
In one of the antenatal clinics where I work they call out the women's names from the file and if the women don't come forward after the second call, they put the file right back to the bottom of the pile. And quite often the way they pronounce the names is completely unrecognizable to the woman who don't come forward and they may wait hours and hours never realising that their names have been called several times' (clinical worker).

Communication difficulties abound in the health service but are particularly likely with our ethnic minority patients—partly because of language but also because of different views of health and disease. It is with naming systems that we are particularly poor—for example, calling the male child of Jaswinder Kaur, Armarjit Kaur (all Sikh women are named Kaur, all men Singh). This topic plus many others are covered by John Black in his short 75 page paperback. The first two chapters cover the difficulties with living in Britain and contact with health services; many valuable points are mentioned. These include the disproportionate burden of some diseases faced, the embarrassment that may arise if children are used as interpreters, the need to allow a parent to sleep in the child's bed if she wishes. In general, Black stresses that we should want to understand something of the family's background and cultural values—and, needless to say to pronounce their name correctly!

The remaining five chapters cover the problems that may be found in individual ethnic groups: Asian, Mediterranean, Chinese, and Afro-Caribbean and African families. A straightforward account is given of the main cultural attributes and naming systems in each group, together with the disease patterns; a useful map illustrates the distribution of sickle cell disease (but is there none in Scotland? The map stops at the border . . .).

This book is a good introduction to a field that is woefully under-represented in medical training, and it should be required reading for paediatric trainees. I would like to see more about the health inequalities suffered by ethnic minorities as a result of racial discrimination (sometimes within the health service), and what as paediatricians we can do to improve the situation. Learning about our patient's country of origin and culture by listening to them is a good start.

A J R WATERSTON Consultant community paediatrician


This familiar pocket book for junior neonatal medical and nursing staff now enters its third edition and inevitably has grown by some 71 pages in the process making it suitable only for the more capacious pocket. The clear layout and overall appearance have changed little with a number of helpful diagrams. Short nursing points have been appended to several chapters, which are otherwise unchanged, and there have been more major revisions of the neurological, cardiovascular, genitourinary, and metabolic chapters. It is important that the opportunity to do this has not been taken to update other areas. For instance, the chapter on imaging techniques devotes four pages to M mode echocardiography, but none to cross sectional cardiac scanning, while ultrasound imaging of ischaemic lesions in the preterm infant still only receives seven lines out of 12 pages on cerebral ultrasound. The Siggard-Anderson nomogram is entirely superseded by the microprocessors of modern blood gas machines, and several of the equipment diagrams are of obsolete or obsolete models. Inclusions and exclusions in such a book will always reflect the personal preference, but does a page long list of notifiable diseases commencing 'Cholera, plague, relapsing fever . . .' really belong in a handbook of neonatal intensive care, and are 'Guidelines for training towards a career as consultant neonatal paediatrician' and 'Role and functions of regional perinatal centres' appropriate for a book primarily to be referred to in acute situations?

Despite these criticisms this remains an attractive book for the neonatal novice. There is access to a wealth of information through an excellent index. Cross referencing is also extensive and generous—there are no unanswerable questions or unanswerable questions. Each chapter concludes with a short list of references and suggestions for further reading that seem well up to date.

M DRAYTON Consultant neonatal paediatrician


This book is not about how to make an earlier diagnosis of cerebral palsy. A better title is given in the preface: 'diagnosis and management of the very young child with cerebral palsy'. Written by a paediatrician and psychotherapist, it is probably to psychotherapists that it will have greatest appeal.

It begins with a brief overview of cerebral palsy, of normal and abnormal neurological development, and differential diagnosis. Neurodevelopmental assessment and the management of the young child with cerebral palsy are then considered in detail, the emphasis being firmly in the Bobath school. An interesting chapter discusses new concepts in treatment related to tactile, proprrioceptive, and kinesthetic input but emphasises the importance of choosing functional treatment goals. The final chapter discusses the assessment of treatment programmes and makes recommendations for developing effective study designs, and the last page reminds us of the need to see treatment in a world perspective.

I do not think the book entirely succeeds in its attempt to 'fill a major need for professionals in bringing together in one source comprehensive information regarding diagnosis and management of the very young child with cerebral palsy'. It does not cover all the aspects of cerebral palsy that are of importance for paediatricians. Not all the chapters have been brought up to date with the same rigor—for example, the section on incidence and prevalence omits reference to studies after 1981. Early identification remains a diagnostic challenge and there are no solutions here. The section on differential diagnosis is limited.