Children. 'Backlash' has influenced American paediatricians' willingness to report abuse. More accurate recording of findings including photographs will help.


A new clinical sign in Williams syndrome

EDITOR.—Williams syndrome is a well recognised condition with typical facies, supravalvular aortic stenosis, mental retardation, and a characteristic personality.1 In a large series (n=235) 96% of patients demonstrated a deletion of the elastin gene from the long arm of chromosome 7.2 Strabismus is common in Williams syndrome and this may contribute to subnormal binocular vision and reduced stereopsis. In a recent study of 28 patients with typical features and deletion of the elastin gene an interesting sign was noted. On further inquiry it was found to have been present in 30% (n=9) of cases. The observation is that as children they have a great reluctance in changing the surface on which they are walking or playing. A typical example would be going from a tiled to a carpeted surface. The child would stop at the interface and refuse to proceed. They may then feel out the new surface with either a probing foot or in some cases descend to all fours to confirm the suitability of the next surface. The process of transfer may take several minutes. Patients describe this observation in both indoor and outdoor settings. It would seem that there is a problem in determining depth perception when there is either a new pattern or colour to the surface. A reluctance to proceed may reflect a fear of falling to the next surface. Similar difficulties are experienced in attempts to descend stairs. Another interesting observation in this group is the nearness of children's hand to the surface.

Dr Milne and Whitty comment:

The purpose of our paper was to draw attention to the striking similarity between estimates of paediatric intensive care bed need made by different authors working in different health care systems, with different population sizes, and one would assume, with different levels of efficiency. We would certainly not conclude from our data that we had identified the correct level of paediatric intensive care provision, but have rather sought to identify a currency with which debate can properly take place. The comments of Drs Pearson and Ralston on the efficiency of larger intensive care units reflect the views of Shan cited in the discussion of our paper. The importance of intensive care in reducing mortality and morbidity is one that we would not dispute, but again this was not the focus of our article.

22q11 deletion: a cause of asymmetric crying facies

EDITOR.—We agree with Hamish et al that permanent facial asymmetry in the newborn has many causes.1 Facial asymmetry present only on crying has been described as a separate entity and termed asymmetric crying faces (ACF).2 ACF is due to hypolasia of the depressor anguli oris muscle 3 and has been described in association with congenital heart disease as cardiofacial syndrome.4 This syndrome may include abnormalities of other systems and may be inherited in an autosomal dominant manner with variable expression.

We agree with Trainer et al that microdeletions of chromosome 22q11 detected on fluorescent in situ hybridisation (FISH) are responsible for a wide range of clinical presentations including cardiac abnormalities.5 Five patients with cardiofacial syndrome have been found to have a microdeletion of chromosome 22q11.6

We have recently seen an 8 year old girl who presented with ACF without cardiac abnormalities who had 22q11 deletion demonstrated on FISH. This is the first such case and we believe that this represents a further expansion of both the differential diagnosis of facial asymmetry in the newborn and the 22q11 phenotype.

H S STEWART
J CLAYTON-SMITH
SHEILA MARS
Hastings Road, Manchester M13 0JH

References

Expulsion of ventriculoperitoneal shunt tubing

EDITOR.—In reply to the letter by Dr Swan on the supposedly unique occurrence of expulsion of ventriculoperitoneal shunt tubing,1 we would like to describe another case, not of expulsion but extrusion of ventriculoperitoneal tubing per rectum.

A first twin born caesarean section on our delivery unit at 26 weeks gestation had a stomach, neonatal course was uncomplicated and he was discharged home. He had a haemorrhagic hydrocephalus. He subsequently needed a ventriculoperitoneal shunt. He was readmitted at the chronological age of 6 months with abdominal distension and swelling over the shunt site. He was suspected of having a shunt infection and was treated with intravenous cefotaxime and flucloxacillin. After 24 hours in hospital the nursing staff noticed, while changing his nappy, extrusion of the shunt per rectum.

He was immediately transferred to the neighbouring neurosurgical unit who were somewhat perplexed that we had not done 'something' on the end—had disappeared back up into the abdominal cavity. He grew Escherichia coli from the cerebrospinal fluid and
shunt assembly and when appropriate had a reinsertion of his ventriculoperitoneal shunt. He remains well.

FRANCES LATCHAM
Hinchingbrooke Hospital,
Huntingdon,
Cambridgeshire PE19 8NT


EDITOR.—I was fascinated by Ian Swann's report of the patient passing per rectum the lower distal portion of a ventriculoperitoneal shunt.1 Although unreported, when I was a registrar in paediatric neurology at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh, I was called by the nurses to see what they described as a worm having been passed into the nappy of a child with hydrocephalus. The young boy was completely asymptomatic, but on closer inspection we realised that this was a tube protruding from the baby's anus. Under gentle pressure the full length of the distal component of the shunt came away. At no time did he develop any further symptoms or signs unlike the reported patient. Although ventriculoperitoneal shunts not infrequently cause some local peritoneal inflammation or infection, such expulsion is obviously rare, but sadly not quite as unique as the case report implied.

O B EDEN
Christie Hospital NHS Trust, Wilmot Road, Withington, Manchester M20 4BX


The effect of a child's disability on a mother's mental health

EDITOR.—Have Dr Lambrinos and colleagues considered the possibility that the research process itself might have prevented some cases of depression?1 Firstly, before discharge from hospital the explanation given to the mothers of babies with abnormal ultrasounds may have accelerated the grieving process involved in accepting a child with a disability, and prepared the mothers for coping in the future. Secondly, the interviews by the research psychologist, although intended to be for assessment only, may have been therapeutic. A close, supportive relationship can develop between researchers and their subjects, and the unintended benefits to patients of involvement in a research trial have been noted before.2 It is possible that the opportunity to talk helped mothers cope with any feelings they had about their children's prematurity or potential disability, but did not alter the emotional consequences of psychosocial adversity. If this were the case, this apparently very well designed study could have inadvertently prevented the depressive disorder it was meant to detect.

QUENTIN SPENDER
Department of General Psychiatry, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Section, St George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, Tooting, London SW17 0RE

Dr Lambrinos comments:
It is always possible, as Dr Spender points out, that the mothers in the study derived support from the research assessments. However, the research interview was wide ranging and did not focus on disability. Furthermore mothers of infants receiving the early physiotherapy intervention received much more professional support in addition to the research interviews. If talking about disability helped them to cope one would have expected to detect lower levels of depression in this group. These were not found. Up until the 12 month assessment only low levels of disability were evident. The mothers, rather than grieving, were relatively optimistic, and seemed to be denying the news broken to them on the neonatal intensive care unit. Perhaps grieving is a task to be negotiated by the mothers during the second year of their children's lives, when disabilities are evident.

Thalidomide treatment of mucosal ulcerations in HIV infection

EDITOR.—The case report by Soler and colleagues confirms the beneficial effects of thalidomide in treating aphthous ulcers in HIV/AIDS patients unresponsive to conventional treatments including oral prednisolone.1 One important side effect encountered in our centre and reported by others is irreversible peripheral neuropathy associated with prolonged high dose in patients with relapsing aphthous ulcers. Patients should be counselled about this as well as, of course, the teratogenic potential in females at risk of pregnancy.

TUBONYE C HARRY
Department of Genitosomal Medicine, Sunderland District General Hospital, Sunderland SR4 7TP


Infant length measurements

EDITOR.—Dr Falkner rightly commends the use of infant length measurements.1 But the available standards for length velocity must be treated with caution; some of these (including that quoted in Dr Falkner's letter) are derived from smoothed rather than observed data points and are thus liable to produce centiles which are too close together.2 The same caveat applies to some of the published standards for fetal growth velocities.

M J R HEALY
23 Coleridge Court, Milton Road, Harpenden AL5 3LD

