

Author's reply: We agree with the comment regarding how ethnic minority is an independent effect with respect to differential attainment; however, this paper tried to focus on the subgroup showing the largest effect size, IMGs.

The comment regarding IMGs of White ethnicity is an illustration of the above (ethnicity: moderate effect on differential attainment; 'IMG-ness': large effect on differential attainment), so we are grateful you have helped us to make this point more explicit. However, we think the central point of our paper remains – that IMGs need special focus as, unlike ethnicity, to be an IMG is not a protected characteristic, so interventions to support IMG might not be deemed to be a priority or even a need. Overall, we consider that this is complex and delicate, with many further layers of intersectionality, including gender, sexual orientation and social background, but it is promising that more and more work, including yours, is

beginning to address the many issues affecting IMGs working in the UK.

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Declaration of interest

None

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Obituary

Gwen Douglas, MB ChB, FRCPsych

Formerly Consultant Child Psychiatrist at Sutton Child Guidance Clinic and Clinical Assistant in Psychiatry in the Departments of Obstetrics and Psychotherapy at University College Hospital, London, UK



Gwen (Gwen) Jean Elizabeth Douglas, child psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, who died aged 100 on 22 June 2021, was a pioneer in the treatment of puerperal psychosis. Tom Main, with whom Gwen trained at the Cassel Hospital in London, had previously shown that it was possible to admit seriously ill non-psychotic mothers with their babies to an in-patient unit. Gwen, however, was the first to describe such an approach with psychotic women who, after childbirth, were suffering from schizophrenia or affective disorders. In 1956, having qualified as a psychoanalyst, she published a short but highly influential paper in *The Lancet* on giving psychotherapy to six mothers with puerperal psychosis who had been admitted with their babies to the Neurosis Unit at the West Middlesex Hospital. She concluded that such mothers could be safely looked after with their babies and successfully treated with psychotherapy either alone, or combined with or following physical interventions.¹ She was supported by Main, who wrote of 'the twin dangers of separating mother and child, first and more obvious, to the child and second and as fateful to the mother's confidence in her future capacity as a mother.'² Over subsequent years, treatment on a mother and baby unit gradually came to be accepted as the most effective way to manage post-natal psychotic disorders.

Gwen was born on 4 October 1920 in Papatoetoe (Papatoitōi) on the North Island of New Zealand, the daughter of William (Bill), later Sir William, Jordan, a senior Labour politician and later New Zealand High Commissioner to the UK, and Winifred (née Bycroft). She came with her family to England at 15 and did her medical training at St Andrews University, qualifying in 1944. After qualification she served with the Medical Branch of the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Following the war she married Bill Douglas, a meteorologist, and they moved to Malta, returning to England in 1949 when Gwen trained in psychiatry. She and Bill had a son, Martin.

In 1963 Gwen was appointed to a consultant child psychiatrist post at Sutton Child Guidance Clinic, where she remained till 1986. She later worked as a psychiatrist (together