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 zoo-
philic 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 recom-
manded.

ARTHUR J ROOK

Shorter notices

Advances in Perinatal Neurology, volume
1. Edited by R Korobkin and C Guille-
minault. (Pp. 287; illustrated + tables.
£17.50 hardback.) S P Medical and

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 intra-
ventricular 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.

Infants Born at Risk: Behaviour and
Development. Edited by T M Field.
(Pp. 498; illustrated + tables. £20.25
hardback.) S P Medical and Scientific

This book with 35 contributors aims to
present 'current research data on develop-
mental 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.