

ABNORMAL BIRTHWEIGHT AMONG TERM INFANTS

associations entre les deux groupes de poids de naissance et l'âge, la scolarité et l'état matrimonial des mères. Par analyse de régression logistique multivariée, nous avons examiné l'interaction de ces effets dans le temps.

Résultats : Sur les 66 638 nourrissons inclus dans l'étude, 54 256 (81,4 %) avaient un poids normal à la naissance (2 500 à 4 000 g); 11 305 (17 %) avaient un excédent de poids à la naissance (>4 000 g), et 1 077 (1,6 %) avaient un poids insuffisant à la naissance (<2 500 g). Le taux d'insuffisance de poids à la naissance a significativement diminué entre 1992 et 1995 comparé à la période de 2002 à 2005 (de 1,9 % à 1,3 % : $p<0,01$). Le taux d'excédent de poids à la naissance a significativement augmenté sur les deux mêmes périodes (de 16,2 % à 17,5 % : $p<0,01$). Le poids de naissance moyen a augmenté, passant de 3 529 g à 3 566 g ($p<0,01$). Comparées aux femmes ayant accouché entre 1992 et 1995, celles qui ont accouché entre 2002 et 2005 étaient plus susceptibles d'être plus âgées, plus scolarisées et de n'avoir jamais été mariées. Le poids de naissance présentait une corrélation significative avec l'âge, la scolarité et l'état matrimonial de la mère.

Conclusion : Les changements dans le profil démographique des mères sont associés à la tendance haussière du poids de naissance des bébés à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador.

Mots clés : poids de naissance; tendances; naissance à terme; Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador

BOOK REVIEW

Well Beings: A Guide to Health in Child Care (Third Edition)

Danielle Grenier, Denis Leduc (Eds.), Ottawa, ON: Canadian Paediatric Society, 2008; 448 pp., CDN \$69.95

The third edition of *Well Beings* is an up-to-date resource guide on health and safety in child care. The book is primarily written for child care and public health professionals, however it would be an invaluable resource for early childhood education instructors and their students. As well, any professional working with young children and families in Canada (e.g., public health nurses, child and educational psychologists, physicians, mental health practitioners) would benefit from adding this publication to their resource library. Most importantly, public health professionals who license and set policy on child care in their respective regions would be well served by having a national resource to supplement their specialized and local knowledge base. Finally, although parents are not the target audience, many of the topics reviewed for best practice in caring for young infants and children would be highly beneficial for parents, first as a personal resource, and second as a guide to facilitate child care discussions between parents, early childhood educators, and health practitioners.

The text is written in an informative, straightforward and practical way allowing a wide variety of audiences to access the information presented. *Well Beings* is divided into 16 chapters, beginning with an introductory description to the early learning and child care field and covering topics focused on health and safety issues such as: nutrition, dental health, safety standards, prevention, response and treatment of injuries, infections, emergencies, and medical conditions. Reflective of current issues in both research and practice in child care is the inclusion of chapters dealing with: children's emotional well-being; how to be

knowledgeable and supportive of including children with special needs in child care settings; protecting children from maltreatment; and two chapters addressing caregivers' physical and emotional health needs (a necessary addition for a field with excessively high staff turnover). Surprisingly, very little attention was given to the promotion of early social development and care. In addition, more detailed information could have been placed on early childhood mental health and early intervention with the provision of current references pertaining to social and emotional development and well-being. One other specific area that could have been further enhanced is parent-practitioner communication. The message to communicate and build partnerships with families is strongly endorsed throughout the guide, however a full chapter could have been dedicated to this vital relationship. *Well Beings* provides a solid overview of the topics as they relate to early child care and lists additional resources encouraging further and ongoing independent learning (www.caringforkids.cps.ca).

In sum, this book makes a valuable contribution to the child care field by combining evidence-based and practical information for its broad audience. The editors have managed to use an extensive team of contributors and reviewers from across multiple disciplines related to child care development, health, and safety and the guide keenly embodies this expert knowledge. The most important "take-home" message is that children do not grow and develop in isolation, and this book is a testament to those who work in the early child care profession, and who help shape the lives of young infants and children in their care every day.

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