

tions of them as they occur occupationally in soot, coal-tar, pitch, and mineral oils, and environmentally in tobacco smoke, food, and exhaust fumes. The volume therefore includes, in addition to the monographs, a brief historical review of environmental exposure to the substances just listed and of associations between such exposure and cancer.

The monographs summarize only those data considered to be strictly relevant for evaluation purposes and are not intended as a comprehensive review of the subject. Nor do they recommend measures for the prevention of carcinogenic risks; such measures should be decided upon by national and international authorities on the basis of a risk/benefit assessment.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man. Volume 2: Some Inorganic and Organometallic Compounds, Lyon, International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1973, 181 pages. Price: £ 1.50, \$

3.60, Sw.fr. 12.-, Fr.fr. 17.-. Distributed for IARC by the World Health Organization. Available through Verlag Hans Huber, Bern.

Both in industry and in the environment in general, the number and quantity of chemicals that may carry a risk for human health are growing. Many hundreds of compounds have been shown to be carcinogenic in experimental animals, but this does not necessarily mean that they are carcinogenic in man. The International Agency for Research on Cancer is therefore compiling a series of monographs on potentially carcinogenic substances, in which the existing experimental and epidemiological information on each substance is carefully reviewed and a balanced evaluation of the data made with the final aim of assessing the possible carcinogenic risk to man.

The first volume of these monographs, published in 1972, covered substances belonging to different chemical groups, and the second is devoted to inorganic and organometallic com-

pounds. Monographs are included on: asbestos, arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds, cadmium and inorganic cadmium compounds, chromium and inorganic chromium compounds, nickel and inorganic nickel compounds, tetraethyllead and tetramethyllead, and iron-carbohydrate complexes.

These substances were chosen because data on epidemiological and/or experimental studies of their possible carcinogenicity were available. The fact that a substance is included in the monographs does not necessarily mean that it is carcinogenic, nor does the fact that a related substance is not included imply that it is free from carcinogenic risk.

The monographs summarize only those data considered to be strictly relevant for evaluation purposes and are not intended as a comprehensive review of the subject. Nor do they recommend measures for the prevention of carcinogenic risks; such measures should be decided upon by national and international authorities on the basis of a risk/benefit assessment. OMS

Errata

Im Heft Nr. 2/1974 hat sich auf den Seiten 86 (Tabelle 3) und 87 (Tabelle 5) der Druckfehlerteufel eingeschlichen. Nachstehend wiederholen wir die Tabellen in korrigierter Form. Wir bitten die Leser um Verständnis.

Tableau 3
Pathologie périnatale

Catégories	Nombre	SDR ¹	SDC ²	Asphyxiés	Intubés
Grands prématurés (< 33 semaines de gestation)	46	39	6	12	7
Prématurés (34 à 37 semaines)	46	37	3	12	5
Nouveau-nés à terme (38 à 42 semaines)	40	23	15	16	2
Total	132	99	24	40	14
	♂ 74				
	♀ 58				

¹ Syndrome de détresse respiratoire.

² Syndrome de détresse cérébrale.

Errata

Dans le No 2/1974 deux fautes ont passé inaperçu: à la page 86 (tableau 3) et à la page 87 (tableau 5), ci-dessous vous trouvez les deux tableaux corrigés. Nous prions nos lecteurs de nous excuser.

Tableau 5
Bilan à 18 mois des retards de croissance intra-utérins (RCIU)

Causes de RCIU	Nombre		Retard de développement		Retard psychomoteur et troubles neurologiques mineurs		Retard psychomoteur et troubles neurologiques majeurs	
	Nombre	Normaux	Retard de développement	Retard psychomoteur et troubles neurologiques mineurs	Retard psychomoteur et troubles neurologiques majeurs	Retard psychomoteur et troubles neurologiques majeurs	Retard psychomoteur et troubles neurologiques majeurs	
Toutes causes	35	27 (77 %)	3 (8,6 %)	0	5 (14,4 %)			
Anomalie développement fœtal	3	0	0	0	3			
Gestoses	11	10	0	0	1			
Autres causes	21	17	3	0	1			