in this important new area of pulmonary function.

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This brief volume represents the proceedings of the Fourth Symposium of the Society for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism held in Dublin, Ireland, in July 1966. The book consists of 12, well-written, separate papers by noted authorities from Europe and the United Kingdom, which vary greatly in length, scope, and subject matter. Several of the papers are embellished by lively discussions which allow the reader to share the broad experience of the participants. The subjects discussed include: phenylketonuria and other inborn errors of amino acid metabolism; electroencephalographic findings in patients with a variety of metabolic diseases; disaccharide and monosaccharide intolerances; gargoylism; histochemistry of the intrinsic nerves of the rectum and colon in Hirschsprung's disease; and a description of a family with muscular dystrophy and basic aminoaciduria. This reviewer was particularly impressed by the first two papers in the book. In the first, Dr. W. Jacobson, Sir Halley Stewart Research Fellow, Strangeways Research Laboratory, Cambridge, England, discusses the role of pteridine cofactors in metabolic disorders with particular emphasis on phenylketonuria (PKU). He emphasizes that phenylalanine hydroxylase is a very complex enzyme system which requires at least two apoenzymes and pteridine cofactors and presents preliminary findings which suggest that some patients with PKU will benefit from administration of pteridines such as folic acid. This provocative approach warrants careful consideration by workers in the field. In the second paper, Drs. Allan of the Department of Paediatrics, West Park, Macclesfield, and Bower of the Department of Child Health, University of Birmingham, discuss an unusual family: a woman with PKU who had three retarded children before the diagnosis of PKU was established and who was treated with a phenylalanine restricted diet during her fourth pregnancy. The results demonstrate that the pregnancy, delivery, and early development of the child were not adversely affected by institution of a semisynthetic diet containing only 10 mg/kg/day of phenylalanine. Since the child was only 9 months old when the meeting was held, the long-term effects of such dietary restriction on the mental development of the child cannot be ascertained. The papers by Drs. Poley and Dumermuth of Zurich and by Dr. Pampiglione of London summarize the results of electroencephalographic (EEG) studies in patients with PKU, galactosemia, maple syrup urine disease, Lowe's syndrome, and hyperglycinemia. Their data emphasize that, although all of these disorders are associated with significant EEG changes, no pathognomonic EEG changes were noted in any of the disorders. The book's contribution in the rapidly evolving field of inborn errors is limited in part by the long delay between presentation and publication (2 years) and by the absence of a unifying philosophy or point of view. The book will be of definite interest to specialists in the field of inborn errors who understand the background of the contribution, but it will be of limited value to those seeking a broad view of this area of disease.

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CORRECTION

In the review of Foetal and Neonatal Physiology: A Comparative Study of the Changes at Birth, by Geoffrey S. Dawes (PEDIATRICS 43:312, 1969), reference was made to Barcroft's Researches on Perinatal Life. The correct title is Researches on Prenatal Life.

Clement A. Smith

*Pediatrics* 1969;43:649

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