

so as to completely replace the chicken feeds. Sucrose is added to the diet (e.g. as fruit puree) before discharge. If lactose is tolerated then invariably sucrose will also be tolerated, since secondary lactose intolerance usually persists for longer periods of time than secondary sucrose intolerance.

Day 10. The patient is discharged home on a gluten-free diet and closely followed-up in the outpatient department.

If there is a family history of coeliac disease or if onset of symptoms followed the introduction of gluten-containing foods into the infant's diet, then it is our policy to perform a small intestinal biopsy

before and after a gluten challenge 1 to 2 years later (Packer *et al.*, 1974). If there is clinical or biochemical evidence of deterioration on a gluten-free diet, a small intestinal biopsy is performed to exclude an enteropathy caused by cows' milk protein, before returning the patient to a cows' milk protein-free diet. If the patient thrives and does not fulfil the diagnostic criteria for gluten challenge as outlined above, gluten is introduced to the diet after approximately 3 to 6 months, and the patient is followed up at regular intervals for 2 years. If during this time there is any clinical or biochemical evidence of coeliac disease a small intestinal biopsy is performed.

Erratum

In the article on 'Controlled trial of continuous positive airway pressure given by face mask for hyaline membrane disease' by Allen *et al.*, May 1977, pp. 373-378, the published values for CPAP and ventilation therapy on pages 374, 375, 376, 377, and in Table 3 (corrected version published below) were incorrect from the decimal point being sited one place to the left, resulting in the figures given being 10 times too small.

Table 3 Values (mean \pm 1 SEM) for mechanical ventilator variables when mean airway pressure was highest in the early-intervention and late-intervention groups. These values were obtained 2-4 hours after starting ventilation. P_{aO_2} was between 6.30 and 8.60 kPa (47 and 67 mmHg), P_{aCO_2} between 4.52 and 9.17 kPa (34 and 69 mmHg), and pH between 7.19 and 7.41

	Group		P
	Early intervention (n=4)	Late intervention (n=7)	
$F_{I_{O_2}}$	0.85 \pm 0.03	0.89 \pm 0.02	NS
Respiratory frequency (cycles/min)	33.8 \pm 3.7	35.4 \pm 1.6	NS
Peak airway pressure (kPa)	2.0 \pm 0.28	2.6 \pm 0.27	NS
End-expiratory pressure (kPa)	0.3 \pm 0.11	0.27 \pm 0.11	NS
Inspiration : expiration ratio	0.62 \pm 0.12:1	1.79 \pm 0.26:1	<0.02
Mean airway pressure (kPa)	0.91 \pm 0.08	1.76 \pm 0.25	<0.05

Conversion: SI to traditional units—1 kPa \approx 7.5 mmHg and 100 mm H₂O.