**Film review**


**It’s not often** that the Journal publishes film reviews. It’s not often, however, that two busy Australian clinicians get together to produce a full-length Bollywood extravaganza, complete with swooning love scenes and beautifully crafted song sequences.

While the essential ingredients of love, death, family feuding and a happy ending are all present, Riwayat is no ordinary Bollywood set piece. Instead, Indian-born Townsville urogynaecologist Ajay Rane and Perth neonatologist Sanjay Patole have taken on the serious medical and social topic of “the missing millions” of Indian women — those female infants who, over the past few decades, were conceived and sometimes born but either aborted or killed at birth simply because they were female.

“Riwayat” means “tradition” in Hindi — and, traditionally, many female infants in India have been killed at birth, mainly in poor communities. More recently, ultrasound has been misused, by those who can afford it, to detect female fetuses for the purpose of abortion. The film is in Hindi, with English subtitles, and will be screened in India as well as overseas.

Riwayat is the story of three generations of the upper-class Desai family, whose two sons and their wives are expected to follow the dictates of its autocratic patriarch. This has already led to two abortions and the consequent psychological distress of the elder son’s wife. (Conveniently, the Desais include a private hospital and ultrasound facility in their substantial property portfolio.) The wife of the younger son, who had a love match rather than the traditional arranged marriage, is made of sterner stuff. Having also conceived a female child, she leaves the family home when ordered to abort and returns to the village where she has been working for a non-government organisation (NGO) — an opportunity for the filmmakers to display the beautiful Indian countryside, take a few digs at the doubtful benefits of NGOs to poverty-stricken Indian citizens, and demonstrate the weight of traditional customs at village level.

Her Portia-like intervention in the court case of a villager who kills his daughter at birth is designed to show Hindi-speaking viewers the urgent need to cast off this dreadful aspect of their “tradition”, disastrous for those girls and women denied life, but also for society as a whole.

Riwayat is both an enjoyable romp and an important piece of social commentary. Hopefully, it will be widely shown in Australia.

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**A cruel custom**

A 66-year-old woman on peritoneal dialysis for end-stage renal disease secondary to diabetic nephropathy was admitted on Christmas Day with suspected osteomyelitis of her left third toe. During admission, she complained of constipation and mild abdominal pain. There were no focal abdominal findings on examination. Of note, she was prescribed 750 mg three times daily of the rare metal lanthanum carbonate hydrate for hyperphosphataemia of renal failure. An abdominal x-ray was taken after the second dose of the day (Figure).

Lanthanum has been shown to be radio-opaque on x-ray¹ ² and computed tomography,³ and this is briefly mentioned in the full product information. The radiology report in this case suggested alternative diagnoses of residual contrast from a barium study, sclerosing peritonitis, tuberculosis or lead ingestion, none of which were consistent with the clinical history.

The use of lanthanum as a phosphate binder is likely to increase since it was listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule in 2009. Awareness of its radio-opaque features will prevent unnecessary investigations.

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