

neurophysiology". They emphasise that "neurophysiologic studies provide an important extension to the clinical evaluation and are predicated on a careful history and examination", rather than being tests to interpret in isolation. They asked the contributors "to provide succinct descriptions of clinical disorders where neurophysiologic testing is a useful adjunct". This pragmatic marriage of technical and clinical considerations shines through much of the text, and I feel that the editors have succeeded in their aims.

The 46 contributors are predominantly from North America, but there are four from Europe and two from Australasia. For the most part, the information is generic and, the chapter on the diagnosis of brain death, for example, has an orientation towards legal and practical issues pertaining to North America.

The book covers electroencephalography (EEG), evoked potentials (somatosensory, brainstem auditory and visual) and the clinical neurophysiology of the motor unit (electromyography and nerve conduction studies). It is divided into four sections: basic principles and maturational change; disorders of cerebral function; neuromuscular disorders; and other neurophysiological techniques. This last section is relatively brief but covers magnetoencephalography (MEG), transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) and the assessment of sphincter dysfunction.

The first part of the book contains chapters describing the normal features of EEG in the neonatal and paediatric age groups. Separate chapters, divided into age periods, outline an approach to the visual analysis of EEG with clear and didactic suggestions about extracting essential features. This works well.

The second part of the book is devoted to the investigation of disorders of cerebral function. Having read chapters 2 and 3, which cover the features of the normal neonatal EEG and suggest an ordered approach to its visual analysis, one is faced with chapter 13, which describes the abnormal features of the neonatal EEG. This presents information in a logical, progressive and user-friendly manner, with clear reviews of normality and age-dependent changes that are separated from details of abnormal conditions and findings. It also includes information on abnormalities in the various forms of evoked potentials, and a chapter on their use in intra-operative monitoring. There are excellent chapters on childhood sleep-wake disorders, drug effects, infectious

diseases, trauma, and metabolic, toxic and degenerative diseases.

The chapter on EEG in the evaluation of children for epilepsy surgery is very brief at a mere seven pages. However, epilepsy surgery is an immense area and, on balance, I think that the editorial decision to substantially restrict this section is reasonable.

The third part of the book again takes a usefully clinically oriented approach, with chapters on the floppy infant, facial and bulbar weakness, disorders of the anterior horn cell, plexopathies and radiculopathies, and focal neuropathies. There are substantial chapters on autonomic testing in various conditions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic autonomic neuropathies, diabetes mellitus and neuromuscular transmission defects. A whole chapter is devoted to the relationship between DNA analysis and neurophysiological aspects of neuromuscular disorders. Given the relative frequency of exposure to neurophysiological examinations in these age groups, the book is weighted heavily towards discussion of neuromuscular disorders, but then this is a broad field with a large number of rare diseases that merit some coverage.

Unsurprisingly, it is possible to find minor points of imperfection that might be addressed in a second edition, for example inconsistent headings within a table on classification and a figure on scalp electrode positions that is poorly reproduced.

The book is well produced to a standard typical of Elsevier products. The text and pictures are generally black and white, although there are five colour plates. The index is large and comprehensive but is not divided into separate author and subject indices, and omits, for example, some important scoring systems mentioned in the text.

The book is competitively priced but, because of its specialist nature, it is unlikely to reside high on the wish list of any but the most enthusiastic general paediatrician. However, it is an excellent text for paediatric neurologists and neurophysiologists, particularly those in training. The orientation towards young people and the coverage, in one volume, of EEG, peripheral neurophysiological and other techniques makes it an efficient and very useful learning and reference text. It is an essential element of the clinical neurophysiology departmental library in any centre that performs these investigations in young people.

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## Corrections

doi:10.1136/adc.2007.116608

E Fitzpatrick, B Bourke, B Drumm, *et al.* Outcome for children with cyclical vomiting syndrome (*Arch Dis Child* 2007;**92**:1001–4). In table 2 of this paper row "Medication prescribed"/column "Resolved" should read 8/25 (32%) (not 16/8/25 (32%)). In addition, row "Trigger factor identified"/column "Resolved" should read 16/25 (64%) (not 25 (64%)).

doi:10.1136/adc.2006.110999corr1

Vandenplas Y, Brueton M, Dupont C, *et al.* Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of cow's milk protein allergy in infants. *Arch Dis Child* 2007;**92**:902–8. The order of the authors in this paper were published incorrectly; the correct order is: Y Vandenplas, S Koletzko, E Isolauri, D Hill, A P Oranje, M Brueton, A Staiano, C Dupont.

In figure 2 of this article the arrow pointing to the right from the box "Open challenge; Cow's milk formula under clinical observation" should actually point to the box "CMPA symptoms; Maintain CMP elimination diet until 9–12 months of age, and for at least 6 months" and not to the box "No CMPA symptoms; Resume CMP in diet and monitor" as published.

In addition, in figure 2 the box "Elimination diet" should have included the additional text: Therapeutic Extensive Hydrolysed Formula (eHF) for 2 to 4 weeks (\*).

doi:10.1136/adc.2007.115493

M A Thomson, H R Jenkins, W M Bisset, *et al.* Polyethylene glycol 3350 plus electrolytes for chronic constipation in children: a double blind, placebo controlled, crossover study (*Arch Dis Child* 2007;**92**:996–1000). The first word of the third paragraph "Movico" should be "Movicol".

doi:10.1136/adc.2005.080721

S Friedman, S Reif, A Assia, *et al.* Clinical and laboratory characteristics of non e. coli urinary tract infections (*Arch Dis Child* 2006;**91**:845–6). The fourth author of this paper, Ram Mishaal, was inadvertently omitted. We apologise for this error.