Towards evidence based medicine for paediatricians

Edited by Bob Phillips

In order to give the best care to patients and families, paediatricians need to integrate the highest quality scientific evidence with clinical expertise and the opinions of the family. Archimedes seeks to assist practising clinicians by providing “evidence based” answers to common questions which are not at the forefront of research but are at the core of practice. In doing this, we are adapting a format which has been successfully developed by Kevin Macaway-Jones and the group at the Emergency Medicine Journal—“BestBets”. A word of warning. The topic summaries are not systematic reviews, through they are as exhaustive as a practising clinician can produce. They make no attempt to statistically aggregate the data, nor search the grey, unpublished literature. What Archimedes offers are practical, best evidence based answers to practical, clinical questions.

The format of Archimedes may be familiar. A description of the clinical setting is followed by a structured clinical question. (These aid in focusing the mind, assisting searching, and gaining answers.) A brief report of the search used follows—this has been performed in a hierarchical way, to search for the best quality evidence to answer the question. A table provides a summary of the evidence and key points of critical appraisal. For further information on critical appraisal, and the measures of effect (such as number needed to treat, NNT) books by Sackett and Moyer may help. To pull the information together, a commentary is provided. But to make it all much more accessible, a box provides the clinical bottom lines.

The electronic edition of this journal contains extra information to each of the published Archimedes topics. The papers summarised in tables are linked, by an interactive search for the best quality evidence to answer the question. The statistic chosen to show the degree of agreement is kappa (κ). This statistic tells us how much agreement there is beyond chance. Take the situation of two observers reporting chest x rays, and classifying them as abnormal or normal. If they were to report an equal number of abnormal and normal films, then we would expect by chance alone the two observers to agree 50% of the time. Kappa tells you how much the agreement is beyond chance: in this instance 75% agreement would be a kappa = 0.5; 75% agreement is 25% beyond chance, and this is half of the “perfect” extra of 50%. (The reason we use kappa, rather than just taking 50% off the simple agreement between two observers and using that value is that agreement due to chance varies with how often the observers classify the chest x rays as abnormal or normal. If they were to report three normal to one abnormal, then we’d expect them to agree—by chance—62.5% of the time.)

Exactly how to calculate kappa is a bit irrelevant, but for a rough guide to interpretation see table 1.

### How do we measure agreement?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of κ</th>
<th>Strength of agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.20</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.21–0.40</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.41–0.60</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.61–0.80</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.81–1.00</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 [http://cebm.jr2.ox.ac.uk/docs/levels.htm](http://cebm.jr2.ox.ac.uk/docs/levels.htm) (accessed July 2002)

Additional information on each of the topics is available on the ADC website ([www.archdischild.com/supplemental](http://www.archdischild.com/supplemental))

**REFERENCES**


**Bob Phillips**

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**REFERENCES**

Is gradual introduction of feeding better than immediate normal feeding in children with gastroenteritis?

Report by
Nico Grunenberg, General Practitioner, Coupar Angus, Fife, UK

A mother with her 11 month old daughter attends the surgery. The child has gastroenteritis and is mildly dehydrated. Mum has been starving the child the past 24 hours as “everything comes back up”. She has read this and also that milk feeds should be avoided, in her health manual at home. Having read a paper once on continuous milk feeding as opposed to gradual regrading of milk, I decide to investigate which approach would be better.

Structured clinical question
In [children with gastroenteritis] is [gradual introduction of feeding better than immediate normal feeding] with regard to [symptom control and time to resolution]?

Search strategy and outcome
Medline 1966–09/01 using the OVID interface.
[exp Gastroenteritis] AND [exp bottle feeding OR exp breast feeding OR exp feeding methods OR “feeding”.mp]
LIMIT to human AND (newborn infant OR infant OR preschool child OR child).
A total of 145 papers were found, of which 133 were irrelevant or of insufficient quality. The remaining 12 are shown in table 2.

Table 2  Gradual introduction of feeding versus normal feeding in children with gastroenteritis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation, country</th>
<th>Study group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dugdale et al (1982), Australia</td>
<td>59 inpatients older than 6 months (average 22 months) with acute gastroenteritis were given clear fluids and then allocated either to half strength milk for 24 h and then full strength milk and food or immediate normal milk and food</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>Immediate group 4.7, graduated group 5.4, p&gt;0.5</td>
<td>Small numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>During first 24 h of refeeding immediate group lost 0.02 (0.25) kg and the graduated group lost 0.14 (0.21), p&gt;0.05</td>
<td>7 length of clear fluids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haque et al (1983), Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>150 inpatients, all stages of dehydration between 1 month and 2 years of age randomised to three different feeding regimens: (1) clear fluids (6–24h) then gradual 1/4 strength milk reintroduction (2) clear fluids (6–24h) then full strength milk (3) continuing full strength milk</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Increase in weight at discharge</td>
<td>[1] 0.4 (0.1) [2] 0.8 (0.2) [3] 1.2 (0.7)</td>
<td>Large proportion malnourished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diarrhoea length (days)</td>
<td>[1] 3.0 (1.4) [2] 3.0 (1.3) [3] 3.8 (1.2)</td>
<td>Not stat significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vomiting length (days)</td>
<td>[1] 1.0 (1.1) [2] 1.8 (1.3) [3] 1.6 (1.2)</td>
<td>Not stat significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length in hospital (days)</td>
<td>[1] 3.1 (1.4) [2] 3.6 (1.2) [3] 3.8 (1.2)</td>
<td>Not stat significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placzek and Walker-Smith (1984), UK</td>
<td>48 inpatients less than 18 months of age with gastroenteritis, &gt;5% dehydration were after 24 h of GEM allocated to immediately full strength milk or gradual reintroduction</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Complicated clinical course = recurrence of either severe vomiting or watery diarrhoea with 2% or more reducing substances</td>
<td>70% (16) of full strength group uncomplicated; 96% (24) of gradual group uncomplicated</td>
<td>Small numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stool weights in 3 days following formula change</td>
<td>Significant drop in stool weight</td>
<td>Alternate allocation = randomisation 20% not thriving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajah et al (1988), South Africa</td>
<td>72 male black inpatients between 6 weeks and 2 years with prolonged dehydrating gastroenteritis (needing more than 72 h IV fluids) assigned to 4 different feeds; partially modified cows’ milk formula, a lactose free casein containing formula, a lactose free soy protein formula, a lactose free whey hydrolysate formula</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Duration of diarrhoea post intervention (days)</td>
<td>Gr A 11.0 (10.0) &gt; gr B 7.6 (10.8) NS p&gt;0.05</td>
<td>Only male black children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhan et al (1988), India</td>
<td>60 outpatients &lt;5% dehydraion between 3 and 24 months were fed either cereal based formula(A) or cows’ milk (B)</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Duration of diarrhoea post intervention (days)</td>
<td>Gr A 11.0 (10.0) &gt; gr B 7.6 (10.8) NS p&gt;0.05</td>
<td>Small numbers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Difficulty comparing two preparations</td>
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<td>Selection criteria (close to hospital)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 compliance to treatment at home</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation, country</th>
<th>Study group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conway and Ireson (1989), Leeds</td>
<td>200 well hydrated inpatients, formula fed, ages 6 weeks to 12 months, acute gastroenteritis Gr1: 24h dextransol and gradual reintroduction of SMA gold Gr2: special full strength HIN25 until stools normal, gradual substitution by SMA gold Gr3: continued full strength SMA gold cap Gr4: continued formula S</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Mean weight gain (g/kg/24h)</td>
<td>GrA 2.0 (4.2) &lt; grB 5.8(7.8) significant p&lt;0.05</td>
<td>117 had ORS before treatment, so is this immediate or delayed full strength feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time to discharge</td>
<td>Gr 1 6.9 (3.2); Gr 2 6.9 (1.9); Gr 3 6.9 (2.2); Gr 4 7.1 (3.6); NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duration of diarrhoea (h)</td>
<td>Gr 1 64 (53.7); Gr 2 47 (53.7); Gr 3 68 (43.6); Gr 4 51 (41.5) NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Severity of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Gr 2 0.8 (1.7) &lt; Gr 3 1.8 (1.5), p=0.05; group 1 1.6 (1.7), gr 1 1.4 (1.9) intermediate positions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight gain</td>
<td>Day 2 Gr 2, 3.4 &gt; Gr 1 p=0.01; remains significant on day 5 p=0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ooi et al (1989), Singapore</td>
<td>70 inpatients mild/ moderate dehydration, age 1 week to 50 months, either graduated milk feeds or full strength soy feed</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Duration of hospitalisation (days)</td>
<td>Soy 2.8; milk group 2.5, not statistically different</td>
<td>Small numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armitstead et al (1989), UK</td>
<td>68 children, admitted or gastroenterology casualty, bottle fed, mild acute gastroenteritis 24h plus: (1) gradual milk reintroduction (2) full strength milk (3) rapid regrade to whey hydrolysate formula</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>Gr 1 4 (0.2); gr 2 3.6 (0.6); gr 3 3.5 (0.4) NS None in all three groups</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reducing substances</td>
<td>Day 1–4: gr 1 0.35 (0.5); gr 2 0.65 (0.6); gr 3 ±0.15 (0.2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight gain</td>
<td>Gr 1 1–4; gr 2 4–2.2; gr 3 3–7.6; gr 3 4.3–2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stool frequency</td>
<td>Day 1–4: gr 1 0.005–2 gr 2 0.96 p=0.24 NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haffejee (1990), South Africa</td>
<td>309 hospital patients age 3days to 28 months, acute diarrhoea, all stages of dehydration Formula fed children were randomised to their formula or soy based formula; breast fed children continued this and were divided in breast feeding only and breast feeding plus supplement</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Recovery time (hrs)</td>
<td>Formula 70.5 (60.3); breast 60.9 (44.8); breast plus supplement 64.8 (43.3); soy 61.4 (43.5) p&lt;0.05 NS</td>
<td>Blinded? Small numbers Boys only Moderate dehydration only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>when hydration, weight and nature of stools were normal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifschitz et al (1991), USA</td>
<td>8 children &lt;5 months, mild to moderate dehydration, addition of 13C labelled rice at 6–22h and repeat at 14–17d later. Breath test measurement</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>13C in breath when ill and after recovery</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Apparent absorption not different, 13C diarrhoea 86.6% recovery 94%. NS</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small numbers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys only Mild/moderate dehydration only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoghton et al (1996), UK</td>
<td>59 outpatient children &lt;3 years old, &lt;7 d gastroenteritis, &lt;5% dehydrated; either immediate modified feeding + ORT (2) or ORT only for 24–48h after which modified food (no milk/wheat) (1)</td>
<td>PRCT, single blind</td>
<td>Median duration of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Grp 1 66.5 h; grp 2 56h p=0.4 not significant</td>
<td>Small numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Median % weight change</td>
<td>Grp 1 0.005; grp 2 0.96 p=0.24 NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complication rate</td>
<td>Similar, NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhu et al (1997), Europe</td>
<td>230 weaned European children under the age of 3 admitted to hospital; rehydrated with ORS for 4 hours, then Group A immediate normal diet, Group B 20% of ORS then normal diet, breast feeding continued throughout</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Weight gain</td>
<td>After rehydration weight gain grA 9.5g, grB 2g p=0.01; during hospitalisation grA&gt; 200g, grB &lt;100g p=0.001; weight gain similar by day 5 and 14</td>
<td>No severely dehydrated children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complications</td>
<td>No significant differences re complications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commentary

Nearly all studies showed no significant difference in length of symptoms and hospital stay. Two larger studies showed a significant increase in weight in the initial stages with immediate full strength feeding. One larger study also showed an increase in severity but not in length of diarrhoea with immediate feeding. This was associated with faster weight gain. One study showed benefit of lactose free feeds in severe dehydrating gastroenteritis. One smaller study showed more complicated clinical courses with immediate feeding; this was...
a small study and 20% of the children needed intravenous hydration, possibly related to a more severe illness. In two smaller studies children had solids as well and did not do worse.

**CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE**

- In children with gastroenteritis, gradual reintroduction of feeding is no better than immediate normal feeding with regard to time to resolution and symptom control.

**REFERENCES**


**Are follow up chest x ray examinations helpful in the management of children recovering from pneumonia?**

**Report by**

**Ian Wacogne**, Specialist Registrar, Department of Paediatrics, North Staffordshire Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent, UK

**Robert J S Negrine**, Senior House Officer, Department of Paediatrics, North Staffordshire Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent, UK

A 4 year old boy with a cough and a fever is referred by his general practitioner. On auscultation of his chest there are focal signs suggestive of a lower respiratory tract infection; a chest x ray examination confirms right lower lobe collapse and consolidation. He is started on oral antibiotics and discharged home within 24 hours. He is given a follow up appointment in four weeks time in the “registrar clinic” to be reviewed after having a repeat chest x ray examination according to your unit’s protocol.

At the follow up appointment he is clinically well and has a normal radiograph. After discharging him you wonder whether the “routine” exposure to radiation outweighs the detection of persistent radiological changes.

**Structured clinical question**

In asymptomatic children with prior radiological evidence of pneumonia [patient] are routine follow up chest radiographs [intervention] necessary to assist in management decisions [outcome]?

**Search strategy and outcome**

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews—none relevant.

Pubmed—“pneumonia” AND “radiography” AND “follow-up”—480 references (four pertinent articles, three in English).

See table 3.

**Commentary**

There were only two studies, Heaton and Arthur, and Gibson et al, which looked at both clinical and radiological features at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Study group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heaton and Arthur (1998)</td>
<td>65 children with pneumonia [history, clinical and radiological diagnosis]; mean age 3.5 years (0.4–13)</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort (level 4)</td>
<td>Chest radiograph findings at follow up</td>
<td>37/41 children asymptomatic: 35 (95%) normal CXR (95% CI 87% to 100%) 2 improved (5%) CXR</td>
<td>Only 41/65 children followed up fully; 11 were not offered follow up and a further 13 were lost to follow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson et al (1993)</td>
<td>77 children with pneumonia [history, clinical and radiological diagnosis]</td>
<td>Prospective cohort (level 4)</td>
<td>Clinical symptoms, signs and chest radiograph findings at follow up</td>
<td>59/72 children asymptomatic: 51 (87%) normal CXR 8 (13%) improved CXR</td>
<td>5 patients defaulted follow up; 7 of the 8 patients with symptoms, signs, and radiological findings at follow up had pleural effusions on their original chest x ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossman et al (1979)</td>
<td>129 children with a radiological diagnosis of pneumonia [6 weeks – 15 years]</td>
<td>Prospective cohort (level 4)</td>
<td>Chest radiograph findings at follow up</td>
<td>56/70 (80%) children normal CXR by 4 weeks; 9/9 (100%) children with residual CXR changes at 4 weeks had normal CXR by 3 months</td>
<td>59 were lost to first follow up, no data regarding clinical symptoms and signs was collected at follow up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Should preterm neonates with a central venous catheter and coagulase negative staphylococcal bacteraemia be treated without removal of the catheter?

Report by

K Nistala, Neonatal SPR, Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, UK

R Nicholl, Consultant Neonatologist, Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, UK

A 10 day old neonate (corrected gestation 29 weeks, birth weight 960 g) has been slow to establish feeds. Intravenous access is difficult and he is receiving parenteral nutrition through a central venous catheter (CVC). He develops temperature instability and hyperglycaemia. You decide to start empirical intravenous antibiotics but keep the CVC in situ as the infant is relatively stable. Peripherally taken blood cultures grow coagulase negative staphylococci (CoNS).

Should the CVC be removed, knowing that a future replacement may be very difficult?

Structured clinical question

In a preterm neonate, with a central venous catheter in situ, who is bacteremic with coagulase negative staphylococcus [patient], can catheter sterilisation [intervention] be achieved without increased morbidity or mortality [outcome]?

Search strategy and outcome

Secondary sources

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness: none relevant.

Primary sources

PubMed.

“Catheterization, Central Venous”[MESH] AND “Staphylococcus”[MESH], limit (newborn: birth–1 month). There were 22 hits—one relevant study found.

“Central venous catheter” AND “neonate” AND “CONS” [all textwords]. There were seven hits—two relevant studies, one previously found above.

See table 4.

Commentary

Catheter related sepsis in preterm infants is a common neonatal problem (up to 15.3 infections per 1000 catheter

Table 4 Coagulase negative staphylococcal bacteraemia in preterm neonates with a central venous catheter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Study group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Key results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin et al (2001)</td>
<td>NICU inpatients with central venous catheter and CoNS bacteraemia (single positive culture)</td>
<td>Retrospective case notes review (level 4)</td>
<td>Prevalence of end organ damage (meningitis, osteomyelitis, abscess, death) Complicated bacteremia = end organ damage or &gt;2 positive cultures</td>
<td>Sterilisation of catheter was attempted in 72 of 84 neonates with CoNS bacteraemia with salvage achieved in 51% without complications. Attempt at sterilisation did not significantly increase complicated bacteremia; OR 7.9 (95% CI 0.97–64.5) Significant increased risk of end organ damage after 4 positive blood cultures v 3 or less; OR 29.6 (95% CI 4.7–186.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karlowicz et al (2002)</td>
<td>NICU admission with CVC and CoNS bacteraemia (2 +ve culture, same organism)</td>
<td>Observational cohort (level 4)</td>
<td>Persistent bacteremia (&gt;3 days) Death</td>
<td>63 of 119 infants had attempted sterilisation of CVC with salvage in 46%, but a 30% absolute increase in persistent bacteremia, NNH 3.3 (95% CI 2.2–6.8) No increase in death or recurrent bacteremia None of 19 patients with bacteremia &gt;4 days achieved catheter salvage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES


days"). In spite of this there is no good quality data informing the decision to remove central catheters in bacteraemic neonates. Both papers cited are retrospective case notes reviews. As a result the criteria for removal of catheters was not standardised and the management and follow up of the two groups (catheter retained versus removed) may have differed.

Benjamin et al did not distinguish between contaminated blood cultures, catheters colonised with CoNS and true catheter related CoNS sepsis. This is a practical problem for clinicians and researchers alike and has been recently reviewed. Karlowicz et al used two positive peripheral cultures of the same organism within three days as their definition of CoNS bacteraemia consistent with US Center for Disease Control guidelines.

Karlowicz et al found that attempting CVC sterilisation did increase the risk of prolonged bacteraemia, but the numbers were too small to detect a difference in end organ infection and mortality. The concern that bacteraemia may ultimately seed to end organs appears to be supported by Benjamin et al. If the CVC was not removed after four positive cultures there was a significant increase in end organ damage. As the number of positive cultures or the duration of bacteraemia increased, CVCs were less likely to be successfully salvaged.

These studies suggest that catheters should be removed in infants who remain bacteraemic on treatment as the morbidity increases and the chances of line salvage diminishes with time. It is still unclear exactly how long clinicians should wait before abandoning sterilisation attempts and actually removing the catheter.

REFERENCES


CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE

• CVCs infected with coagulase negative staphylococcus can be successfully salvaged in ~50% of cases.

• Attempting sterilisation of infected lines increases the risk of persistent bacteraemia, NNH = 3. End organ damage may be increased if the CVC is retained despite repeated positive cultures.

• Prospective randomised studies are required to convincingly address the risks versus benefits of treating infected CVCs in situ.

www.archdischild.com
Should preterm neonates with a central venous catheter and coagulase negative staphylococcal bacteraemia be treated without removal of the catheter?

K Nistala and R Nicholl

Arch Dis Child 2003 88: 458-459
doi: 10.1136/adc.88.5.458

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://adc.bmj.com/content/88/5/458

These include:

Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://adc.bmj.com/content/suppl/2003/06/20/88.5.458.DC1

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