attributed to the same substances does not invalidate the asthmatic response that has been shown.

All the children were born in this country, but cultural influences may still prevail. I maintain that this particular folklore is based on fact.

References

Problems facing women who seek a career in paediatrics

Sir,

As the pair of successfully matched job sharing doctors mentioned in Dr C Rees’s annotation1 we have encountered many of the difficulties she lists. We would still like to emphasise, however, the hopeful side of the future for women in paediatrics.

In September 1984 the proportion of female consultants in post was 17%; between 1978 and 1983, 20% of new consultants and senior registrars were women.2 Around 1968, when these new consultants finished medical school, the proportion of women graduating was 24%.3 Women are, therefore, relatively well represented in paediatrics. We are certainly more fortunate than those in other acute specialties: for the same period, only 4% of new consultants and 7% of new senior registrars in general medicine were women.

As the proportion of female graduates entering paediatrics increases the requirements for part time work will rise. There are also men who would appreciate a period of part time work, either for writing up research or seeing more of their young families. Is it not time that the British Paediatric Association set up its own job share register?

References

V van Someren and L Rees
Guy’s and St Thomas’s Hospitals, London SE1 9RT

Dr Chambers, secretary of the British Paediatric Association, comments:

This is now being done: enquiries to Dr Rosamond Jones, 15 Fairfield Lane, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

Risk and pertussis vaccine

Sir,

During the current epidemic of whooping cough many parents are reconsidering pertussis immunisation for their infants, and paediatricians are being asked about risks and benefits. The National Childhood Encephalopathy Study (NCES)1,2 conducted with the close cooperation of paediatricians in 1976–79 was designed to help answer their questions, and we are often asked about the interpretation of our results.

The NCES was a case control study in children admitted to hospital with acute neurological problems, in which we compared the histories of immunisation shortly before onset in cases with similar histories in controls. The first report included only 1000 of 1182 children notified to the study,1 though inclusion of the remaining children did not materially alter our findings.3 Our analysis included all children without regard to any alternative explanation apart from pertussis immunisation. This epidemiologically essential approach is not always understood and has led some to believe that the study shows the risks of pertussis vaccine to be greater than they are. It has also been suggested that our estimate of risk is too low due to bias in case reporting, but, as explained in our report, this is unlikely to have materially affected the results.

We reported two types of risk estimate:

(a) Relative risk. There was a small but significant excess risk of children having had DTP vaccine in the seven days before onset of a serious neurological disorder. Most of this excess was in the first 72 hours. Fortunately, most recovered quickly and were apparently normal when followed up at least a year later. No recognisable ‘post pertussis immunisation syndrome’ was found.

(b) Attributable risk. The attributable risk of these events was about one in 140,000, but the central estimate of risk of death or permanent damage comes to around one in a third of a million doses of DTP vaccine in children who were assumed (but not proved) to have been previously fit neurologically. We stress that this figure must be interpreted with caution because the 95% confidence limits are very wide and it assumes all relevant cases were notified. In fact it is based on only seven children found in a three year period. Of these seven, two died, one with Reye’s syndrome and one with an overwhelming viral infection. One child with major defects had Coxsackie B5 virus isolated from the CSF, which could have been the cause of illness. This leaves four children, one of whom was severely handicapped when last seen, with no alternative explanation for their illness. The real cause of the handicap in these children remains in question—was it a reaction to vaccine or did they have some other undiagnosed problem? It must be remembered that pertussis immunisation is given at the very age when children are most likely to manifest serious neurological disorders. In the circumstances it is clearly unwise to attribute a causal connection in individual cases. Our view remains, therefore, that the risk of death or brain damage attributable to pertussis vaccine, if it occurs

Copyright. © 2000 BMJ Publishing Group. All rights reserved. This is a PDF file of an article that was published in a copyrighted journal. If you download the file, you will be able to read it on your device, but you will not be able to make copies or redistribute it to others. You may also post the PDF file on your own intranet or on your own academic or institutional repository. You may not make any further copies of the PDF file, or redistribute it to anyone else, without the permission of the copyright holder.
at all, is a very rare event and far less than the risk of death or damage due to whooping cough.\(^3\)

References

Inguinal hernias are common in preterm infants

Sir,

We read the paper by Boocock and Todd with great interest,\(^1\) although the higher incidence of hernias in preterm children is generally accepted, accurate figures are difficult to obtain.

The risk percentages stated in the above mentioned article, however, are based on retrospective analysis of cases, surgically treated during the first six months of life, and, therefore, might still be an underestimation.

To clarify this issue we analysed the data on inguinal hernias that have been collected in the course of a nationwide project in The Netherlands, concerning live-born preterm (<32 weeks) and/or very low birthweight (<1500 g) infants.\(^2\) The study included 1388 liveborn infants (mean gestational age 30.3 weeks, 1095 infants <1500 g, 52% boys). Preliminary results show that of the 978 surviving infants, 94 infants had inguinal hernias before the corrected age of 6 months; 73 (78%) of those have had a herniotomy during that period. In our material a predominance of boys was found as well, whereas unilateral hernias outnumbered bilateral ones both in the total number of hernias and in the surgically treated ones (Table).

For calculation of the incidences, we used as a denominator the total number of liveborn infants in a category and not the number of surviving infants. In agreement with Boocock and Todd the incidence is thus independent from the neonatal and postneonatal mortality. Otherwise, differences in mortality may cause considerable differences in incidence of later morbidity such as hernias, resulting in incomparability.

In our study the high incidence of inguinal hernia in preterm and very low birthweight infants is confirmed; even if the cases that were not yet surgically treated are included, however, the incidence is clearly lower than in Boocock and Todd’s study.

References
\(^1\) Boocock GR, Todd PJ. Inguinal hernias are common in preterm infants. Arch Dis Child 1985;60:669-70.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Surgically treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unilateral</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bilateral</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>94 (7%)</td>
<td>73 (10%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T M Van Zeben-van der Aa
AND S P Verloove-Vanhorick
University Hospital,
The Netherlands