



Photomicrograph Showing Gaucher's Cells in Bone Marrow.

summaries are complemented by thoughtfully chosen clinical examples. The descriptions of diseases have been updated by including the results of recent genetic and imaging tests. The discussions of the mitochondrial encephalopathies, Rett's syndrome, and pantothenate kinase-associated degeneration disease are good examples of the inclusion of recent findings. Chapter 6, "Distinction between Hereditary Metabolic Diseases and Other Diseases of the Child's Nervous System," is important, but it may be confusing to some readers. Missing the distinction between static encephalopathies (e.g., cerebral palsy) and degenerative neurologic diseases (e.g., the early stage of metachromatic leukodystrophy) may be the most frequent mistake the experienced clinician makes in the diagnosis of children with complex encephalopathies. Important clinical observations are scattered throughout this chapter, but they would be more accessible if they were organized into short sections that followed each of the age-specific discussions of various disorders in chapters 3 through 5.

The last three chapters may be windows into the future of research on hereditary metabolic encephalopathies and their treatment. Chapter 7, "Visceral and Other Tissue Abnormalities Associated with Hereditary Metabolic Encephalopathies," tabulates the non-neurologic manifestations of this group of diseases. Knowledge of organ abnormalities is helpful in the diagnosis of these dis-

eases, and because the tissues are more accessible than the brain, their pathology and pathophysiology are easier to study. The next chapter, which discusses laboratory tests, has changed dramatically since the publication of the first edition of this book more than 20 years ago. Advances in imaging techniques and molecular biology will further change our nosologic system for the developmental encephalopathies and will increase the spectrum of diseases that are placed in the category of hereditary metabolic encephalopathies and neuropathies. The final chapter of the book, "Treatment and Prevention of Neurometabolic Disorders," will expand as new technologies improve our understanding of the pathogenesis of these diseases and our ability to treat them. The authors are brave to venture into these promises.

Overall, this edition of *Neurology of Hereditary Metabolic Diseases of Children* is an important and ambitious contribution to the literature of this complex field. It is organized for clinical use and will be helpful to both trainees and experienced clinicians.

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## CORRECTIONS

Treating COPD — The TORCH Trial, P Values, and the Dodo (February 22, 2007;356:851-4). The fifth sentence of the eighth paragraph (page 853) should have read "In the end, the trial failed to meet its goal: the P value for death from any cause was 0.052, which was higher than the prespecified value of 0.05," rather than "prespecified value of 0.50." The text has been corrected on the *Journal's* Web site at [www.nejm.org](http://www.nejm.org).

Into the Woods (March 1, 2007;356:943-7). Figure 1A (page 945) should have been reversed so that the arrow points to the left upper lobe rather than the right. The figure has been corrected on the *Journal's* Web site at [www.nejm.org](http://www.nejm.org). We regret the error.

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