NIDA research monograph 1991). In a separate series of experiments the same authors injected rat pups ages 8, 15 and 28 days and adult rats with cocaine 30 mg/kg. As early as 8 days, a 5-6 fold induction of striatal mRNA was evident before cortical-immediate early gene-induction was demonstrable. Cocaine induced alterations in gene transcription during critical developmental periods may alter CNS form and function and may relate to the gestational timing of the cocaine exposure (Kosofsky BE et al. Neuroanatomical consequences of exposing developing brain to cocaine: a rodent model. Ann Neurol Sept 1992; 32:426 (abstract)).

NEUROCUTANEOUS SYNDROMES

SEIZURES AND IQ IN TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS

The relationship of seizures to intellectual disability was examined in 104 patients with tuberous sclerosis ascertained from the total population of the West of Scotland and reported from the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill, Glasgow, Scotland. Detailed analysis of the seizures was confined to the 52 patients who were born after the 1st of July, 1966: 4 (8%) had no seizures and normal intelligence. Of the 48 patients with seizures, 18 (35%) had normal intelligence, 6 (12%) had moderate intellectual disability, and 24 (45%) had severe intellectual disability. Seizures were significantly associated with intellectual disability. No patient who developed seizures after the age of 5 years was intellectually impaired. Most individuals with intellectual disability presented with infantile spasms or other seizures under 1 year of age, or had multiple seizure types. A higher incidence of intellectual disability was found among individuals who had more than 1 seizure type. Also, children with TS whose first seizure is febrile have a high risk of developing intellectual disability (Shepherd CW, Stephenson JBP. Seizures and intellectual disability associated with tuberous sclerosis in the West of Scotland. Dev Med Child Neurol Sept 1992; 34:766-774). (Correspondence: Dr. C.W. Shepherd, Craigavon Area Hospital, Portadown, Northern Ireland BT63 5QQ.)

COMMENT. Several papers on tuberous sclerosis were presented at the 6th Congress of the International Child Neurology Association, November, 1992, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Laan LA et al. Rotterdam, found vigabatrin in therapy of resistant epilepsy with tuberous sclerosis to be valuable, if given early in childhood. Calderon-Gonzalez R et al. of Monterrey, Mexico, found 7 of 27 children (26%) with TS had infantile autism evident by 3.5 years of age. Rett syndrome was associated with tuberous sclerosis in 2 patients reported by Philippart M of Pomona, California. Curatolo P et al. of Rome, Italy reported topographic spike mapping of the EEG in TS which showed that "generalized" spike-and-wave discharges were of focal origin (Pediatr Neurol Sept/Oct 1992; 8:344-411).