infection, some of which is duplicated in the chapter on hair loss, is disappointing, at times inaccurate, and often parochial. In many parts of the world fungus species other than those named are a main cause of scalp ringworm. It would have been better to stress the characteristic features of anthropophilic as distinct from zoonophilic infections, and as in the rest of the book, to have emphasised general principles. These are minor criticisms; this useful, practical book is to be recommended.

ARTHUR J ROOK

Shorter notices


The title is misleading and the contents with few exceptions are reviews of work published up to 1976. Advantages and limitations of the CAT scan are not seriously assessed, save briefly in intraventricular haemorrhage, and radiation doses are not discussed. Cerebral blood flow scarcely gets a mention. Sarnat’s chapter on neuromuscular disorders presenting in the newborn will be helpful for clinicians. ‘Adequate nutrition of the developing brain’ inevitably deals largely with rats. The French school of neonatal neurology and neuropathology is well represented.


This book with 35 contributors aims to present ‘current research data on developmental follow-ups of infants born at risk’. Those who do this work will find helpful titbits here and there. Methodology, infant–parent interaction and intervention programmes are discussed, in addition to the more obvious spheres of preterm birth and neonatal evaluation; the last includes hearing assessment and the predictive value of visual–perceptual behaviour. Recommended for the bookshelves of the follow-up brigade and the community physician.