28. Schweizerische Liga gegen Epilepsie: Wochenendtagung für Eltern epilepsiekranker Kinder, in der evang. Heimstätte Wartensee, 9400 Rorschacherberg (Kursprogramme und Anmeldungen daselbst).
- 27.-28. Schweizerische Gesellschaft der Lungen- und Tuberkuloseärzte und Schweizerische Vereinigung gegen die Tuberkulose: 48. wissenschaftliche Tagung, in Biel; Hauptthema «Lungenmykosen».

30. Gesellschaft der Ärzte des Kantons Zürich: Ordentliche Frühjahrsversammlung im grossen Hörsaal des Kantonsspitals Zürich (Beginn 16.30 Uhr).

Mai Mai

2. Ärztesgesellschaft der Bezirke Winterthur und Andelfingen: Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital Winterthur: Physikalische Therapie (Dr. H. Hunziker); Anästhesie-Abteilung (Dr. K. Zeller).
2. Ärztlicher Bezirksverein von Thun und Umgebung: Sommerversammlung im Bahnhofbuffet Spiez; 16.30 Uhr Geschäftssitzung, anschliessend Vortrag von Dr. H. Bürgi, Heilighenschwend, und H. Weber, St. Gallen
2. Ragazer Fortbildungsvorträge, Gymnastiksaal der Med. Abt. Thermalbader Bad Ragaz. 20.15 Uhr: Vortrag von Dr. Thomas Vischer, Basel, «Einführung in die Grundlagen der allgemeinen Immunologie», II. Teil.
- 3.-5. 12. Internationale ärztliche Fortbildungstagung Bodensee, in Schaffhausen.
(Auskunft: Dr. med. F. Ehrat, Vorstadt 18, 8280 Schaffhausen.)
- 3.-5. Universitäts-Frauenklinik Zürich: Einführungskurs in die Methoden zur Überwachung des Feten durch Amnioskopie und Mikrobiutanalysen, Reanimation des Neugeborenen (Kurs besetzt).
4. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Ernährungsforschung: Tagung und Jahresversammlung in Zürich. Hauptthema: «Wirkungsmechanismus von Thiamin und Thiaminpyrophosphat» und «Enzyme - Studies in Thiamin-deficiency» sowie Einzelvorträge.
Auskunft: PD Dr. J. C. Somogyi, Institut für Ernährungsforschung, 8803 Rüschlikon.
- 4.-9. Internat. Academy of Proctology: Seminaire à Montreux.
Rens.: Dr. Al. Contor, 147, Sanford av., Flushing, New York, 11 355 USA.
- 6 au 18 Organisation internationale de protection civile: Quinzaine internationale en cas de catastrophe (Internationale Wochen über Hilfsmassnahmen im Katastrophenfall), Maison des Congrès, Genève.
Renseignements: Organisation internationale de protection civil, 28, avenue Pictet de Rochemont, 1211 Genève 6.
8. Aarg. Ärztenverband: Fortbildungskurs im Hörsaal für Elektrotechnik Nr. 2.101 der Höheren Techn. Lehranstalt Brugg-Windisch, 20.15 Uhr: Dr. med. G. Kaufmann, Zürich: «Herzdiagnostik mit einfachen Mitteln.»
- 8-10 Union internationale contre le cancer/Ligue nationale suisse pour la lutte anticancéreuse et la recherche sur le cancer: Conférence sur le cancer de la thyroïde. (Renseignements: Comité d'organisation, professeur G. Candardjis, Institut universitaire de radiologie médicale, Hôpital cantonal, 1005 Lausanne.)
- 9.-11. XXXVI. Jahresversammlung der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin, gemeinsam mit den Schweizerischen Gesellschaften für Kardiologie, Hämatologie und Endokrinologie, in Chur.
XXXVI. Assemblée annuelle de la Société suisse de médecine interne, en commun avec les sociétés suisses de cardiologie, d'hématologie et d'endocrinologie, à Coire.
- 10./11. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Kinderpsychiatrie: Frühjahrsversammlung zusammen mit der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft der Psychotherapeuten für Kinder und Jugendliche, in St. Gallen; Thema «Kinderpsychotherapie».

- 11./12. Schweiz. Gesellschaft für Dermatologie und Venerologie: Frühjahrskolloquium in Sitten.
Société suisse de dermatologie et de vénéréologie
Colloque de printemps à Sion.

Mai Mai

11. 2. Kurs für Notfallärzte; Schulung von Ärzten in lebensrettenden ärztlichen Sofortmassnahmen (Intubation, Not-Konikotomie, Gerätebeatmung, Schockbekämpfung, Venenfreilegung, externe und direkte Herzwiederbelebungs-massnahmen usw.), organisiert durch die Schweiz. Ärztekommision für Notfallhilfe und Rettungswesen im Kantonsspital Zürich (Beginn 10.30 Uhr, Teilnehmergebühr 50 Fr.). Anmeldung an das Sekretariat des Institutes für Anästhesiologie, Kantonsspital Zürich, bis 27. April 1968.
12. Schweiz. Verein homöopathischer Ärzte: Frühjahrs-sitzung in Bern, Hotel Schweizerhof.
Société suisse des médecins homéopathes: Séance de printemps à Berne. Hôtel Suisse.
14. Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons Zug; Fortbildungskurs im Bürgerspital Zug, 20 Uhr s. t.: Prof. Dr. G. Baumgartner, Neuolog. Universitätsklinik Zürich, «Epilepsie». (Kollegen aus den benachbarten Gebieten ausserhalb des Kantons Zug sind zum Besuch freundlich eingeladen.)
15. Ärztesgesellschaft Solothurn und Umgebung: Demonstrationen im Bürgerspital Solothurn, 20 Uhr s. t.: Dr. Berchtold und Mitarbeiter.
15. Ärztenverband des Bezirks Zürich: Ordentliche Generalversammlung im Zunftthaus zur Zimmerleuten, Zürich.
16. Ärztenverein des Kantons St. Gallen, 16.30 Uhr, im Hörsaal der Hochschule Nr. 111, Hauptversammlung, anschliessend um 18 Uhr Vorlesung des Dichters und Arztes Peter Bamm.
16. Arbeitsgruppe der Basler Ärzte zur Bekämpfung der Alkoholgefahren, Psych. Universitätsklinik und Gerichtlich-med. Institut der Universität Basel: Wissenschaftliche Sitzung, 20.15 Uhr Hörsaal der Psych. Universitätsklinik, Basel; PD J. P. von Wartburg: «Neueste Forschungen über den Alkoholstoffwechsel.»
- 17/18 Société suisse de chirurgie: 55^e assemblée annuelle et séance commune avec les Sociétés suisses d'anesthésiologie et réanimation et de gérontologie, à Genève (Hôtel Intercontinental).
Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Chirurgie: 55. Jahresversammlung und gemeinsame Tagung mit den Schweizerischen Gesellschaften für Anästhesiologie und Reanimation sowie für Gerontologie, in Genf (Hotel Intercontinental).
- 17-19 Réunion de l'Association des neurochirurgiens suisses et de la Nederlandse Vereniging van Neurochirurgen, à Montreux, Hôtel Eurotel.
Bureau: Prof. Eric Zander, division autonome de neurochirurgie, Hôpital cantonal, Lausanne.
18. Schweiz. Gesellschaft für Psychoanalyse: Festsitzung zum Abschied von Prof. René A. Spitz, Hotel Schweizerhof, Bern (16.15 Uhr).
18. Société suisse de gérontologie: Séance médicale à Genève (séance commune avec les sociétés suisse de chirurgie et d'anesthésiologie et réanimation): Thème principal «Géronto-chirurgie».

- 18/19 Société suisse de physiologie, chimie physiologique et pharmacologie: 71^e réunion.
Schweizerischer Verein für Physiologie, Physiologische Chemie und Pharmakologie: 71. Tagung.
22. Kolloquien im Kantonsspital Luzern für die Ärzte des Kantons Luzern und Umgebung, 20.15 Uhr: Innere Medizin (Dr. Pulver und Mitarbeiter).
- 22./23. Arbeitsgemeinschaft evangelischer Ärzte der Schweiz. Tagung «Arzt und Seelsorger», Begegnung von Ärzten und Pfarrern im Tagungs- und Studienzentrum Boldern, 8708 Männedorf.
25. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Tropenmedizin und Parasitologie: Jahresversammlung in Aarau; Thema des wissenschaftlichen Teiles: «Tropische Hämatologie».
Société suisse de médecine tropicale et de parasitologie: Assemblée annuelle à Aarau; sujet scientifique: «Hématologie tropicale».
- 25./26. Ärztetagung «Medizin und die Welt von morgen», Mountain-House, 1824 Caux.
Rencontre médicale «La médecine et le monde de demain», Mountain-House, 1824 Caux.
Auskunft / Renseignements: Dr. M. A. Jaccottet, Mountain-House, 1824 Caux.
27. bis 1. Juni: Schweizerische Ärztesgesellschaft für manuelle Therapie, Kurs 1: Einführung in die manuelle Wirbelsäulenthherapie, in Baden. (Teilnehmerzahl beschränkt. Anmeldung bis 30. April 1968 an Dr. med. Hans Caviezel, Frobergstrasse 1, 8200 Schaffhausen.)
- 30 Ordine dei medici del cantone Ticino: Riunione scientifica con trasmissione Eidophor «L'occlusione arteriosa nella pratica quotidiana», sala Padiglione Conza, Lugano, ore 18.
30. Ärztesgesellschaft der Bezirke Winterthur und Andelfingen: Demonstration im Kantonsspital, Med. Klinik (Prof. Wuhrmann).
30. Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons Bern: Delegiertenversammlung in Bern.
Société des médecins du canton de Berne: Assemblée des délégués, à Berne.
30. Vereinigung Schweizer Ärztinnen: Generalversammlung (Besuch der Klimastation für med. Rehabilitation in Gais; Geschäftssitzung in Appenzell, Hotel Hecht, Besichtigung der Stiftsbibliothek in St. Gallen).
Auskunft: Frau Dr. H. Stolba-Huber, Wildbachstr. 3, 8008 Zürich (Tel. 051 32 70 93).
30. au 1^{er} juin: Congrès de la Société de bronchologie, d'œsophagologie et de gastroscopie de langue française, à Lausanne.
Renseignements: Professeur J.-P. Taillens, Clinique ORL, Hôpital cantonal, 1005 Lausanne.

Juni / Juin

6. Demonstration im Kantonsspital Munsterlingen: Dr. Schildknecht, Dr. Schoop, Beginn 11.15 Uhr
6. Thurgauischer Kantonaler Ärzteverein, 17 Uhr, Seehotel, Romanshorn, ordentl. Frühjahrsversammlung.
- 7-8. Jahresversammlung der Gesellschaft Schweiz. Amtsärzte in Biel. Besichtigung der Raffinerie in Cressier. Geschäftssitzung am 8. Juni um 8.15 Uhr im Hotel Bielerhof, Biel; wissenschaftliche Vorträge.
8. au 10. Société française de chirurgie infantile: XVII^e réunion, organisée par les chirurgiens pédiatriques suisses de langue française à Lausanne

- 8./9. Schweizerische Neurologische Gesellschaft: 101. Versammlung gemeinsam mit der Gesellschaft österreichischer Nervenärzte und Psychiater, in Bad Ragaz. Themen: 1. Datenverarbeitung in der Neurologie. 2. Isotopendiagnostik in der Neurologie.
Société suisse de neurologie: 101^e Assemblée, en commun avec la Société autrichienne des neurologues et psychiatres, à Bad Ragaz.
Auskunft / Renseignements: PD Dr. med. R. Wüthrich, Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Socinstrasse 55, 4000 Basel.
11. Ärztesgesellschaft des Kantons Zug: Fortbildungskurs im Bürgerspital Zug, 20 Uhr s. t.: Frl. Dr. R. Wyss und Dr. I. Waltenspühl, Zug: «Pädiatrische Demonstrationen (Kollegen aus den benachbarten Gebieten ausserhalb des Kantons Zug sind zum Besuch freundlich eingeladen).
12. Aarg. Ärzteverband; Fortbildungskurs im Horsaal für Elektronik Nr. 2.101 der Höheren Techn. Lehranstalt Brugg-Windisch, 20.15 Uhr: Prof. Dr. med. E. Lüthy, Med. Universitätsklinik, Zürich: «Herzdiagnostik im kardiologischen Zentrum».
12. Ärztesgesellschaft der Stadt Luzern: Dr. W. Grüniger, Luzern, spricht über «Immunbiologische und immunpathologische Probleme der Transplantationschirurgie aus der Sicht des Internisten» (Beginn 20.15 Uhr).
13. Medizinischer Bezirksverein Bern-Stadt: Fortbildungsnachmittag an der Medizinischen Universitätsklinik, Inselspital, Bern, 14.15 Uhr (anschliessend Sommerfest im Restaurant Goldenes Kreuz, Gärzensee).
13. XVI^e anniversaire de «Médecine et Hygiène», à la salle des conférences, Centre interprofessionnel, 98, rue de St-Jean, Genève; sujet «Les greffes du cœur».
- 13.-15. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie: 145. Versammlung in der psychiatrischen Klinik Littenheid TG. Tagungsthema: Probleme der Neuropsychologie.
Société suisse de psychiatrie: 145^e Assemblée à la Clinique psychiatrique Littenheid TG. Sujet: «Problèmes de la neuropsychologie.»
- 14./15. Gemeinsame Tagung der schweizerischen und französischen EEG-Gesellschaften in Basel; Thema: «Neuro-Psychopharmaka».
Réunion commune des sociétés français et suisses pour l'EEG, à Bâle; sujets: «Produits neuro-psychopharmacologiques.»

Juni / Juin

- 14/15 Société suisse de microbiologie: 27^e Assemblée annuelle à Neuchâtel.
Schweiz. Mikrobiologische Gesellschaft: 27. Jahresversammlung in Neuenburg.
- 14/15 Société suisse d'oto-rhino-laryngologie: Assemblée scientifique de printemps à Delémont.
Gesellschaft Schweiz. Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenärzte: Frühjahrsversammlung in Delsberg.
Renseignements / Auskunft: Dr. O. Caprez, Präsident der Gesellschaft, Bahnhofstrasse 20, 7000 Chur.
- 14.-16. Jubiläumskongress des Schweizerischen Apothekervereins, in Basel.
Congrès de jubilé de la Société suisse de pharmacie, à Bâle
- 14.-16. Verband Schweizer Klinikerschaften: Schweizerische Klinikertagung in Zürich.

Kongresskalender
Dates à retenir
Date da ricordare

Juni / Juin

15. Schweiz. Gesellschaft für verantwortungsbewusste Elternschaft und Erziehung; Schweiz. Vereinigung für Sexualreform; Tagung und Jahresversammlung in Zürich, Hörsaal 20 der Universität (14 Uhr).
19. Ärztegesellschaft Solothurn und Umgebung Demonstrationen im Bürgerspital Solothurn, 20 Uhr s. t. Prof. S. Moeschlin.
20. Aarg. Ärzteverband: Auswärtiger Fortbildungskurs nach Spezialprogramm.
20. Ärzteverein des Kantons St. Gallen: Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital: 17 Uhr s. t. PD Dr. O. Stamm; 18 Uhr s. t. PD Dr. U. Krech.
20. Bündnerischer Ärzteverein; Demonstrationen im Kantonsspital Chur, Prof. Dr. N. Markoff, Dr. J. Barth.
20. Ragaz: Fortbildungsvortrag im Gymnastiksaal der med. Abteilung der Thermalbäder, 20 Uhr: Dr. med. Felix Margadant, Bad Ragaz: «Klinische Enzymologie.»
- 20-22 21^e Cours de perfectionnement de la Société suisse de médecine interne, à Genève, organisé par la Faculté de médecine de l'Université de Genève.
- 21./22. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Urologie/Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Radiologie und Nuklearmedizin: Gemeinsame Jahresversammlung in Freiburg. Themen: 1. Die renovaskuläre Hypertonie. 2. Urologische und radiologische Aspekte der Ureterstenosen.
Société suisse d'urologie/Société suisse de radiologie et médecine nucléaire: Assemblée annuelle en commun à Fribourg.
- 21-23 Société suisse de pédiatrie: Assemblée annuelle à Montreux. Sujet principal: «Epilepsie des enfants.» Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Pädiatrie: Jahresversammlung in Montreux: Hauptthema: «Epilepsie im Kindesalter.»
- 22/23 Société neuchâteloise et jurassienne d'audiophonologie, 7^e réunion à Neuchâtel.

- 26.-29. Gemeinsame wissenschaftliche Tagung der Heberden Society (Brit. Rheumatologengesellschaft), der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Orthopädie und der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Physikalische Medizin und Rheumatologie, auf dem Bürgenstock NW. Auskunft: Dr. W. M. Zinn, Thermalbäder, 7310 Bad Ragaz.
27. Ärztegesellschaft des Kantons Bern: Sommerversammlung in Bern.
Société des médecins du canton de Berne: Assemblée d'été à Berne.

Juni / Juin

- 28.-30. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie: Jahresversammlung in Solothurn.
Société suisse de gynécologie: Assemblée annuelle à Soleure.
29. Angiologische Station der Medizinischen und der Chirurgischen Universitätskliniken, Basel: Fortbildungskurs mit Eidophor-Demonstrationen für den praktizierenden Arzt, «Venenerkrankungen in der Praxis», Aula der Universität, Petersplatz, Basel.
Anmeldungen notwendig: Angiologische Station Bürgerspital, 4000 Basel.
29. Schweiz. Akademie der medizinischen Wissenschaften, wissenschaftliche Tagung im Hörsaal des zahnärztlichen Institutes der Universität Bern (Freiburgstrasse 7) «Die Aufnahme von Proteinen in Säugetierzellen».