syndrome that has attracted a great deal of attention because of an uneven neurolinguistic profile characterized by relative strengths in language, facial processing, and social cognition in the context of poorer spatial cognition, planning, and problem solving. WS has also been used as evidence for the existence of dissociations within subsystems of the language module itself. It has been reported that individuals with WS perform better on grammatical versus lexical tasks and on regular versus irregular forms.

**OBJECTIVE:** This study addressed 2 main questions: (1) Do individuals with WS show differences between language and cognition? (2) Do individuals with WS perform differently across tasks that tap different aspects of language?

**METHODS:** We investigated nonverbal and verbal abilities of 20 Greek-speaking children with WS (aged 6–18 years with molecular definition of chromosome 7 deletions) and compared their performance to a group of 20 normal children aged 4 to 10 years. The 2 groups were matched on language ability (comprehension and expression) through the Diagnostic Verbal IQ Test. Verbal ability was measured by 3 experimental linguistic measures that assessed comprehension of pronouns and production of verbs and nouns.

**RESULTS:** Nonverbal IQ was low and ranged from 40 to 68 points. Those in the WS group, as a whole, showed unimpaired performance on pronouns but faced difficulties in using verbs and nouns. Great variation in performance was evident, which highlights the heterogeneity of the group. A subgroup of individuals with WS showed clear dissociations between language and cognition and within language.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Our results indicate that (1) there is a clear dissociation between language and cognition and (2) children with WS show strengths on some aspects of their linguistic development.

**ENDOCRINOLOGY**

**LYMPHOCYTES IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND THYROID TISSUE IN CHILDREN WITH GRAVES' DISEASE**

Submitted by Iwona Ben-Skowronek
Iwona Ben-Skowronek, Leszek Szewczyk, Jadwiga Sierocińska-Sawa, Elzbieta Korobowicz
Departments of *aPediatric Endocrinology and Neurology and bPathomorphology, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland*

**OBJECTIVE:** Our goal was to analyze interactions of lymphocytes in peripheral blood and thyroid tissue in children with Graves’ disease (GD).

**METHODS:** The prospective study concerned 15 children affected with GD and 15 healthy children. The levels of autoantibodies against thyrotropin receptor, thyroid peroxidase, and thyroglobulin were assayed. Monoclonal antibodies (Ortho Diagnostic Systems, Raritan, NJ) were used to define peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets and analyzed by using a flow cytometer. After thyroidectomy, thyroid specimens were stained...
ERRATA


An error occurred in the article by AnneLoes Van Staa, titled “A normal life with an unhealthy body: Self-identity in adolescents growing up with chronic illness” published in January 2008, volume 121, Supplement 2. On page S103, in affiliations the publisher wrote: “cAgia Sophia Children’s Hospital, Athens, Greece.” This should have read: “cErasmus Medical Centre—Sophia Children’s Hospital, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.” On page S103, under the heading “Methods” on line 6, the publisher wrote “Erasmus Medical Centre—Agia Sophia Children’s Hospital.” This should have read: “Erasmus Medical Centre—Sophia Children’s Hospital, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.”

doi:10.1542/peds.2008-1371a


An error occurred in an article by AnneLoes Van Staa, titled “Using Q-Methodology to explore preferences for care of adolescents with chronic disorders: 4 profiles” published in January 2008, volume 121, Supplement 2. On page S154, in affiliations the publisher wrote: “bAgia Sophia Children’s Hospital, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.” This should have read: “cErasmus Medical Center—Sophia Children’s Hospital, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.” On page S154, in affiliations the publisher wrote: “cInstitute of Health Policy and Management.” This should have read: “bInstitute of Health Policy and Management, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.” On page S154, under “Methods” the publisher wrote: “Erasmus Medical Centre—Agia Sophia Children’s Hospital.” This should have read: “Erasmus Medical Centre—Sophia Children’s Hospital.”

doi:10.1542/peds.2008-1371b


An error occurred in the January 2008 issue of Pediatrics (Volume 121, Supplement 2). On page S138, under the section Neonatology, after line 19 the authors should have included the following abstract:

CONTINUOUS-INFUSION VANCOMYCIN THERAPY IN THE NEONATAL POPULATION IMPROVES VANCOMYCIN SERUM CONCENTRATIONS

Submitted by Andrew Kapetanakis
Andrew Kapetanakis, Sarah Bradley, Kate Farrer
Neonatal Unit, St George’s Hospital, London, UK

BACKGROUND: Vancomycin is a valuable antibiotic in neonatal intensive care although the optimal administration regime has not been established. Intermittent drug administration regimens do not produce consistently sat-
A NORMAL LIFE WITH AN UNHEALTHY BODY: SELF-IDENTITY IN ADOLESCENTS GROWING UP WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS
AnneLoes Van Staa, Susan Jedeloo, Jos Latour and Margo Trappenburg
Pediatrics 2008;121;S103
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2007-2022HH

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
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A NORMAL LIFE WITH AN UNHEALTHY BODY: SELF-IDENTITY IN ADOLESCENTS GROWING UP WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS

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