Archives of Disease in Childhood, 1976, 51, 903.

Book reviews


This is a collection of statistical studies from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, and deals with seven subjects related to childhood mortality and morbidity. Clinicians sometimes criticize medical statisticians and epidemiologists on the grounds that their studies either simply confirm what the clinicians thought they knew already, or deal with influences or changes which are of little practical importance. However, paediatricians should find at least the first three papers in this book to be of real interest. The first two deal with spina bifida, the more important one showing that the proportion of babies with spina bifida who die in the first year has been rising since 1970. The authors seem mildly surprised that the debate on policy for managing children with this malformation has actually produced an impact on mortality statistics. Paediatricians may be more surprised that the impact was not greater. In 1969, 30% of liveborn children with spina bifida died in the first year, and this figure has been steadily falling since 1960 when it was 66%. In 1970 the downward trend was reversed, and in 1972 41% of these children died in the first year. One hopes Dr. Weatherall and his colleagues will publish figures for subsequent years, because personal experience and discussion with colleagues suggest that the mortality is now much higher.

The third paper analyses death rates between ages 1 and 14, according to occupational class of the father. In preparing talks for students on social influences on child health, this reviewer has always found it difficult to obtain up-to-date data on child mortality rates in relation to social class (except for infants in Scotland). This paper provides them, and very remarkable they are. Among children aged 1 to 9 the overall death rate is twice as high in social class V as in classes I and II. Likewise, death rates from respiratory diseases (aged 1 to 4) are twice as high in social class V and death rates from accidents or violence over four times as high. A child under 9 is five times as likely to be killed in a road accident and ten times as likely to be killed by fire if he comes from social class V than if he comes from social class I. These are not statistical minutiae, but evidence of the crucial role of social factors in some of the major kinds of childhood death.

The other papers discuss environmental influences on stillbirth and infant mortality (higher rates of cot death and neural tube defect apparently related to northern latitude rather than to soft water); variations in recording of ‘sudden infant death’ on death certificates (highly variable); sequelae of virus infection in pregnancy (a very small increase in the risk of childhood neoplasms if the mother had chickenpox, and possibly if she had rubella and influenza); findlings (fewer found dead or alive in 1972 than 1965); and seasonal patterns of infant mortality (death rates slightly higher for babies born from July to December than January to July). These latter papers are largely for the epidemiological connoisseur, but the others concern every reader of this journal.


In Africa children up to 6 years of age make up a fifth of the total population, twice as many as in industrialized countries, and this number of children is likely to double by the end of the century. However, these are the survivors, and in the early years of life commonly a quarter and often over a third of the children may die.

In the foreword to this book, Dr. T. Peter Omari, an African, writes, ‘Children and women have traditionally been low as priority considerations in African society. Modern enlightenment has not yet made any significant dent in this thinking, and they continue to rank low in the social, economic, and political priorities. Lacking spokesmen and leverage, it is little wonder that their plight has continued unabated and unheralded. If traditional African society were to be likened to a boat filled with men, women, and children, and if the boat were sinking, I can well entertain the vision of men leaving first, followed by the women and finally by the children’. He goes on to point out how value systems are different in Africa and that a massive re-education and concerted effort will be necessary to change the priorities in favour of children and women.

This book is a remarkably successful attempt to edit the proceedings of the Dag Hammarskjöld seminar held in Addis Ababa in May 1973. As well as including presentations by world authorities, the seminar also asked these authorities to suggest what they would do when put into the rural health centre, the provincial, central, and university hospital, with the type of dilemma that the young worker meets in these situations with limited resources and tremendous demands. This is a beautifully prepared and well presented book, costing Swedish kronor 30 (£4.00). Surely a book produced at a fraction of the cost and perhaps printed in Africa and widely circulated there might have done more to reach the excellent objectives of the producers.


This slim volume is a report of the second ‘paediatric workshop’ sponsored by Unigate, and held at the Royal College of Physicians in 1974. The editor points out in his preface that the definition of environment as ‘the sum of external influences acting upon the organism’ was the broad concept underlying the meeting. The
participants included paediatricians, community physicians, epidemiologists, and statisticians, and several countries other than the United Kingdom were represented. The conference considered the subject in three sections—children as victims of environmental hazards, methods of recognition and control, and the responsibilities of the physician—and the ensuing discussion is given at the end of each section. The papers in the first section included discussions on air pollution, and chemical and physical environmental hazards; the effects of malnutrition, nonaccidental injury, and child-minding on development; and psychosocial and iatrogenic hazards. In the second section the collection of national statistics, and the role of birth defect surveillance were examined, together with an international view contributed by a WHO spokesman. Finally a community medicine specialist and a hospital paediatrician discuss their roles.

This is an enlightening and for the most part cogently argued presentation of facts and figures relating to the child’s broader environment. As the many infectious and nutritional diseases of the past have come steadily under control, paediatricians will be increasingly concerned with these other aspects which may have such important effects on the future well being of their patients and children in general. Differing problems and emphasis in other countries such as Sweden, Denmark, and the United States, together with variations within the United Kingdom, make interesting reading. The able discussants who have contributed to this conference leave one in no doubt of the environmental problems facing the child and those who care for him today. What is not so clear, and indeed this was not their brief though touched on in discussion, is how the problems should be tackled. The task even in our own relatively prosperous country is a daunting one. Perhaps a future Unigate conference can address itself to this important question and again earn our gratitude.


This latest book in the ‘Clinics in Developmental Medicine’ series is concerned with various aspects of movement, hypothetical, experimental, and practical. It has four sections, ‘The Importance of Movement for the Child’ (20 pp), ‘The Development of Movement and Motor Skills’ (100 pp), ‘Recording Children’s Movements’ (26 pp), and ‘Therapeutic and Educational Applications’ (30 pp). It does not try to catalogue development of movement in children, though its cover illustration might give this impression. There are several delightful review essays which, in keeping with the other chapters, have copious and relevant references.

Three chapters (66 pp) are by Ann Harrison and relate to or describe two series of experiments on normal and spastic (cerebral palsy) subjects. They make fascinating reading, particularly the second series of experiments showing improved neuromuscular control in spastic subjects when provided with an electromyographic feedback. The section on recording children’s movements disappoints by being too short to allow any but one of the authors to do justice to their subjects.

‘Therapeutic and Educational Applications’ includes, among other things, short chapters on stimulating movement by physical education and music; a brief review of physiotherapy techniques used in cerebral palsy; and a report on an intervention programme designed to overcome the possible effects of impaired mobility on the general development of spina bifida children.

There is much to commend this thought-provoking book, but somehow, for the reader, the whole is less than the sum of its parts.


The contents of this book are based on a symposium held in Milan in June 1974. There are altogether 40 contributions, grouped in eight sections some of which loosely overlap, though there is little or no repetition in the presented material. This was an international meeting, but there is only one paper from the United Kingdom, on the development of the hepatic microsomal drug-metabolizing enzymes in the ferret, a measure perhaps of the paucity of clinical research being undertaken here in this important field. A wide range of topics is discussed, the human baby being nicely interspersed with the experimental animal. Some of the studies reported are very technical, and the pharmacological language makes heavy reading. Yet the practitioner of neonatal medicine will find a good deal else to interest and instruct him.

Some of the reasons why perinatal pharmacology is unique are clearly stated in the two opening papers; and psychophysiological measurement of drug toxicity is briefly but pitily dealt with. We learn, for example, that intrapartum anaesthetics and analgesics cause changes in infant behaviour which are not transient but extend to at least one month of age. The presence of a complete cholinergic system in the human placenta is described. A scoring system for evaluating and treating neonatal narcotic withdrawal symptoms is put forward, and some of the reasons for greater tolerance of digitalis in the newborn are explained. These are just a few of many important topics discussed, and the symposium is fittingly concluded by a consideration of the ethics of perinatal pharmacological investigation.

This book makes the reader aware of the wide horizons of this subject, and of its very great importance for the child. Research workers would want to consult it. The clinician would do well to dip into parts of it, for there are a number of helpful references here not ordinarily seen in general paediatric reading.