and small-for-gestational age babies than in term ones, and pronounced alterations occur in preterm infants with idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome. Furthermore, calculations seem to indicate a lower saturation of the binding sites of serum TGB in healthy, low birthweight infants and in preterm infants with hyaline membrane disease compared with that of term infants during the first weeks of life.

Although the T3 uptake tests may have clinical applications in infants, the T3 tests are sometimes difficult to interpret and do not elucidate the changes in serum thyroid hormone-binding protein concentrations in healthy and sick newborn infants of various maturities.

References

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Book reviews


This is the long awaited second edition of an excellent book which illustrates how widely immunology has permeated most areas of paediatrics. Today’s medical student can no longer ignore the subject because immunological mechanisms seem to play such an important role in so many disease processes. The book is a major reference source—35 chapters written by more than 40 distinguished specialists. It is divided into three sections; the first deals with the development and function of the immune system, and contains an excellent review of the mucosal immune system by Hansen and Brandtzaeg—their clear account of normal mucosal physiology may help to promote understanding of some of the immunopathological disturbances which occur in gastrointestinal allergy and inflammatory diseases. The second section deals with the immunodeficiency disorders, an area which has grown enormously as knowledge of lymphocyte subpopulations and interactions has expanded. Defects are being defined at the molecular level (that is adenosine deaminase deficiency) rather than at cellular level, and newer treatments are appearing as research in immunopharmacology grows. The immunodeficiency section will be outdated rapidly because monoclonal markers to lymphocyte subpopulations are already defining new defects. It is to be hoped that the gap between the second and the third edition will not be as great as that between the first two editions. The final section contains the organ specific chapters which indicate how immune mechanisms are concerned in most areas of paediatrics. No major system is excluded. Tumour immunology and transplantation are included here, and so too is the chapter on immunisation.

I recommend this book to every paediatrician; paediatric immunology is one specialty where a wide knowledge of general paediatrics is vital but equally no general paediatrician can afford to ignore the impact of immunology.

R J LEVINSKY


This modest volume is of profound importance for all doctors and for paediatricians in particular. The first half gives a historical account of the rise and fall of retrolental fibroplasia (RLF) as witnessed by the author who was intimately involved in the controversies and clinical trials of the early 1950s; this is an enthralling and compelling reading. In relating the history of RLF, the author teaches us to the history of the early development of neonatology including sketches of many of the most famous paediatricians of the day, such as Mary Crosse from Birmingham. We catch a glimpse of the desperate atmosphere of the early 1950s as paediatricians and ophthalmologists searched for a cause for RLF and then had to face the apparent paradox that life-giving oxygen was, in some mysterious way, blinding premature babies.

Figure 7.2, which is perhaps the embodiment of all that the author is telling us, shows breathing patterns from a healthy, small, preterm infant in which th periodic pattern of breathing in room air becomes ‘regular’ in 70% oxygen. He quotes from the authors of the study from