APPLICATIONS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL METHODS TO THE STUDY OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN MAN

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This paper points to the many disconnected contributions to knowledge from animal experiment embryology and human morbid anatomy which tend to be ignored in planning epidemiological investigations in man.

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CAPILLARY ANGIOMATOSIS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
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Angioblastomas of the brain form about 2 per cent of all intracranial tumours. Their site of predilection is the hindbrain, especially the cerebellum, comprising almost 10 per cent of the total number of posterior fossa tumours. These cerebellar angiomas have a marked tendency to produce cysts with increasing pressure in the adjacent brain substance. It is generally agreed among neurosurgeons that of all intracranial tumours these