Impaired cognition and schooling in adults with end stage renal disease since childhood

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Aims: To determine cognitive and educational attainment in adults with end stage renal disease (ESRD) since childhood.

Methods: All Dutch patients with onset of ESRD at age 0–14 years between 1972 and 1992, who were born before 1979, were asked to perform the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) test. Educational attainment was assessed by a questionnaire. Determinants of cognitive performance were measured by reviewing medical charts in 37 hospitals. Data on cognition were compared to those of age matched controls who cooperated in the revision of the Dutch WAIS. National Dutch Statistics data were used to compare educational attainment.

Results: Data on intelligence and schooling were acquired in 126 of 187 patients (67%) and data on determinants of outcome in all patients. Clinical characteristics of participants and non-participants were comparable. Educational attainment of patients was low compared to the Dutch standard. Patient mean full scale IQ, performal IQ, and verbal IQ were 10.4, 9.2, and 9.7 points lower, respectively, compared to those of 36 controls. The lowest scores were observed in tests which required concentration, memory, and general knowledge. Patients currently on dialysis and transplanted patients had similar IQ scores. Cumulative dialysis duration of more than four years was associated with a 3.4 times higher chance of having a full scale IQ of 1 SD below the mean.

Conclusion: ESRD of childhood is associated with an impaired cognitive and educational attainment in adulthood. Long duration of dialysis may enhance intellectual impairment, which may not be reversible after renal transplantation.

Since the survival of children with end stage renal disease has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, concern has arisen about the long term impact of this condition on adult life. Several studies mention the risk of impaired cognitive functioning, lack of educational attainment, and unemployment in these patients. Uraemic toxicity and chronic anaemia have been suggested as potential determining factors for poor cognitive functioning. Apart from this, some of the primary diseases leading to end stage renal disease, such as cystinosis and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), may themselves be complicated by cerebral involvement. However, at present the true impact of renal disease on cognitive development in children is uncertain. As most studies to date focus on the individual change in neuropsychological performance during change of renal replacement therapy, data on the overall deleterious effects on intellectual functioning in adulthood are lacking. We therefore conducted a national long term follow up study in order to evaluate late physical, social, and psychological effects of renal insufficiency in children (LERIC) in all Dutch children who had commenced renal replacement therapy between 1972 and 1992, and who were born before 1 January 1979. In this paper we report their cognitive functioning and school performance.

METHODS

Patients

The LERIC cohort comprised all Dutch patients who had started chronic renal replacement therapy at age 0–14 years between 1972 and 1992, and who were born before 1979. Patients in whom renal function recovered within four months after commencing dialysis were excluded. Preemptive transplanted patients were included. The recruiting of the cohort has been described in detail elsewhere.

Data collection

The Dutch version of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) was performed according to the standard procedure and used as a standard measurement of general intelligence. The same experienced psychologist, who was unaware of the details of the medical history, conducted the WAIS for each patient. Patients on chronic haemodialysis performed the test at least one day after a haemodialysis session. The WAIS consists of eleven subtests: six subtests of verbal intelligence (information, comprehension, arithmetic, similarities, digit span, and vocabulary), and five subtests of non-verbal, performal intelligence (digit symbol, picture comple-
reviewing all available medical charts of all patients. For this purpose all 37 hospitals, in which patients of the cohort had ever been under care, were visited between November 1998 and September 2000. The methods of this data collection have been described in detail elsewhere.11

The Dutch school system is divided into three phases. During the first phase children attend elementary school or, in case of learning disabilities special schools with adjusted programmes (so called (Z) MLK or schools for sick children). The second “high school” phase consists of pre-educational programmes for low skilled professions and intermediate skilled professions (and is called Voorbereidend Middelbaar Beroeps Onderwijs = VMBO), higher skilled professions (Hoger Algemeen Voorbereidend Onderwijs = HAVO), or academic professions (Voorbereidend Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs = VWO). These diplomas give access to schools for low, intermediate, and high skilled professions (Lager Beroeps Onderwijs = LBO, Middelbaar Beroeps Onderwijs = MBO, and Hoger Beroeps Onderwijs = HBO), and to university. Dutch health statistics provide reliable data only on completed levels of schooling for several age groups. Therefore we categorised the educational attainment according to the highest successfully completed level of schooling: low vocational training (only phase 1 or VMBO or LBO), intermediate vocational training (HAVO or VWO or MBO), or high vocational training (HBO or university).

Control group
At the time of this investigation a new, revised Dutch version of the WAIS was under development. We obtained data from 53 healthy controls aged 16–53 years old who participated in the development programme of the revised WAIS III, and who performed both the original and the revised version of the WAIS. Of all these subjects the level of schooling was documented. Swets Test Publishers who distribute the WAIS in the Netherlands12 supplied these data. Of these 53 subjects, 36 were within the age group of our patients and matched with the mean Dutch level of educational attainment, based on data from the Dutch National Bureau of Statistics (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1999: www.cbs.nl). The WAIS scores of these 36 subjects were used as the comparison for the scores in our patients.

Analysis
Data are presented as means and standard deviations. The WAIS scores were corrected for age. Student’s t test was used to compare mean Full Scale Intelligence Quotient, Verbal Intelligence Quotient, and Periformal Intelligence Quotient of patients and controls.

Based on literature data, eight determinants were considered important in relation to cognitive development. All eight determinants were dichotomised based on clinical relevance as follows: age of onset of renal replacement therapy <6 years versus ≥6 years, duration of renal replacement therapy <18 years versus ≥18 years, duration of dialysis <4 years versus ≥4 years, dialysis versus functioning renal graft as renal replacement therapy, and therapy characteristics between participants and non-participants of the cross sectional study (table 1).

Mean age of all patients at the time of outcome data collection was 29.4 years (range 20.7–41.8). Mean age at onset of renal replacement therapy was 10.8 years (range 1.9–14.9) years. Mean duration of renal replacement therapy was 18.2 years (range 6.8–30.0), of dialysis 4.1 years (range 0–25.7), and of living with a renal transplant 14.0 years (range 0–28.4). At the time of the investigation 98 patients had a functioning renal graft, 16 were on haemodialysis, and 12 on peritoneal dialysis.

Schooling
There was a significantly lower level of education in our patient group, compared to our control group that reflects the level of education of the Dutch population. Among the patients, only 42.8% had completed an intermediate or high vocational training, compared to 72.2% in the general Dutch population (table 2). Among the patients, 19.7% had received a high vocational training; only 11.1% had successfully completed this training, compared to 25.9% in the general Dutch population. The remaining 8.6% had either dropped out or were still attending school at the time of investigation.

Cognitive functioning
Mean Full Scale Intelligence Quotient, Verbal Intelligence Quotient, and Periformal Intelligence Quotient were 107.9 (SD 15.2, range 62–143), 105.2 (SD 14.1, range 68–138), and 110.2

RESULTS
The cohort
The LERIC cohort consisted of 249 patients. Of these, 62 had died at the time of the outcome data collection. None were lost to follow up, but 47 patients refused to participate in the cross-sectional study, leaving 140 patients. In 10 of these, intelligence scores were not obtained for the following reasons: “lack of time” (n = 6), familiarity with the test (n = 1, a psychology student), and inability to complete the test because of language problems (n = 3). In two patients only the Verbal Intelligence Quotient could be tested because of visual disabilities; and in two only the Performal Intelligence Quotient could be tested because of deafness (thus for both IQv and IQp, n = 128). Therefore the Full Scale Intelligence Quotient test was performed in 126 of the 140 participating patients, 70 males and 56 females. No significant differences were found in age, gender, age of onset of renal replacement therapy, and therapy characteristics between participants and non-participants of the cross sectional study (table 1).
(SD 15.4, range 62–143), respectively. All these intelligence scores were significantly lower compared to the control group (p < 0.0001; table 3). Of all 126 patients, 60 (47.6%) had a Full Scale Intelligence Quotient lower than −1 SD of the mean Full Scale Intelligence Quotient of the control group. Of these 60 patients, 52 (86.7%) had a low vocational training, compared to 20 (30.3%) of all 66 patients with a Full Scale Intelligence Quotient higher than −1 SD. As table 4 shows, most significantly lower scores were found for those tasks which require education, memory, and general knowledge—that is, the verbal tests “information”, “comprehension”, and “similarities”, and the performal test “picture completion”, and for those tasks which require concentration—that is, the verbal test “arithmetic” and the performal test “digit symbol”.

There was no correlation between intelligence scores on the one hand and total duration of renal replacement therapy, use of aluminium containing phosphate binders, total duration of anaemia, or age at onset of renal replacement therapy on the other hand. Also, there was no difference in intelligence scores between those who started renal replacement therapy between 1972 and 1982 and those who started between 1982 and 1992. Patients with cystinosis or SLE (n = 4) had lower IQfs (mean 95.5) which were −0.82 SD lower than the mean of the whole group. This difference was not statistically significant in this small group of patients. No differences in mean intelligence quotient levels were found between patients on dialysis at the time of the outcome data collection.
compared to transplanted patients. Tables 5 and 6 give univariate and multivariate analyses of the association between the determinants and low intelligence quotient scores. According to multiple logistic regression analysis, the odds ratio of a cumulative dialysis period of more than four years for a low Full Scale Intelligence Quotient was 3.0 (95% CI 1.3 to 6.6, p = 0.007).

**DISCUSSION**

There was a lower level of educational attainment and lower Verbal, Performal, and Full Scale Intelligence Quotients in these patients compared to Dutch standards. A low intelligence quotient (IQv < −1 SD), poor Verbal Intelligence Quotient (IQv < −1 SD), and poor Performal Intelligence Quotient (IQp < −1 SD) were associated with the actual modality of renal replacement therapy these patients compared to Dutch standards. A low intelligence quotient (IQv < −1 SD), poor Verbal Intelligence Quotient (IQv < −1 SD), and poor Performal Intelligence Quotient (IQp < −1 SD) were associated with the actual modality of renal replacement therapy these patients compared to transplanted patients. Tables 5 and 6 give univariate and multivariate analyses of the association between the determinants and low intelligence quotient scores. According to multiple logistic regression analysis, the odds ratio of a cumulative dialysis period of more than four years for a low Full Scale Intelligence Quotient was 3.0 (95% CI 1.3 to 6.6, p = 0.007).

**Table 5  Association between determinants and poor Full Scale Intelligence Quotient (IQFS < −1 SD), poor Verbal Intelligence Quotient (IQV < −1 SD), and poor Performal Intelligence Quotient (IQP < −1 SD): univariate analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category intelligence</th>
<th>IQFS &lt; −1 SD (n=60)</th>
<th>IQFS ≥ −1 SD (n=66)†</th>
<th>p value*</th>
<th>IQV &lt; −1 SD (n=55)</th>
<th>IQV ≥ −1 SD (n=73)†</th>
<th>p value*</th>
<th>IQP &lt; −1 SD (n=60)</th>
<th>IQP ≥ −1 SD (n=68)†</th>
<th>p value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at onset RRT¶‡</td>
<td>≤6 years [n]†‡</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of RRT‡</td>
<td>&lt;18 years [n]†</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of dialysis:</td>
<td>&lt;4 [n]†‡</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of anaemia§</td>
<td>&lt;1.5 y [n]†</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium exposure:</td>
<td>Yes [n]‡</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No [n]‡</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRT at investigation:</td>
<td>Dialysis [n]†</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal graft [n]†</td>
<td>1972–1981 [n]†</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982–1992 [n]†</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary disease:</td>
<td>SLE, cystinosis [n]†</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disease [n]‡</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p value *χ² test; †number of patients; ‡in 2 patients only verbal IQ could be tested due to visual disabilities, and in 2 patients only performal IQ could be tested due to deafness (IQv n=128, IQp n=128; IQfs=126); §anaemia = Hb <5 mmol/l (<80 g/l); ¶RRT, renal replacement therapy.

No evidence of deleterious effects of end stage renal disease on cognition, as most studies have shown a cognitive deterioration in children on dialysis. However, none of these studies examined the impact of paediatric end stage renal disease on their cognitive functioning in adulthood. There was no difference between cognitive functioning of patients who were on dialysis at the time of investigation and those with a functioning renal graft. Most longitudinal studies in children emphasise the beneficial effect of transplantation on cognitive performance. Improvement of mental

**Table 6  Association between determinants and poor Full Scale Intelligence Quotient (IQFS < −1 SD), poor Verbal Intelligence Quotient (IQV < −1 SD), and poor Performal Intelligence Quotient (IQP < −1 SD): multivariate logistic regression model**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intelligence score</th>
<th>Low IQFS‡ (95% CI)</th>
<th>Low IQV† (95% CI)</th>
<th>Low IQP‡ (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration of RRT¶‡</td>
<td>≥18 y v &lt;18 y</td>
<td>1.0 (0.2 to 7.0)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.2 to 7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of dialysis</td>
<td>≥40 y v &lt;40 y</td>
<td>1.0 (0.2 to 7.0)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.2 to 7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of anaemia</td>
<td>≥18 y v &lt;18 y</td>
<td>1.0 (0.2 to 7.0)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.2 to 7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium exposure‡</td>
<td>yes v no</td>
<td>0.6 (0.2 to 1.8)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.2 to 1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRT at investigation: dialysis v renal graft</td>
<td>0.3 (0.1 to 0.8)*</td>
<td>0.3 (0.1 to 0.8)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRT onset: 1972–1982 v 1982–1992</td>
<td>1.7 (0.2 to 11.7)</td>
<td>1.7 (0.2 to 11.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary disease: SLE, cystinosis v other</td>
<td>&gt;10 (0 to −)</td>
<td>&gt;10 (0 to −)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05; **p<0.01; †low IQFS, low IQV, and low IQP = −1 SD; ‡OR = adjusted odds ratio; §95% CI, 95% confidence interval; †±use of aluminium containing phosphate binders; ¶RRT, renal replacement therapy; #Rosser and Lemeshow Goodness of fit test IQv: p=0.82, IQp: p=0.77, IQfs: p=0.96.

NOTE: only significant determinants of the univariate analysis were entered in the model and only significant determinants in the multivariate model are shown [all set at p<0.4].
processing speed and sustained attention, and a better performance on vigilance and memory tasks without change of other functions, have been described in children with end stage renal disease after transplantation.\(^7\) Some authors describe improvement of verbal intelligence after transplantation,\(^9\) others exclusively of performal tasks.\(^6\) Our results are consistent with the recent study of Brouhard and colleagues,\(^2\) who studied 124 children with end stage renal disease, one of the largest study cohorts in this field. They concluded that a low intelligence quotient and low educational achievement were not related to the current dialysis or transplant status, but only to end stage renal disease itself. In our study, intelligence was not related to the total duration of renal replacement therapy, but only to the duration of dialysis. This would support the hypothesis that cognition is affected by uraemia in childhood, and that in the long run these abnormalities may be either not or only partially reversible after transplantation. In our patients a long duration of dialysis was associated with a lower intelligence quotient. These findings are consistent with the data of Fennell et al and of Brouhard et al, who both also found a correlation between duration of dialysis and verbal intelligence deterioration in children with end stage renal disease.\(^7\) Most deficits were found in tasks requiring concentration, memory, and general knowledge. Fennell et al found that children on dialysis performed worse on tasks of verbal ability, visual perception, and memory and visual motor skills.\(^3\) They also described changes over time in end stage renal disease on cognition and found improvement of reaction time and vigilance, but far less on memory functions.\(^3\) This is consistent with our findings in young adults with paediatric end stage renal disease. The question remains: if, and to what extent a low academic achievement in our patients actually reflects a lack of school attendance caused by the state of their chronic illness and long hospitalisation, and not their intellectual potency per se. As expected there was a high correlation between the level of schooling and cognitive functioning in our patients. However, no conclusion can be drawn from our data as to what extent low educational attainment has impaired cognitive development in our patients, and to what extent the academic achievement is a result of their cognitive ability.

Patients who started renal replacement therapy before the age of 6 did not perform worse than others in our study. Although some studies in children show similar results,\(^9,10\) one other study has indicated a more severe and permanent reduction of cognitive performance in patients with early onset of end stage renal disease.\(^12\) Our results could be biased by patient selection, since we followed a historical group, in which survival of patients who started renal replacement therapy at a very young age was low, as we reported previously.\(^15\) On the other hand, this potential “positive” selection of patients underlines the meaning of the average impairment in cognitive development that we found in our patient group.

Limitations of the study

At time of our outcome data collection the Revised Version of the WAIS (the WAIS-III) was not yet available in the Netherlands. The Dutch version of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale dates back to 1970.\(^7\) Flynn has shown that mean scores of this test in the population have changed upwards over time.\(^7\) He found an increase in the mean intelligence in 14 countries, ranging from 3 to 8 points per decade, and counted 20 points over 30 years in the Netherlands.\(^7\) This is consistent with the findings of Utewijk, who provided a Revised Version of the WAIS, based on the American WAIS-III.\(^8\) Subjects with a mean IQfs score of 100 according to the new WAIS-III showed a mean IQfs of 118.5 (SD 11.7) according to the old WAIS. Therefore, we decided to compare our results with the mean scores in this index group.

Cognition and educational attainment was measured in only 126 out of 187 patients, and our cohort comprised only a few patients who had started renal replacement therapy under the age of 6 years. Nevertheless, we believe that differences in the distribution of disease parameters and therapy mode existed between participants and non-participants of the study we believe that this group is representative for the whole group, and no obvious selection of a special high risk group seems to have occurred.

We were not able to establish retrospectively the exact amount of aluminium exposure to our patients. However, we found no relation between intelligence and the prescription of aluminium containing phosphate binders. Also, patients who started renal replacement therapy before the early 1980s, when the chronic prescription of aluminium containing phosphate binders became obsolete, had equi-intelligent WAIS scores to those who started renal replacement therapy between 1982 and 1992. Therefore, we do not think that the exposure of aluminium has played a substantial role in the unfavourable cognitive development in our patients.

Conclusion

End stage renal disease in childhood may lead to an impaired cognition and lower level of educational attainment in adulthood. Intellectual impairment in these patients is associated with a long duration of dialysis and may not be reversible after transplantation. Early transplantation, a more vigorous avoidance of uraemia during dialysis, and early educational intervention may be targets to improve outcome in future patients.

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REFERENCES


Fetal and Neonatal Edition, July 2002

The following articles—being published in the November 2002 issue of the Fetal and Neonatal edition of the Archives of Disease in Childhood—may be of general interest to paediatricians.

Leading article
Hypernatraemia in the first few days: is the incidence rising? I A Laing, C M Wong

Original articles
A confidential enquiry into cases of neonatal encephalopathy. E S Draper, J J Kurinczuk, C R Lammong, et al