
The authors appreciate the interest taken by Dr. Chandra in our study. The question whether malnourished children should be included or excluded for defining normative values of blood pressure in any study on establishing norms of blood pressure in a given population, is quite relevant.

The present study was carried out in a large population of apparently healthy school children to establish normative values for systolic and diastolic blood pressures in Indian population. All attempts were made to include children from varying socio-economic backgrounds so that the final data is applicable to all children of different socio-economic categories. It is well known that increase in body weight is associated with increasing blood pressure(1). The mean values for systolic and diastolic blood pressure in the present study were lower as compared to that found in the Task Force Committee Report(2) since the 50th percentile of Indian children for body weight is significantly lower than those of Western children(3,4). No doubt that inclusion of malnourished children has resulted in lower normative values in the present study; however, the normative values as established by us are applicable to normal childhood population irrespective of nutritional status. In conclusion our data is in the form of a bell shape normal distribution which is true for any epidemiological study on establishing norms(5).

A.K. Gupta,
Senior Medical Officer,
Department of Pediatrics,
Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi 110 029.

REFERENCES


Demonstration of Brain Lesions in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia by Magnetic Resonance Imaging

We report brain lesions demonstrated on magnetic reassurance imaging (MRI) in a patient of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).

An 11-year-old male, diagnosed case of