between life and death. Doctors spin powerfully and patients and families believe that the choice before them is the only one. The withdrawal of treatment is treatment, and as such, requires consent. What obligations do doctors have to reveal their biases? When faced with patient—physician conflict, what is the doctor's obligation to set aside biases when patients are powerless to seek care from an alternate physician whose views on end-of-life care may more closely match their own?

Joel Bruce Zivot MD

Medical Director, Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit, Emory Healthcare, Atlanta, Ga.

References

- Sprung CL, Cohen SL, Sjokvist P, et al. End-of-life practices in European intensive care units: the Ethicus Study. JAMA 2003;290:790-7.
- Turgeon AF, Lauzuer F, Simard, J-F, et al. Mortality associated with withdrawal of life-sustaining therapy for patients with severe traumatic brain injury: a Canadian multicentre cohort study. CMAJ 2011;183:1581-88.

CMAJ 2012. DOI:10.1503/cmaj.112-2008

Conclusions about specialties don't match evidence

The CMAJ news article "Specialty training out-of-sync with job market"1 claims that "Canada's aging population and the increasing incidence of chronic disease is driving a need for generalists." Evidence suggests that future demands, at least in Ontario, will be for certain specialties and that generalists will be faced with the worst job prospects. 2 In 2030, the three specialties in Ontario with the greatest surplus will be general internal medicine (832), family medicine — emergency room (514) and emergency medicine (273). The three specialties with the greatest demand will be diagnostic radiology (-434), psychiatry (-334) and cardiology (-204). Highly competitive specialties such as dermatology (-66), ophthalmology (-116) and plastic surgery (-19) will be in demand also.2 As a current representative of medical students, I completely agree with the spirit of this article. More assistance with career planning and understanding the realities concerning human resources in different fields is needed. A focused effort from the national level to the medical school level is required. However, conclusions about future needs should be put on hold until the evidence is collected.

Adam B. Papini

Vice President, External Schulich Hippocratic Council, London, Ont.

References

- Vogel L. Specialty training out-of-sync with job market. CMAJ 2011;183:E1016.
- Singh D. Lalani H, Kralj B, et al. Final report: Ontario population needs-based physician simulation model. Toronto (ON): HealthForceOntario; 2010. p. 40.

CMAJ 2012. DOI:10.1503/cmaj.112-2009

Letters to the editor

In submitting a letter, you automatically consent to have it appear online and/or in print. All letters accepted for print will be edited by *CMAJ* for space and style. Most references and multiple authors' names, full affiliations and competing interests will appear online only. (The full version of any letter accepted for print will be posted at cmaj.ca.)

CORRECTION

Cover text of Dec. 13, 2011 *CMAJ*, Vol. 183(18)

The Analysis article originally scheduled for the Dec. 13, 2011, print issue was rescheduled at the last moment. Inadvertently, the corresponding text was not removed from the cover. The cover text should read "REVIEW: Breast reconstruction after mastectomy. PRACTICE: Fractures in postmenopausal women." *CMAJ* regrets any inconvenience this error may have caused.

CMAJ 2012. DOI:10.1503/cmaj.112-2005