

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN NUTRITION STUDIES AT PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN HOSPITAL*

NEWBORN STUDIES. IV. CLINICAL FINDINGS AT BIRTH AND ONE MONTH FOR BABIES OF MOTHERS RECEIVING NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTS

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THE effect of nutritional supplementation of the mother's diet during pregnancy upon her infant was one of the topics of major interest of the Nutrition Study at the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital. This effect has been investigated in terms of the infant's size at birth and his growth during the subsequent three months (1) and, in a preliminary report, by analysis of the observations from the physical examination of each infant during the first few days of life (2). The present report will deal in more detail with the results of the examinations at birth as well as those at one month of age and will relate these results to the nutritional supplements taken by the mother.

The Study population was composed of the women who came to the Clinic of the Hospital during the first sixteen weeks of pregnancy. They were referred to the Nutrition Clinic where they were assigned to one of four groups, on a random basis controlled for race, age, and gravida. One group was designated as the control and given no nutritional supplement, the second group was given vitamins only, the third group was given only a protein supplement, and the fourth group received both vita-

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mins and the protein supplement.⁴ All women on their first visit to the Clinic were given the same diet instructions, which were re-emphasized on subsequent visits.

The babies included in this Study were born between 1949 and 1952. Those weighing less than 5.5 lbs. at birth have been excluded from this analysis since most of them were in the premature nursery and not available for examination. Twins and infants of mothers with syphilis or a severe chronic disease⁵ have also been excluded. The babies were subject to the routine nursery care of the Hospital and no distinction was made between the Study babies and the rest of the infants in the nursery.

The newborn physical examination was carried out in the nursery during the first few days after birth—79 per cent being performed within the first seventy-two hours of life. Almost all of the examinations were performed by two pediatricians; one (A.R.) doing about 76 per cent, and the other (J.R.) about 21 per cent, most of the latter being done during the first part of the Study. In addition, a third physician did the examinations on a small group of thirty babies toward the end of the program. Birth examination records are available for 992 infants, of whom 732 are white and 260 Negro. The Study group to which the mother of the baby belonged was not known to the physician at the time of the examination.

During the birth examination the physician checked on forty-eight attributes of the baby. Some of them were of the type usually included in a pediatric examination; many of the others, not commonly recorded, were believed to be related in some manner to the nutritional status of the mother or infant.⁶ Dur-

⁴ The nutrient supplements used in this study are: Therapeutic polyvitamin concentrate (Upjohn's Zymacaps and E. R. Squibb & Sons' Theragran) three capsules per day; Protein concentrate (Mead Johnson & Company's Protenum), to furnish 50 gms. of protein daily if taken as advised.

⁵ Patients with chronic disease or syphilis referred to the Nutrition Research Clinic were carried but have been excluded from tabulations in this report. Chronic diseases excluded are essential hypertension, chronic heart classified II-a or higher, chronic nephritis, and chronic pyelitis.

⁶ The list of conditions was selected by the following advisory committee: Dr.
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ing the examination the pediatrician would note the presence or absence of each condition; and, if present, whether to a slight, moderate, or severe degree. The information was recorded by a secretary at the time of examination on a standard form. Some items were added to the examination schedule as the study progressed, so that the number of infants observed is not the same for all conditions.

The examination at one month was performed in much the same manner. A few of the conditions looked for at birth were not included in this examination, while a few others were added to the list. Since the infants had to be brought to the Clinic for this examination there was less uniformity with respect to age at examination. A few were seen as early as the middle of the second week of life and some as late as the end of the fifth week, but most were examined between twenty-six and thirty-four days of age. The number of babies examined at one month was 912—639 white and 273 Negro. About 63 per cent of the examinations were done by one pediatrician (J.R.) and 33 per cent by the second (A.R.), with the remainder being done by other staff physicians.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS AT BIRTH

The occurrence of each of the conditions on the newborn physical examination is shown in Table 1, which gives the percentage of babies in whom each condition was observed in any degree of severity and the percentage in whom the condition was considered moderate or severe. Two items are not included in the table, masses in abdomen and spleen palpable, of which there were 0 and 1 occurrences, respectively. For certain findings there was sufficient difference in prevalence between the white and Negro infants to justify a separation by race. A more frequent occurrence among white than among Negro babies was noted for overlapped sutures, abnormal hair distribution, skin

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Table 1. Prevalence of conditions on newborn physical examination.

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED				
	Any Degree			Moderate or Severe			Total	Case Number			
	Total	Case Number		Total	Case Number			Under 1,000	1,000-1,599	1,600 and Above	
		Under 1,000	1,000-1,599		Under 1,000	1,000-1,599					1,600 and Above
<i>Abdomen</i>											
Liver Palpable	3.5	8.9	0.3	0.4	0	0	989	370	372	247	
Diastasis Recti—White	24.0	40.2	16.8	9.1	19.7	35.3	699	266	279	154	
Diastasis Recti—Negro	28.3	46.3	26.6	17.2	20.5	34.3	254	67	94	93	
Lungs—Rales	0.4	0.9	0.3	0	0	0	928	324	360	244	
Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	0.7	1.9	0	0	0.1	0.3	980	367	366	247	
<i>Genitalia</i>											
Hypertrophy	68.7	55.6	64.1	79.4	37.8	25.0	693	72	373	248	
Pigmentation—White	33.7	21.4	32.0	41.3	6.3	3.6	489	56	278	155	
Pigmentation—Negro	97.0	93.8	95.7	98.9	90.1	81.3	203	16	94	93	
Undescended Testes	2.8	5.4	1.0	1.5	0	0	536	205	200	131	
Vaginal Discharge	23.2	34.2	18.6	15.7	4.4	3.4	436	149	172	115	
Hydrocele	2.6	3.4	3.0	0.8	0.2	0	538	207	201	130	
Bleeding	0.7	2.0	0	0	0	0	434	148	171	115	
Breast Engorgement	68.9	50.0	70.3	72.5	19.3	6.9	689	72	370	247	
<i>Skeleton</i>											
Rib Beading	69.6	60.8	79.4	68.1	20.1	20.8	991	370	373	248	
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	0.3	0.8	0	0	0	0	988	368	373	247	
Bowed Legs	75.8	42.5	93.6	98.4	34.6	7.0	990	369	373	248	
Hyperextension of Knees	0.6	1.2	0.5	0	0	0	949	332	370	247	
<i>Head</i>											
Moulding—White	14.4	16.6	13.2	12.4	2.8	3.0	722	296	273	153	
Moulding—Negro	19.7	21.4	15.4	22.6	7.1	8.6	254	70	91	93	
Overlapped Sutures—White	17.0	25.6	15.9	4.0	1.0	0.8	690	262	277	151	
Overlapped Sutures—Negro	9.2	18.2	10.9	1.1	0	0	251	66	92	93	
Open Sagittal Suture—White	82.1	75.1	84.6	89.7	39.5	41.9	699	265	279	155	
Open Sagittal Suture—Negro	89.3	86.4	87.2	93.5	45.5	50.0	253	66	94	93	
Open Posterior Fontanelle	81.5	74.9	83.9	87.5	32.7	30.1	987	366	373	248	
<i>Eyes</i>											
Hyperemia—Lids	89.0	86.2	90.9	89.9	53.5	45.2	953	334	372	247	
Hyperemia—Sclera	43.7	49.2	43.8	42.1	7.5	7.7	654	65	354	235	
Discharge	15.3	16.5	15.7	13.0	4.3	2.9	916	315	362	239	
Hemorrhage—Sclera—White	7.5	8.9	7.1	6.0	1.0	0.5	617	213	255	149	
Hemorrhage—Sclera—Negro	13.7	14.5	19.0	8.0	1.3	0	226	55	84	87	
Circumcorneal Injection	12.0	20.6	10.9	4.3	0.8	1.2	828	252	341	235	

<i>Tongue</i>	50.8	54.7	51.7	44.4	—	—	—	—	—	954	333	373	248
Red or Purple	46.0	36.8	50.7	51.2	15.7	10.9	18.3	18.3	18.3	946	329	371	246
Papillae Hypertrophy	10.3	12.7	10.7	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	950	331	373	246
Papillae Atrophy	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0	0	0.4	0.4	952	333	373	246
Fissures	44.8	39.2	44.2	53.2	12.4	6.3	15.0	16.5	16.5	953	332	373	248
Swollen	2.3	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	940	327	367	246
Ankyloglossia													
<i>Gums</i>													
Red or Very Red	6.0	10.8	3.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	952	332	373	247
Hypertrophy	75.3	67.6	74.0	79.4	19.9	21.1	19.8	19.8	19.8	692	71	373	248
Pigmentation—White	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	485	53	278	154
Pigmentation—Negro	13.8	12.5	10.6	17.2	1.5	0	2.1	1.1	1.1	203	16	94	93
<i>Central Nervous System</i>													
Moro Reflex	96.2	94.0	97.8	97.2	2.6	6.3	0.8	0	0	982	365	371	246
Abnormal Cry	4.7	7.8	3.5	2.0	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	973	337	370	246
Hyperactivity	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	0	0.3	0	0	936	322	369	245
Drowsiness	4.0	8.4	2.2	0.8	1.6	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	934	321	368	245
<i>Skin</i>													
Abnormal Hair Distribution—White	74.7	64.4	83.2	79.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	0	0	723	295	279	149
Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro	56.5	46.6	63.4	57.3	0	0	0	0	0	255	73	93	89
Dehydration—White	26.5	28.3	19.4	36.1	8.4	12.5	4.0	9.0	9.0	705	272	278	155
Dehydration—Negro	50.0	52.2	37.2	61.3	23.6	28.4	13.8	30.1	30.1	254	67	94	93
Edema	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0	950	329	373	248
Bleeding in Creases	12.2	8.3	12.3	17.3	1.7	0.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	948	327	373	248
Eruptions—White	8.3	14.2	5.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	0	0.6	0.6	722	289	279	154
Eruptions—Negro	3.5	2.8	6.4	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	259	72	94	93
Toxic Erythema—White	11.8	15.1	9.3	11.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	3.3	3.3	684	252	279	153
Toxic Erythema—Negro	4.0	4.9	2.1	5.4	1.2	0	1.1	2.2	2.2	248	61	94	93
Hives	2.3	4.2	2.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.5	0	0	690	72	373	245
Hemangioma—Lids—White	30.3	60.7	26.3	26.6	5.1	16.1	4.3	2.6	2.6	488	56	278	154
Hemangioma—Lids—Negro	20.2	50.0	14.9	20.4	2.5	6.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	203	16	94	93
Hemangioma—Forehead	9.5	17.1	10.0	6.5	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	686	70	370	246
Pilonidal Dimple	84.3	70.2	90.9	95.2	0.8	1.1	0	1.6	1.6	984	363	373	248
Jaundice—White	35.4	72.0	24.1	21.4	8.1	16.1	6.9	2.6	2.6	571	143	274	154
Jaundice—Negro	21.1	57.6	12.9	16.3	2.8	9.1	1.1	2.2	2.2	218	33	93	92

eruptions, toxic erythema, hemangioma of the lids, and jaundice, while the greater prevalence was found in Negro babies for diastasis recti, skull moulding, genital pigmentation, gum pigmentation, hemorrhage of the sclera, and dehydration. The differences in prevalence by race for the observations on pigmentation are large, as would be expected, while those on maturation of the skull are of only "borderline" significance. The other conditions mentioned refer primarily to the skin and may reflect either a real difference by race or only a variation in the ease with which such conditions may be observed in babies of the two races. For none of the conditions was a difference in prevalence by sex observed.

Two other types of variation were also found in the observations, which limit their value to some degree. One was a change in the relative frequency of occurrence of many conditions during the course of the Study. The second was an apparent difference between the physicians in their definition of a "positive" finding for a number of the conditions being observed. The change during the Study in the percentage of infants showing each condition is illustrated in Table 1, which gives the percentages for three groups of infants classified on the basis of their case numbers, which were assigned serially to the mothers as they entered the Study.⁷ The trends of the percentages during the Study are not uniform for all conditions, but several patterns of change may be observed. For some findings such as hyperemia of the lids and moulding of the skull no change was found. A consistent increase was noted for some items (hypertrophy of the genitalia or gums), and a downward trend for others (diastasis recti and circumcorneal injection). Evidence of initial overreading (liver palpable and jaundice) or underreading (pilonidal dimple and bowed legs) is found for some conditions in which the percentage of occurrence was markedly higher or lower in the first group of infants than in the following two groups.

⁷ The "under 1,000" group includes infants with case numbers between 400 and 999 since the physical examinations of infants with case numbers under 400 were not based on the itemized list of conditions used in the later examinations.

There is no basis for deciding whether these trends represent real changes in the prevalence of these conditions during the Study or whether they reflect changing definitions by the examiners of a positive occurrence. Probably both these factors enter into the explanation of the changes in level of occurrence, but the second is likely of greater importance. If that be so, the prevalence observed in the later groups in the Study, representing the increased experience of the examiners, is probably the best index of the presence of these conditions in the Study population.

The second source of variation in the estimate of prevalence of these conditions, the apparent difference between the examining pediatricians in their definition of a positive finding, is demonstrated in Table 2. This table shows the occurrence of each condition for infants classified by examining physician, and is restricted to those infants with case numbers under 1,300 since one of the pediatricians performed almost no newborn examinations after this point in the program. For many items the agreement between the two pediatricians is good, but for some the difference is disturbingly large. In the latter category are such conditions as diastasis recti, open sagittal sutures, open posterior fontanelle, hyperemia of the sclera, and red gums. However, as the Study continued, close consultation between the two doctors resulted in improved conformity to the same standards in defining the occurrence of many conditions. Since no criteria are available to select the examination results of one physician over those of the other, the estimates of prevalence have been based on the combined observations of both doctors.

The observations of the prevalence of these conditions in a moderate or severe degree are also subject to these same types of variation. In addition, since the definitions of a moderate or severe occurrence were not explicitly stated, it is difficult to establish just what this classification means. For most items, the prevalence of moderate or severe occurrence is under 10 per cent, but for a small group of conditions it is considerably larger. For genital pigmentation in Negro infants and diastasis recti

this classification of severity accounts for almost all of the total prevalence. It is possible that the relative frequency of mod-

Table 2. Prevalence of conditions on newborn physical examination by examining physician, for infants with case numbers under 1,300.

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION				NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED	
	Any Degree		Moderate or Severe			
	Physician		Physician		Physician	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
<i>Abdomen</i>						
Liver Palpable	2.3	11.9	0	0	343	210
Diastasis Recti—White	24.8	51.1	22.3	36.5	274	137
Diastasis Recti—Negro	23.6	62.7	18.2	37.3	55	51
Lungs—Rales	0.6	1.2	0	0	334	163
Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	1.2	1.5	0	0.5	341	205
<i>Genitalia</i>						
Hypertrophy	62.7	72.6	35.4	40.0	161	95
Pigmentation—White	20.0	47.0	5.2	7.6	135	66
Pigmentation—Negro	88.5	96.6	84.6	79.3	26	29
Undescended Testes	3.1	5.3	0	0	191	113
Vaginal Discharge	26.0	37.9	4.1	2.3	146	87
Hydrocele	3.1	4.3	0	0.9	192	115
Bleeding	0.7	2.3	0	0	146	86
Breast Engorgement	65.8	64.1	16.1	22.8	161	92
<i>Skeleton</i>						
Rib Beading	74.4	57.1	27.6	21.4	344	210
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	0.3	1.0	0	0	344	208
Bowed Legs	64.5	47.4	19.2	8.6	344	209
Hyperextension of Knees	0.9	0.5	0	0	331	182
<i>Head</i>						
Moulding—White	19.1	12.9	5.2	0.7	288	147
Moulding—Negro	25.5	11.8	9.1	3.9	55	51
Overlapped Sutures—White	21.0	31.9	1.5	1.5	271	135
Overlapped Sutures—Negro	14.5	16.3	0	0	55	49
Open Sagittal Suture—White	93.5	43.0	49.8	11.9	275	135
Open Sagittal Suture—Negro	94.5	74.0	52.7	30.0	55	50
Open Posterior Fontanelle	91.0	50.2	34.7	19.3	343	207
<i>Eyes</i>						
Hyperemia—Lids	89.8	84.8	55.9	38.0	333	184
Hyperemia—Sclera	53.3	21.5	13.2	4.3	152	93
Discharge	10.0	33.3	3.1	4.5	319	177
Hemorrhage—Sclera—White	6.1	16.7	0.9	1.7	228	120
Hemorrhage—Sclera—Negro	11.9	22.4	0	6.1	42	49
Circumcorneal Injection	14.3	28.3	0.7	0.7	272	152

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION				NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED	
	Any Degree		Moderate or Severe			
	Physician		Physician		Physician	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
<i>Tongue</i>						
Red or Purple	49.5	69.1	—	—	329	188
Papillae Hypertrophy	34.7	55.9	8.9	21.5	326	186
Papillae Atrophy	10.6	18.3	2.1	0.5	329	186
Fissures	0	3.2	0	0	329	188
Swollen	47.1	31.6	10.0	8.0	329	187
Ankyloglossia	0.3	7.2	0	1.7	326	181
<i>Gums</i>						
Red or Very Red	1.8	21.4	—	—	329	187
Hypertrophy	75.2	50.0	18.6	22.3	161	94
Pigmentation—White	0	1.6	0	0	134	64
Pigmentation—Negro	7.7	13.8	0	0	26	29
<i>Central Nervous System</i>						
Moro Reflex	96.2	94.1	2.6	8.3	342	205
Abnormal Cry	5.9	7.1	0	0.5	341	197
Hyperactivity	2.2	0	0	0	324	179
Drowsiness	8.0	2.8	3.1	1.1	325	177
<i>Skin</i>						
Abnormal Hair Distribution—White	72.0	64.3	1.0	1.3	286	154
Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro	42.9	55.4	0	0	56	56
Dehydration—White	25.3	23.7	9.0	8.6	277	139
Dehydration—Negro	52.7	35.3	21.8	19.6	55	51
Edema	1.2	4.3	0.3	0.5	327	186
Bleeding in Creases	6.2	15.6	0.6	1.1	325	186
Eruptions—White	7.7	18.2	0.3	0.7	286	148
Eruptions—Negro	1.8	9.1	0	0	56	55
Toxic Erythema—White	12.9	14.3	0.7	2.4	271	126
Toxic Erythema—Negro	1.9	6.5	0	2.2	54	46
Hives	5.0	4.2	1.2	1.1	161	9
Hemangioma—Lids—White	41.5	44.6	9.6	7.7	135	65
Hemangioma—Lids—Negro	26.9	24.1	3.8	0	26	29
Hemangioma—Forehead	13.7	16.3	3.7	0	161	92
Pilonidal Dimple	79.1	69.1	0.6	1.0	340	207
Jaundice—White	50.0	43.0	10.6	10.0	188	100
Jaundice—Negro	38.2	26.3	0	10.5	34	38

erate or severe occurrence is a better index of the level of these conditions in the Study population than is that of "any degree," but the analysis in this report will be based on the latter classification.

Table 3. Classification of conditions on newborn physical examination by estimated prevalence.

SITE OF CONDITION	UNDER 10.0 PER CENT	10.0 TO 34.9 PER CENT	35.0 TO 64.9 PER CENT	65.0 TO 89.9 PER CENT	90.0 PER CENT AND OVER
Abdomen	Liver Palpable	Diastasis Recti—White and Negro			
	Lungs—Rales				
	Lymph Nodes—Enlarged				
Genitalia	Undescended Testes	Vaginal Discharge	Pigmentation—White	Hypertrophy	Pigmentation—Negro
	Hydrocele			Breast Engorgement	
	Bleeding			Rib Beading	Bowed Legs
Skeleton	Congenital Dislocation of Hips				
	Hyperextension of Knees				
Head	Overlapped Sutures—Negro	Moulding—White and Negro		Open Sagittal Suture—White and Negro	
		Overlapped Sutures—White		Open Posterior Fontanelle	
Eyes	Hemorrhage—Sclera—White	Discharge	Hyperemia—Sclera	Hyperemia—Lids	
		Hemorrhage—Sclera—Negro			
		Circumcorneal Injection			
Tongue	Fissures	Papillae Atrophy	Red or Purple Papillae Hypertrophy Swollen	Hypertrophy	
	Ankyloglossia				
Gums	Red or Very Red	Pigmentation—Negro			Moro Reflex
	Pigmentation—White				
Central Nervous System	Abnormal Cry				
	Hyperactivity				
	Drowsiness				
Skin	Edema	Dehydration—White	Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro	Abnormal Hair Distribution—White	Pilonidal Dimple
	Eruptions—White and Negro	Bleeding in Creases			
	Toxic Erythema—Negro	Toxic Erythema—White			
	Hives	Hemangioma—Lids—White and Negro			
		Hemangioma—Forehead			
		Jaundice—White and Negro			

The effect of the variations with time and by physician is to make difficult any exact estimate of the prevalence of most of these conditions in the Study population. However, it does seem feasible to classify the items into one of several groups based on broad ranges of prevalence (Table 3). For most conditions this classification is not difficult, although the prevalence of a few items is on the borderline between two groups and here the assignment has been rather arbitrary. Those conditions, such as bowed legs or jaundice, for which observed prevalence varied widely during the Study, have been classified on the basis of their occurrence during the latter portion of the program.

The greater number of the conditions investigated on the newborn physical examination are of relatively infrequent occurrence. The prevalence of over one-third of the items is under 10 per cent and is under 35 per cent for over one-half of them. Only four conditions were noted in over 90 per cent of the infants examined.

During the first days after birth, there is a progressive change in the rate of occurrence of some of these conditions. For those conditions for which the prevalence seemed to change during the first week of life, Table 4 gives the per cent of infants with a positive finding by the day after birth on which the examination was done. This table includes the results of a second examination which was done on an unselected group of infants and, hence, the total number of babies observed is higher than the corresponding numbers in the preceding tables. A downward trend in prevalence during the first week of life seems to occur for those conditions which refer to the genitalia, head, and eyes. There is a decrease in the occurrence of atrophy of papillae and an increase in hypertrophy of papillae of the tongue. The skin conditions listed, with the exception of dehydration, show lowest prevalence during the first day of life followed by an increased and fairly constant prevalence after this time, a reflection of the commonly accepted fact that the skin undergoes change during the first days of life due to the drastic shift

Table 4. Prevalence of selected conditions on newborn physical examination by age at examination.

CONDITION	CASE NUMBER	AGE AT EXAMINATION (DAYS)									
		Per Cent with Condition in any Degree					Number of Infants Observed				
		Under 1	1-2	3-4	5 and Above	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5 and Above		
Genitalia—Hypertrophy	Under 1,000	72.2	55.8	61.4	45.5	18	43	44	22		
	1,000-1,599	72.5	64.0	62.2	57.5	102	211	201	80		
	1,600 and Above	83.1	78.8	73.3	78.6	59	156	90	14		
Genitalia—Pigmentation—White	Under 1,000	38.5	19.4	31.4	18.8	13	36	35	16		
	1,000-1,599	22.8	38.1	29.9	25.0	79	168	147	56		
	1,600 and Above	45.9	41.9	27.8	22.2	37	93	54	9		
Genitalia—Vaginal Discharge	Under 1,000	28.3	38.0	16.2	19.5	53	92	68	41		
	1,000-1,599	20.8	22.4	13.8	8.3	48	98	94	24		
	1,600 and Above	17.9	24.4	15.4	14.3	28	78	39	7		
Head—Moulding	Under 1,000	30.3	11.5	4.5	5.9	122	226	157	118		
	1,000-1,599	29.4	7.8	5.7	2.6	102	205	194	76		
	1,600 and Above	25.4	13.5	13.5	15.4	59	155	89	13		
Head—Overlapped Sutures—White	Under 1,000	32.2	20.8	13.6	10.7	90	159	125	75		
	1,000-1,599	32.1	13.1	9.0	1.8	78	168	145	55		
	1,600 and Above	5.7	1.1	3.4	0	35	91	58	8		
Eyes—Hyperemia—Lids	Under 1,000	90.9	84.0	73.9	59.0	110	206	161	100		
	1,000-1,599	98.0	89.5	81.2	76.3	102	210	202	80		
	1,600 and Above	94.9	91.0	83.3	78.6	59	155	90	14		
Eyes—Hyperemia—Sclera	Under 1,000	70.6	39.5	32.5	23.8	17	38	40	21		
	1,000-1,599	61.5	39.7	23.4	16.3	91	204	196	80		
	1,600 and Above	67.9	35.1	19.8	16.7	53	148	91	12		
Eyes—Discharge	Under 1,000	24.0	13.9	5.2	3.1	104	194	154	96		
	1,000-1,599	28.0	12.3	6.6	8.9	100	204	198	79		
	1,600 and Above	32.1	8.7	2.2	0	56	149	90	14		

Tongue—Papillae Hypertrophy	Under 1,000	28.8	39.7	58.4	54.2	111	199	161	96
	1,000-1,599	44.1	52.9	59.8	55.0	102	210	199	80
	1,600 and Above	44.8	48.4	58.9	66.7	58	155	90	12
Tongue—Papillae Atrophy	Under 1,000	18.9	11.4	6.2	4.1	111	202	161	98
	1,000-1,599	17.6	11.4	5.0	5.0	102	211	201	80
	1,600 and Above	8.6	5.1	3.4	0	58	156	89	14
Gums—Pigmentation—Negro	Under 1,000	0	0	11.1	33.3	5	7	9	6
	1,000-1,599	4.3	11.6	16.7	12.5	23	43	54	24
	1,600 and Above	9.1	16.1	22.6	33.3	22	62	31	6
Skin—Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro	Under 1,000	30.4	54.5	45.7	50.0	23	44	35	22
	1,000-1,599	43.5	64.3	75.9	66.7	23	42	54	24
	1,600 and Above	40.9	57.4	56.7	50.0	22	61	30	6
Skin—Dehydration—White	Under 1,000	34.1	24.7	16.7	5.3	91	166	132	76
	1,000-1,599	26.6	16.8	6.8	10.9	79	167	146	55
	1,600 and Above	30.8	43.6	23.3	14.3	39	94	60	7
Skin—Dehydration—Negro	Under 1,000	71.4	43.9	25.0	10.5	21	41	32	19
	1,000-1,599	47.8	51.2	22.6	0	23	43	53	24
	1,600 and Above	63.6	65.1	41.9	33.3	22	63	31	6
Skin—Bleeding in Creases	Under 1,000	1.8	11.1	12.7	13.5	109	199	158	89
	1,000-1,599	2.9	15.2	23.3	12.5	102	211	202	80
	1,600 and Above	3.4	20.5	24.4	14.3	59	156	90	14
Skin—Toxic Erythema—White	Under 1,000	8.1	19.5	16.9	18.3	86	154	124	71
	1,000-1,599	1.3	11.9	10.1	14.3	79	168	148	56
	1,600 and Above	5.4	16.3	5.2	0	37	92	58	8
Skin—Jaundice—White	Under 1,000	51.6	77.7	68.6	67.9	31	94	86	53
	1,000-1,599	10.4	31.7	32.2	27.8	77	167	146	54
	1,600 and Above	0	25.8	27.6	25.0	37	93	58	8

Table 5. Prevalence of conditions on physical examination at one month.

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED				
	Any Degree			Moderate or Severe			Total	Case Number			
	Case Number			Case Number				Under 1,000	1,000-1,599	1,600 and Above	
	Total	Under 1,000	1,000-1,599	1,600 and Above	Total	Under 1,000					1,000-1,599
<i>Abdomen</i>											
Liver Palpable	18.7	35.6	8.4	6.2	0.1	0.3	900	360	297	243	
Spleen Palpable	0.6	1.4	0	0	0	0	898	358	297	243	
Diastasis Recti—White	43.2	44.2	43.8	40.6	32.8	41.9	613	265	210	138	
Diastasis Recti—Negro	62.1	57.7	59.1	67.6	61.4	56.3	264	71	88	105	
Lungs—Rales	0.2	0	0.7	0	0	0	904	361	300	243	
Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	17.8	22.2	13.0	17.3	6.4	6.6	908	365	300	243	
<i>Genitalia</i>											
Hypertrophy—Male	67.9	58.7	72.5	65.7	46.7	34.8	336	46	153	137	
Hypertrophy—Female	49.1	32.4	46.9	57.7	25.1	8.8	283	34	145	104	
Pigmentation—White Male	29.4	16.2	41.0	20.9	6.6	2.7	228	37	105	86	
Pigmentation—White Female	11.2	4.0	12.5	12.0	0	0	179	25	104	50	
Pigmentation—Negro Male	89.7	80.0	89.6	91.8	81.3	60.0	107	10	48	49	
Pigmentation—Negro Female	58.8	87.5	68.3	47.2	40.2	25.0	102	8	41	53	
Mental Ulcer	4.0	1.5	5.2	6.3	0.8	1.0	477	196	154	127	
Undescended Testes	1.0	1.0	1.9	0	0	0	481	199	154	128	
Vaginal Discharge	0.5	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	389	148	144	97	
Hydrocele	9.0	8.6	11.7	6.3	0.2	0	480	198	154	128	
Breast Engorgement	28.7	31.6	28.4	28.2	11.5	13.2	581	76	289	216	
<i>Skeleton</i>											
Rib Beading—Male	51.0	40.8	58.8	57.2	11.8	11.4	492	201	153	138	
Rib Beading—Female	42.9	33.1	48.6	50.5	7.7	10.8	417	166	146	105	
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0	896	357	300	239	
Bowed Legs—Male	79.5	60.0	91.6	94.2	33.3	11.0	493	200	155	138	
Bowed Legs—Female	73.9	52.4	87.7	88.6	23.0	7.2	417	166	146	105	
<i>Head</i>											
Moulding	3.5	4.7	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.6	903	362	301	140	
Open Sagittal Suture—White	35.9	36.5	44.6	21.2	9.1	9.4	616	266	213	137	
Open Sagittal Suture—Negro	41.7	54.2	47.2	28.6	15.8	19.4	266	72	89	105	
Open Posterior Fontanelle—White	34.1	31.1	46.0	21.9	12.7	11.2	636	286	213	137	
Open Posterior Fontanelle—Negro	51.3	58.2	56.2	41.9	30.8	34.2	273	79	89	105	
<i>Eyes</i>											
Hyperemia—Lids	5.4	2.7	6.4	7.9	1.0	0.3	872	333	299	240	
Hyperemia—Sclera	2.6	3.7	2.0	2.9	0.6	1.2	617	81	296	240	
Discharge	4.6	5.1	3.0	5.8	0.5	0	872	335	297	240	
Hemorrhage—Sclera	0.6	1.2	0.3	0	0	0	870	333	298	239	
Circumcorneal Injection	6.6	13.0	4.7	0	0.9	1.2	867	331	298	238	

Table 6. Prevalence of conditions on physical examination at one month by examining physician and case number groups.

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED					
	Any Degree			Moderate or Severe			Physician			Physician		
	Under 1,300			Under 1,300 and Above			Under 1,300			Under 1,300 and Above		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
<i>Abdomen</i>												
Liver Palpable	21.5	32.5	2.5	8.5	0	0.4	0	0	209	277	81	294
Spleen Palpable	0.5	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	276	81	294
Diastasis Recti—White	28.1	58.3	7.8	52.0	25.6	45.1	7.8	33.5	160	206	51	173
Diastasis Recti—Negro	28.9	75.4	23.3	76.0	28.9	73.8	23.3	76.0	38	65	30	121
Lungs—Rales	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	214	275	81	295
Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	18.1	20.9	2.5	18.6	3.3	9.4	0	8.1	215	277	81	296
<i>Genitalia</i>												
Hypertrophy—Male	64.6	75.0	74.4	63.2	25.0	55.6	41.0	50.3	48	72	39	163
Hypertrophy—Female	36.5	53.7	47.6	53.1	5.8	25.9	16.7	35.9	52	54	42	128
Pigmentation—White Male	45.9	27.8	46.2	17.6	13.5	1.9	11.5	3.9	37	54	26	102
Pigmentation—White Female	20.5	2.7	28.0	2.9	0	0	0	0	44	37	25	68
Pigmentation—Negro Male	90.0	94.4	92.9	89.8	80.0	83.3	85.7	83.1	10	18	14	59
Pigmentation—Negro Female	87.5	82.4	94.1	39.0	62.5	29.4	94.1	25.4	8	17	17	59
Mental Ulcer	2.1	3.1	5.1	5.8	1.0	0.6	0	0.6	97	160	39	156
Undescended Testes	3.0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	160	39	156
Vaginal Discharge	1.0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	112	41	121
Hydrocele	10.1	9.4	15.4	6.4	0	0	2.6	0	99	160	39	156
Breast Engorgement	37.4	17.5	50.0	23.0	18.2	5.0	15.9	9.6	99	120	82	261
<i>Skeleton</i>												
Rib Beading—Male	55.4	41.0	55.3	61.8	12.9	11.2	2.6	14.5	101	161	38	165
Rib Beading—Female	47.0	31.9	54.8	48.5	13.7	6.9	4.8	4.6	117	116	42	130
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	0.9	0	1.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	212	274	81	292
Bowed Legs—Male	71.3	70.0	90.0	93.3	24.8	16.9	62.5	49.7	101	160	40	165
Bowed Legs—Female	69.2	54.3	97.6	91.5	16.2	9.5	57.1	30.8	117	116	42	130
<i>Head</i>												
Moulding	5.6	2.9	8.6	1.4	0	0.7	1.2	0.3	215	275	81	294
Open Sagittal Suture—White	76.7	13.7	70.6	13.1	16.6	3.9	17.6	6.3	163	205	51	175
Open Sagittal Suture—Negro	87.2	21.5	90.3	25.6	33.3	7.7	29.0	11.6	39	65	31	121
Open Posterior Fontanelle—White	57.6	21.2	68.6	16.0	14.7	11.5	19.6	10.3	177	208	51	175
Open Posterior Fontanelle—Negro	70.7	44.1	87.1	40.5	31.7	29.4	16.1	33.9	41	68	31	121
<i>Eyes</i>												
Hyperemia—Lids	7.0	0.8	30.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	6.1	0.7	199	266	82	293
Hyperemia—Sclera	3.0	0.8	8.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	100	124	82	291
Discharge	2.0	6.7	0	5.5	0	0.4	0	1.0	198	268	81	293
Hemorrhage—Sclera	1.5	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	268	82	292
Circumcorneal Injection	2.6	15.7	2.4	2.4	0	1.5	1.2	0.7	196	267	82	291

from the ante to the post-natal environment. Most of the other changes in prevalence during the first week of life are also of the type which would be expected. It should be noted that these trends are not always uniform over all three case number groups and that the percentages are sometimes based on a small number of observations.

RESULTS OF THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, AT ONE MONTH

The prevalence of each condition on the examination of the infants at approximately one month of age is shown in Table 5. Omitted from this table are three conditions which were observed in none of the infants, hyperextension of knees, cranio-tabes, and drowsiness, and two conditions which were each observed in only one infant, masses in abdomen and pharyngeal infection.

The differences by race at one month are similar to those noted on the birth examination. A higher prevalence was found among the white infants for certain skin conditions, abnormal hair distribution, eruptions, hemangioma of the lids, and diaper rash, while a more frequent occurrence was noted among Negro babies for diastasis recti, genital pigmentation, open sagittal suture, open posterior fontanelle, atrophy of papillae, and gum pigmentation. In addition, some differences by sex which were not observed at birth were found at one month. The prevalence was higher among males for genital hypertrophy, genital pigmentation, rib beading, and bowed legs, and it was lower among males for swollen tongue. The differences by sex in the two genital conditions may be expected, but the other differences are most likely the occasional random difference which appears to be of statistical significance.

The apparent change in prevalence for some conditions during the course of the Study which was noted in the results of the newborn examinations, is also present in these results (Table 5) as are the differences between the examining physicians in the relative number of infants observed with certain conditions. The prevalence of each condition by examining

physician is given in Table 6, and the differences between the physicians are of much the same magnitude as those found for the newborn examination. To gain comparability with Table 2, only two case number groups are used in this table, above and below number 1,300.

The classification of the conditions at one month into broad categories of prevalence is shown in Table 7. The most frequent prevalence is under 10 per cent, as was found for the results at birth, but a relatively larger number of items fell in the 35 to 64.9 per cent range at one month than at birth, and at one month only one condition was observed in over 90 per cent of the infants. An estimate of the change in prevalence during the first month of life of the conditions observed on both examinations is afforded by Table 8, which is a cross-classification of Tables 3 and 7. The prevalence of most items either remained about the same or decreased during this one-month period. An increase in prevalence between the two examinations is found for enlarged lymph nodes, diastasis recti, pigmentation of the gums in Negroes, swollen tongue in females, and skin eruptions, but the change in the first two items, enlarged lymph nodes and diastasis recti, may be attributed primarily to the differences in the observations of the examining pediatricians. Of the conditions which showed the most marked decreases in prevalence, hyperemia of the lids and sclera, breast engorgement, open posterior fontanelle in white infants, genital pigmentation in Negro females, and Moro reflex, only the changes in hyperemia of the lids and sclera and Moro reflex appear to be real changes, relatively unaffected by differences in the readings of the two physicians.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

In this Study the evaluation of the effect of the nutritional supplements taken by the mother during pregnancy upon the physical status of her infant has utilized two approaches. The first, presented in an earlier paper in this series, was in terms of the infant's size at birth and his growth during the subsequent

Table 7. Classification of conditions on physica examination at one month by estimated prevalence.

SITE OF CONDITION	UNDER 10.0 PER CENT	10.0 TO 34.9 PER CENT	35.0 TO 64.9 PER CENT	65.0 TO 89.9 PER CENT	90.0 PER CENT AND OVER
Abdomen	Liver Palpable		Diastasis Recti—White and Negro		
	Spleen Palpable				
	Lungs—Rales	Lymph Nodes—Enlarged			
Genitalia	Mental Ulcer	Pigmentation—White Male and Female	Hypertrophy—Female	Hypertrophy—Male	
	Undescended Testes		Pigmentation—Negro Female	Pigmentation—Negro Male	
	Vaginal Discharge				
	Hydrocele	Breast Engorgement			
Skeleton	Congenital Dislocation of Hips		Rib Beading—Male and Female	Bowed Legs—Female	Bowed Legs—Male
Head	Moulding	Open Posterior Fontanelle—White	Open Sagittal Suture—White and Negro Open Posterior Fontanelle—Negro		
Eyes	Hyperemia—Lids Hyperemia—Sclera Discharge Hemorrhage—Sclera Circumcorneal Injection				
Tongue	Fissures	Red or Purple Papillae Atrophy—White and Negro	Papillae Hypertrophy Swollen—Male	Swollen—Female	
Gums	Red or Very Red Pigmentation—White Swollen Teeth		Pigmentation—Negro	Hypertrophy	
Lips	Fissures Swollen		Blisters		
Central Nervous System	Hyperactivity		Moro Reflex		
Skin	Diaper Rash—Negro	Scaling Cradle Cap Hemangioma—Lids—White and Negro Hemangioma—Forehead Diaper Rash—White	Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro Eruptions—White and Negro	Abnormal Hair Distribution—White	

Table 8. Classification of conditions on physical examination at birth and one month by estimated prevalence.

PREVALENCE ON EXAMINATION AT ONE MONTH	PREVALENCE ON NEWBORN EXAMINATION				
	Under 10.0 Per Cent	10.0 to 34.9 Per Cent	35.0 to 64.9 Per Cent	65.0 to 89.9 Per Cent	90.0 Per Cent and Over
Under 10.0 Per Cent	Liver Palpable Spleen Palpable Lungs—Rales Undescended Testes Hydrocele Congenital Dislocation of Hips Hyperextension of Knees Hemorrhage—Sclera— White Tongue—Fissures Gums—Red or Very Red Gums—Pigmentation— White Hyperactivity Drowsiness	Vaginal Discharge Head—Moulding—White and Negro Eyes—Discharge Hemorrhage—Sclera— Negro Circumcorneal Injection	Hyperemia—Sclera	Hyperemia—Lids	
10.0 to 34.9 Per Cent	Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	Papillae Atrophy—White and Negro Hemangioma—Lids— White and Negro Hemangioma—Forehead	Genitalia—Pigmentation —White Male and Female Tongue—Red or Purple	Breast Engorgement Open Posterior Fontanelle—White	
35.0 to 64.9 Per Cent	Eruptions—White and Negro	Diastasis Recti—White and Negro Gums—Pigmentation— Negro	Papillae Hypertrophy Tongue—Swollen—Male Abnormal Hair Distribu- tion—Negro	Genitalia—Hypertrophy —Female Rib Beading—Male and Female Open Sagittal Suture— White and Negro Open Posterior Fontanelle—Negro	Genitalia—Pigmentation —Negro Female Moro Reflex
65.0 to 89.9 Per Cent			Tongue—Swollen— Female	Genitalia—Hypertrophy —Male Gums—Hypertrophy Abnormal Hair Distribu- tion—White	Genitalia—Pigmentation —Negro Male Bowed Legs—Female
90.0 Per Cent and Over					Bowed Legs—Male

Table 9. Comparison of the prevalence of selected conditions in the "vitamin" and "no vitamin" groups on newborn physical examination.

CONDITION	CASE NUMBER	PER CENT WITH CONDITION IN ANY DEGREE						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED					
		Without Protein			With Protein			Total		Without Protein		With Protein	
		No Vitamins	Vitamins	No Vitamins	Vitamins	No Vitamins	Vitamins	No Vitamins	Vitamins	No Vitamins	Vitamins	No Vitamins	Vitamins
Genitalia—Hypertrophy	Under 1,000	45.9	66.7	60.9	57.1	21.4	75.0	37	30	23	14	14	16
	1,000-1,599	61.0	68.2	55.1	70.4	72.1	65.7	195	151	127	81	68	70
	1,600 and Over	78.0	80.2	82.1	84.7	67.7	73.0	109	96	78	59	31	37
	Total	64.8	72.2	64.9	74.7	64.6	69.1	341	277	228	154	113	123
	Probability	.05-.10		.05-.10		.40-.50							
Breast Engorgement	Under 1,000	43.2	63.3	52.2	64.3	28.6	62.5	37	30	23	14	14	16
	1,000-1,599	67.5	74.5	67.5	81.5	67.6	66.2	194	149	126	81	68	68
	1,600 and Over	68.5	76.0	69.2	78.0	66.7	73.0	108	96	78	59	30	37
	Total	65.2	73.8	66.5	78.6	62.5	67.8	339	275	227	154	112	121
	Probability	.02-.05		.01-.02		.40-.50							
Gums—Pigmentation— Negro	Under 1,000	25.0	0	40.0	0	0	0	8	8	5	4	3	4
	1,000-1,599	13.0	5.7	16.7	5.3	6.2	6.2	46	35	30	19	16	16
	1,600 and Over	24.4	12.9	20.0	16.7	36.4	7.7	41	31	30	18	11	13
	Total	18.9	8.1	20.0	9.8	16.7	6.1	95	74	65	41	30	33
	Probability	.02-.05		.10-.20		.10-.20							
Gums—Red or Purple	Under 1,000	15.6	6.6	14.1	4.0	18.8	11.5	147	152	99	100	48	52
	1,000-1,599	4.6	3.3	3.9	3.7	5.9	2.9	195	151	127	81	68	70
	1,600 and Over	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	108	96	77	59	31	37
	Total	8.0	4.5	7.3	3.8	9.5	5.7	450	399	303	240	147	159
	Probability	.01-.02		.02-.05		.10-.20							
Skin—Eruptions—White	Under 1,000	16.5	7.9	17.6	8.5	14.3	6.7	127	127	85	82	42	45
	1,000-1,599	6.0	3.4	6.2	3.2	5.8	3.7	149	116	97	62	52	54
	1,600 and Over	3.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	5.0	0	67	65	47	41	20	24
	Total	9.3	4.9	9.6	5.4	8.8	4.1	343	308	229	185	114	123
	Probability	.01-.02		.05-.10		.10-.20							

three months. The second approach is by comparison of the prevalence of the various conditions among the groups of infants classified according to the nutritional supplement taken by the mother.

To estimate the effect of the vitamins and of the protein supplement the following comparisons of prevalence rates were made for each condition for each examination and each case number group:⁸

Effect of vitamins:

1. Control and "protein only" groups vs. "vitamin only" and "protein and vitamin" groups.
2. Control group vs. "vitamin only" group.
3. "Protein only" group vs. "protein and vitamin" group.

Effect of protein supplement:

1. Control and "vitamin only" groups vs. "protein only" and "protein and vitamin" groups.
2. Control group vs. "protein only" group.
3. "Vitamin only" group vs. "protein and vitamin" group.

Each of these comparisons for each condition consisted of three pairs of percentages of occurrence, one for each case number group, and the series of three differences between the pairs was tested for statistical significance.⁹

The conditions which seemed to be influenced at birth by the vitamins taken by the mother are shown in Table 9 and those

⁸ Excluded from these comparisons are the babies of mothers who were given the protein supplement but took less than a total of 20 lbs. compared with a scheduled maximum of 45 to 50 lbs.

⁹ This test followed a procedure given by Cochran (3). The sum of the weighted differences in the proportions (percentages) was computed, divided by its standard error, and the result referred to a table of the normal distribution. Algebraically, the procedure was

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{S.E.} = \frac{\sum w_i d_i}{\sqrt{\sum w_i \hat{p}_i \hat{q}_i}}$$

where

p_{i1} and p_{i2} = the proportions for the i^{th} comparison

$$d_i = p_{i1} - p_{i2}$$

$$w_i = \frac{n_{i1} n_{i2}}{n_{i1} + n_{i2}}$$

(Continued on page 345)

Table 10. Comparison of the prevalence of selected conditions in the "protein" and "no protein" groups on newborn physical examination.

CONDITION	CASE NUMBER	PER CENT WITH CONDITION IN ANY DEGREE						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED					
		Total		Without Vitamins		With Vitamins		Total		Without Vitamins		With Vitamins	
		No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein
Genitalia—Pigmentation—White	Under 1,000	21.4	17.4	27.8	27.3	10.0	8.3	28	23	18	11	10	12
	1,000–1,599	32.1	30.2	28.9	25.0	37.1	35.2	159	106	97	52	62	54
	1,600 and Over	51.7	27.3	54.2	35.0	48.8	20.8	89	44	48	20	41	24
	Total	37.3	27.7	36.2	27.7	38.9	27.8	276	173	163	83	112	90
	Probability	.05–.10		.20–.30		.10–.20							
Papillae Hypertrophy	Under 1,000	36.7	40.4	40.2	54.2	33.3	27.5	196	99	97	48	99	51
	1,000–1,599	45.9	61.3	46.0	65.7	45.7	57.1	207	137	126	67	81	70
	1,600 and Over	54.4	50.7	46.8	48.4	64.4	52.8	136	67	77	31	59	36
	Total	44.7	52.2	44.3	58.2	45.2	46.5	539	303	300	146	239	157
	Probability	.05–.10		<.01		>.90							
Toxic Erythema—White	Under 1,000	11.7	22.0	11.8	31.6	11.6	13.6	145	82	76	38	69	44
	1,000–1,599	8.8	8.5	8.2	13.5	9.7	3.7	159	106	97	52	62	54
	1,600 and Over	6.8	20.9	8.5	15.8	4.9	25.0	88	43	47	19	41	24
	Total	9.4	15.6	9.5	20.2	9.3	11.5	392	231	220	109	172	122
	Probability	.01–.02		<.01		.40–.50							

affected by the protein supplement in Table 10, while the total occurrence in each supplement group of each condition is given in Appendix Table 1. The striking point about these tables is how few conditions, many of which were included on the physical examinations on the advice of the advisory group, because they were believed to be related to the nutritional status of the mother or child, seem to be influenced by the nutritional supplements.

Five conditions seem to be related to some degree at birth with the taking of vitamins by the mother during pregnancy. If the entire "vitamin" group is compared with the "no vitamin" group, regardless of whether the mother received the protein supplement, it is found that breast engorgement and genital hypertrophy are more frequent in the "vitamin" group and red or purple gums, skin eruptions in white babies, and gum pigmentation in Negro babies, are less frequent. The differences in prevalence of genital hypertrophy are not quite at the level of statistical significance. The comparisons between the "vitamin" and "no vitamin" groups of babies also considering whether or not the mother received the protein supplement show that the differences in prevalence for four of these five conditions are statistically significant or approach this level when the mother did not take the supplement, while the differences are not significant when the protein was taken. However, the pattern of differences for red and purple gums, skin eruption in white babies, and possibly gum pigmentation in Negro babies, among the groups with protein are in the same direction as in the groups without protein, and the failure to reach a statistically significant level may be due primarily to the smaller number of infants in the protein supplemented groups.

The protein supplement appears to affect only three condi-

n_{11} and n_{12} = the number of observation on which p_{11} and p_{12} are based

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{n_{11} p_{11} + n_{12} p_{12}}{n_{11} + n_{12}}$$

$$\hat{q}_1 = 1 - \hat{p}_1$$

Statistical significance in this paper implies $P \leq .05$.

Table 11. Comparison of the prevalence of selected conditions in the "vitamin" and "no vitamin" groups on physical examination at one month.

CONDITION	CASE NUMBER	PER CENT WITH CONDITION IN ANY DEGREE						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED			
		Total		Without Protein		With Protein		Total		Without Protein	
		No Vitamins	Protein	No Vitamins	Protein	No Vitamins	Protein	No Vitamins	Protein	No Vitamins	Protein
Hyperemia—Sclera	Under 1,000	2.5	5.6	4.0	5.6	0	5.6	40	36	25	18
	1,000-1,599	0.6	3.4	1.1	1.6	0	5.5	154	119	90	64
	1,600 and Over	1.8	4.7	1.2	3.9	3.3	5.7	112	86	51	30
	Total	1.3	4.1	1.5	3.0	0.9	5.6	306	241	197	133
	Probability	.02-.05		.30-.40		.05-.10		8		4	
Gums—Pigmentation— Negro	Under 1,000	45.5	37.5	50.0	50.0	33.3	25.0	11	8	8	3
	1,000-1,599	58.1	28.6	65.4	30.0	47.1	26.7	43	35	26	20
	1,600 and Over	26.5	22.6	32.4	10.0	8.3	45.5	49	31	37	20
	Total	41.7	27.0	46.5	22.7	31.3	33.3	103	74	71	44
	Probability	.02-.05		<.01		.80-.90		103		32	

Table 12. Comparison of the prevalence of selected conditions in the "protein" and "no protein" groups on physical examination at one month.

CONDITION	NUMBER	PER CENT WITH CONDITION IN ANY DEGREE						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED			
		Total		Without Protein		With Protein		Total		Without Protein	
		No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein	No Protein	Protein
Rib Beading—Female	Under 1,000	28.7	41.9	25.9	35.0	31.5	47.8	108	43	54	23
	1,000-1,599	40.3	61.4	42.6	66.7	36.7	55.6	77	57	30	27
	1,600 and Over	48.5	54.5	53.2	53.8	38.1	55.6	68	22	13	9
	Total	37.5	53.3	39.9	54.0	34.3	52.5	253	122	148	63
	Probability	<.01		.05-.10		.02-.05		202		99	
Gums—Swollen	Under 1,000	15.3	7.4	17.2	6.5	13.6	8.2	154	121	90	65
	1,000-1,599	2.6	0	3.3	0	1.6	0	134	65	82	29
	1,600 and Over	1.5	0	0	0	3.8	0	490	281	271	140
	Total	7.6	2.5	7.4	2.1	7.8	2.8	44	33	26	15
	Probability	.01-.02		.02-.05		.10-.20		155		91	
Gums—Hypertrophy	Under 1,000	72.7	87.9	76.9	80.0	66.7	94.4	44	33	26	18
	1,000-1,599	79.4	80.2	78.0	84.8	81.3	74.5	133	121	91	66
	1,600 and Over	72.2	85.5	71.6	85.2	73.1	85.7	332	216	198	108
	Total	75.6	82.9	75.3	84.3	76.1	81.5	332	216	198	108
	Probability	.05-.10		.05-.10		.30-.40		332		108	

tions at birth. In the comparison of the total "no protein" group with the "protein" group, toxic erythema in white babies and papillae hypertrophy are more frequent among the latter group of infants and genital pigmentation in white babies is less frequent. The differences for these last two conditions are not quite significant. In the comparison for the effect of the protein supplement, taking into account the presence or absence of vitamins in the mother's supplement, the greater prevalence in the "protein" group of toxic erythema and papillae hypertrophy is highly significant when no vitamins were taken, while for none of these conditions were there significant differences between the "protein" and "no protein" groups when the mother also received vitamins. The differences with respect to toxic erythema may be indicative of minor allergic tendencies in the mothers receiving the protein supplement.

These few conditions which seem to be influenced by the nutritional supplements refer primarily to the tongue, skin, or genitalia. It should be noted that for some conditions the effect of either the protein or vitamins seems to occur only in the absence of the other supplement and that although one of the supplements may appear to influence the occurrence of a condition, its presence or absence accounts for only a portion of the total prevalence of that condition.

On the examinations at one month two conditions appear to be affected by the vitamin supplement (Table 11) and three by the protein supplement (Table 12). The prevalence of all conditions on the one-month examination by study group is given in Appendix Table 2. Hyperemia of the sclera is more prevalent among babies in the "vitamin" group and gum pigmentation in Negro babies is less prevalent. The latter condition is the only one which seemed to be related to either supplement at both birth and one month of age. For hyperemia of the sclera the greater differences between the "vitamin" and the "no vitamin" groups are found when the mother also received the protein supplement, while for gum pigmentation the differences are significant only in the absence of the protein.

The protein supplement is related to an increased prevalence of rib beading among female infants at one month of age, regardless of whether the mother also took vitamins. It should be noted with respect to this observation that the protein supplement contained calcium. This supplement is also associated with a significantly lower frequency of swollen gums and a higher prevalence of gum hypertrophy which is on the borderline of statistical significance.

In an earlier paper in this series, it was concluded that the nutritional supplements taken by the mother had little effect upon the physical status of her infant as measured by size at birth and growth during the next three months. The material presented above leads to a similar conclusion, that the nutritional supplements have only a minor influence upon the occurrence of those conditions included in the physical examinations at birth and one month of age. Although for a few conditions variation in prevalence is associated with the nutritional supplements, the number of such conditions is relatively small, and the magnitude of the variations, though statistically significant, is in most cases not great. It is possible that association between the supplements and some conditions has been obscured by the changes in prevalence during the program noted for certain conditions and by the differences between the physicians in the relative frequency with which some conditions were observed. On the other hand, in a series of tests for statistical significance, such as was done here, about 5 per cent may be expected to appear to be significant when the differences are really due only to chance variation. In a population with more overt evidence of nutritional deficiency the observed differences would probably have been greater. Even so, the changes noted could be interpreted as indicating that minor degrees of deficiency exist in at least some mothers in the control population.

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CONDITION

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION								NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED			
	Any Degree				Moderate or Severe							
	Vitamin and Protein				Vitamin and Protein							
	Control	Vitamins Only	Protein Only	Vitamins and Protein	Control	Vitamins Only	Protein Only	Vitamins and Protein	Control	Vitamins Only	Protein Only	Vitamins and Protein
<i>Abdomen</i>												
Liver Palpable	4.2	4.4	2.6	2.4	0	0	0	0	312	252	151	164
Diastasis Recti—White	24.6	26.3	24.1	20.5	21.0	20.1	20.5	16.4	224	179	112	122
Diastasis Recti—Negro	31.3	19.7	37.1	36.8	23.8	16.4	20.0	28.9	80	61	35	38
Lungs—Rales	0.3	0.4	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	296	232	139	156
Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0	0	0.7	0	311	249	150	161
<i>Genitalia</i>												
Hypertrophy	64.9	74.7	64.6	69.1	36.4	40.9	31.0	43.9	228	154	113	123
Pigmentation—White	36.2	38.9	27.7	27.8	8.0	6.2	6.0	2.2	163	113	83	90
Pigmentation—Negro	96.9	100.0	93.3	97.0	92.3	90.2	90.0	81.8	65	41	30	33
Undescended Testes	2.5	2.2	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	159	137	87	92
Vaginal Discharge	24.0	27.5	16.4	20.6	4.7	2.8	1.6	4.4	150	109	61	68
Hydrocele	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.2	0.6	0	0	0	160	137	88	92
Bleeding	0.7	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	149	109	61	67
Breast Engorgement	66.5	78.6	62.5	67.8	21.6	21.4	16.1	18.2	227	154	112	121
<i>Skeleton</i>												
Rib Beading	68.8	69.7	72.8	76.2	19.7	22.3	25.2	17.7	314	251	151	164
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	313	250	151	163
Bowed Legs	78.7	70.8	80.1	76.2	33.1	32.0	37.1	34.8	314	250	151	164
Hyperextension of Knees	0.3	0.4	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	303	238	145	160
<i>Head</i>												
Moulding—White	19.1	12.4	8.0	15.4	5.2	0	2.7	4.1	230	185	113	123
Moulding—Negro	22.5	17.7	25.0	10.8	11.3	8.1	2.8	2.7	80	62	36	37
Overlapped Sutures—White	19.6	14.0	20.5	16.7	1.4	0	1.8	0.8	219	178	112	120
Overlapped Sutures—Negro	11.3	13.3	8.6	5.4	0	0	0	0	80	60	35	37
Open Sagittal Suture—White	79.8	85.5	81.3	78.7	38.1	41.3	42.9	38.5	223	179	112	122
Open Sagittal Suture—Negro	83.8	93.3	91.4	84.2	50.0	38.3	40.0	44.7	80	60	35	38
Open Posterior Fontanelle	79.2	84.5	79.5	77.3	31.9	31.5	30.5	35.6	313	251	151	163
<i>Eyes</i>												
Hyperemia—Iris	91.5	84.9	89.7	89.9	59.0	47.5	53.4	52.2	305	238	146	159
Hyperemia—Sclera	49.1	38.9	37.3	40.2	7.9	4.9	6.4	12.0	214	144	110	117
Discharge	18.2	13.7	10.3	15.5	4.8	3.1	1.4	7.7	291	227	145	155
Hemorrhage—Sclera—White	8.1	7.5	4.7	8.7	1.5	0.6	0.9	0	197	160	106	104
Hemorrhage—Sclera—Negro	11.1	14.8	16.1	11.8	1.4	1.9	3.2	0	72	54	31	34
Circumcorneal Injection	12.9	5.7	13.3	13.9	0.4	1.4	0	2.2	263	209	135	137

<i>Tongue</i>	52.3	50.0	49.0	55.6	—	—	—	—	304	240	147	160
Red or Purple	44.3	45.2	58.2	46.5	16.0	11.7	21.2	18.5	303	239	146	157
Papillae Hypertrophy	11.2	11.8	6.2	11.3	1.3	1.3	0	1.9	303	237	146	160
Papillae Atrophy	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	303	239	147	160
Fissures	43.2	43.3	49.0	47.5	10.6	11.3	15.0	12.5	303	240	147	160
Swollen	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	0	0	297	238	143	159
<i>Gums</i>												
Red or Very Red	7.3	3.8	9.5	5.7	—	—	—	—	303	240	147	159
Hypertrophy	75.4	74.7	78.8	68.0	21.1	16.2	19.5	18.9	228	154	113	122
Pigmentation—White	0.6	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	161	112	81	90
Pigmentation—Negro	20.0	9.8	16.7	6.1	1.5	0	3.3	3.0	65	41	30	33
<i>Central Nervous System</i>												
Moro Reflex	96.2	95.2	96.6	97.5	3.5	2.8	2.1	2.5	314	252	146	161
Abnormal Cry	4.5	5.7	4.8	3.1	0	0.4	0	0	310	247	147	160
Hyperactivity	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.6	0	0	0.7	0	300	239	142	155
Drowsiness	3.0	5.0	5.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.3	300	239	141	154
<i>Skin</i>												
Abnormal Hair Distribution—White	75.8	70.8	79.6	79.8	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	231	185	113	124
Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro	58.8	51.6	61.8	65.8	0	0	0	0	80	64	34	38
Dehydration—White	24.4	31.7	23.2	23.6	8.9	9.4	4.5	5.7	225	180	112	123
Dehydration—Negro	53.8	50.8	48.6	36.8	25.0	26.2	25.7	18.4	80	61	35	38
Edema	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.3	0	0	0.6	302	238	147	160
Bleeding in Creases	11.9	12.7	10.2	12.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.5	302	237	147	160
Eruptions—White	9.6	5.4	8.8	4.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0	229	185	114	123
Eruptions—Negro	1.2	4.8	5.6	5.1	0	0	0	0	81	63	36	39
Toxic Erythema—White	9.5	9.3	20.2	11.5	1.8	0.6	1.8	1.6	220	172	109	122
Toxic Erythema—Negro	5.1	0	11.8	5.3	1.3	0	5.9	0	79	58	34	38
Hives	2.2	1.9	1.8	4.1	0	0.6	0.9	0.8	226	154	112	123
Hemangioma—Lids—White	30.7	30.4	28.0	34.4	3.7	3.6	4.9	10.0	163	112	82	90
Hemangioma—Lids—Negro	23.1	19.5	16.7	18.2	4.6	0	3.3	3.0	65	41	30	33
Hemangioma—Forehead	9.7	9.7	12.8	6.5	1.8	1.3	3.7	1.6	226	154	109	123
Pilonidal Dimple	85.2	79.0	88.1	87.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	311	248	151	163
Jaundice—White	29.6	41.1	37.1	36.6	3.8	9.2	11.2	8.9	186	141	89	101
Jaundice—Negro	16.2	23.4	33.3	20.0	2.9	4.3	9.1	0	68	47	33	35

Appendix Table 2. Prevalence of conditions on physical examination at one month in each nutrient supplement group.

CONDITION	PER CENT WITH CONDITION						NUMBER OF INFANTS OBSERVED			
	Any Degree			Moderate or Severe			Control	Vitamins Only	Protein Only	Vitamins and Protein
	Control	Vitamins Only	Protein Only	Vitamins and Protein	Control	Vitamins Only	Protein Only	Vitamins and Protein		
<i>Abdomen</i>										
Liver Palpable	17.0	22.4	17.8	19.0	0	0.4	0	0	283	146
Spleen Palpable	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	146
Diastasis Recti—White	39.3	42.3	49.0	45.7	38.7	39.7	48.1	43.8	191	104
Diastasis Recti—Negro	64.3	62.9	74.4	62.2	61.9	62.9	74.4	62.2	84	37
Lungs—Rales	0.4	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	282	146
Lymph Nodes—Enlarged	15.5	18.6	17.7	16.4	4.2	5.2	9.5	7.5	283	147
<i>Genitalia</i>										
Hypertrophy—Male	68.8	68.5	67.2	65.2	48.4	42.5	48.4	39.4	93	64
Hypertrophy—Female	47.1	50.8	52.2	48.8	20.2	34.4	30.4	20.9	104	46
Pigmentation—White—Male	27.7	36.0	34.8	17.4	6.2	6.0	6.5	4.3	65	46
Pigmentation—White—Female	4.8	16.2	12.1	15.6	0	0	0	0	62	33
Pigmentation—Negro—Male	96.4	86.4	94.4	90.0	89.3	81.8	72.2	85.0	28	18
Pigmentation—Negro—Female	54.8	55.0	61.5	72.7	38.1	40.0	38.5	45.5	42	20
Mental Ulcer	5.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.3	0.8	0	0	131	85
Undescended Testes	2.3	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	132	86
Vaginal Discharge	0.7	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	141	60
Hydrocele	6.9	11.3	10.0	8.1	0	0.8	0	0	130	86
Breast Engorgement	26.9	26.2	26.7	28.7	11.3	11.5	10.5	7.9	186	105
<i>Skeleton</i>										
Rib Beading—Male	46.3	57.6	54.8	43.0	12.5	14.4	10.7	9.3	136	86
Rib Beading—Female	39.9	34.3	54.0	52.5	6.8	9.5	9.5	8.5	148	63
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	0.4	0	0	1.4	0.4	0	0	0	277	147
Bowed Legs—Male	80.9	71.4	82.1	83.7	33.1	35.7	34.5	31.4	136	84
Bowed Legs—Female	80.4	68.6	71.9	64.4	23.6	22.9	26.6	16.9	148	64
<i>Head</i>										
Moulding	3.9	4.0	0.7	5.6	0.4	1.3	0	0	283	147
Open Sagittal Suture—White	32.5	41.0	37.5	34.0	6.3	13.5	7.7	8.5	191	104
Open Sagittal Suture—Negro	38.8	41.3	28.2	48.6	20.0	12.7	12.8	18.9	85	37
Open Posterior Fontanelle—White	30.3	33.1	44.9	32.4	8.1	12.9	20.6	13.9	198	107
Open Posterior Fontanelle—Negro	43.7	51.5	55.0	63.2	31.0	27.3	37.5	36.8	87	40
<i>Eyes</i>										
Hyperemia—Lids	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.6	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	271	141
Hyperemia—Sclera	1.5	3.0	0.9	5.6	0	2.3	0	0.9	197	109
Discharge	4.1	2.8	4.9	7.1	0.4	0	0.7	0.7	271	142
Hemorrhage—Sclera	0.7	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	270	141
Circumcorneal Injection	6.3	6.0	9.2	5.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	269	142

Tongue	Red or Purple	21.0	22.3	21.7	13.3	—	—	—	—	276	220	143	143
	Papillae Hypertrophy	50.7	44.0	45.7	51.4	21.5	14.4	20.7	15.0	274	216	140	140
	Papillae Atrophy—White	12.8	14.7	18.0	15.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	2.0	187	156	100	101
	Papillae Atrophy—Negro	19.3	19.7	31.6	15.2	3.6	1.6	10.5	6.1	83	61	38	33
	Swollen—Male	43.2	38.3	51.9	53.0	15.2	10.8	7.4	15.7	132	120	81	83
	Swollen—Female	58.5	58.6	60.7	60.3	12.0	17.2	14.8	15.5	142	99	61	58
	Fissures	0.7	1.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	268	214	140	136
Gums	Red or Very Red	4.7	5.0	2.8	4.2	—	—	—	—	274	219	142	142
	Hypertrophy	75.3	76.1	84.3	81.5	38.9	39.6	38.0	48.1	198	134	108	108
	Pigmentation—White	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	89	77	76
	Pigmentation—Negro	46.5	22.7	31.3	33.3	19.7	18.2	3.1	13.3	71	44	32	30
	Swollen	7.4	7.8	2.1	2.8	0	0.9	0.7	0	271	219	140	141
	Teeth	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	137	123	66	73
	Lips												
Fissures	13.2	19.7	15.5	15.5	2.2	3.7	4.2	5.6	273	218	142	142	
Blisters	61.6	65.7	61.3	58.2	35.9	35.1	37.8	34.5	198	134	111	110	
Swollen	2.2	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0	0	271	218	140	141	
Central Nervous System	Moro Reflex	35.8	32.4	39.7	39.2	3.6	2.3	4.3	4.2	274	222	141	143
	Hyperactivity	0.4	0	1.4	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	270	215	142	143
Skin	Abnormal Hair Distribution—White	67.0	68.3	75.0	74.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.8	194	161	104	106
	Abnormal Hair Distribution—Negro	59.5	52.5	60.0	48.6	0	3.3	0	0	84	61	40	37
	Scaling	12.3	13.2	16.4	12.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	0	277	219	146	141
	Eruptions—White	52.3	52.1	50.5	49.5	6.1	8.6	3.7	6.5	197	163	107	107
	Eruptions—Negro	37.9	42.4	40.0	42.1	5.7	6.1	7.5	7.9	87	66	40	38
	Cradle Cap	9.2	12.9	11.8	7.3	3.6	7.6	2.7	0.9	195	132	110	110
	Hemangioma—Lids—White	38.1	25.6	24.1	26.9	8.7	8.9	5.1	6.4	126	90	79	78
	Hemangioma—Lids—Negro	14.3	9.1	21.9	29.0	1.4	2.3	0	3.2	70	44	32	31
	Hemangioma—Forehead	13.8	14.9	12.6	16.8	2.0	2.2	4.5	1.9	196	134	111	107
	Diaper Rash—White	17.2	25.6	20.8	16.9	4.7	6.7	6.5	3.9	128	90	77	77
	Diaper Rash—Negro	2.9	4.5	9.4	3.2	0	0	6.3	0	70	44	32	31