POSTER SYMPOSIUM

PERINATAL CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM

Tuesday, April 28, 1987; 4:00 - 6:30 P.M.
MARINA BALLROOM 2
(Hotel Convention Center)

Moderators: Frederick Battaglia and Michael A. Simmons

1. KETONE BODIES AND ACETATE ARE READILY AVAILABLE SUBSTRATES FOR BRAIN ENERGY METABOLISM IN HYPOGLYCEMIC NEWBORN RATS. Hajime Togari, Chung-Ja M. Cha, Nancy Gelardi, William Oh. Brown Univ., Women & Infants Hosp., Dept. of Pediatrics, Providence, RI. (Abstract 1233).

2. CEREBRAL METABOLISM (CM) & SUBSTRATE UTILIZATION (SU) IN NEONATAL HYPOGLYCEMIA. Ted S. Rosenkrantz, Anthony F. Philipps, Isabelle Knox, John R. Raye. Univ. of CT Health Ctr., Dept. of Pediatrics, Farmington, CT. (Abstract 1938).

3. THE EFFECT OF EUGLYCEMIC HYPERINSULINEMIA ON CEREBRAL GLUCOSE METABOLISM IN NEWBORN BEAGLES. C. Trindade, M. Huang, S. Hulman, S. Reef, R.M. Kliegman. Case Western Reserve Univ., Dept. Peds., Cleveland, OH. (Abstract 302).

4. GLUCOSE UTILIZATION IS LARGELY INDEPENDENT OF INSULIN IN FETAL SHEEP. Clifford A. Bloch, Walter Banach, Andrea Mosier, Mark A. Sperling. Univ. of Cincinnati, Children's Hosp. Med. Ctr., Dept. of Peds. Cincinnati, OH. (Abstract 1500).

5. EFFECT OF INCREASING GLUCOSE CONCENTRATION ALONE ON FETAL GLUCOSE UTILIZATION. Jane E. DiGiacomo, William W. Hay, Jr., Frederick C. Battaglia. Division of Perinatal Medicine, Univ. of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO. (Abstract 1002).

6. THE GLYCOGEN SYNTHESIS GLUCOSE "PARADOX" IN NEWBORN RATS. C. Kunst, R. Kliegman, C. Trindade. Case Western Reserve Univ., Dept. of Pediatrics, Cleveland, OH. (Abstract 1019).

7. IN VIVO EVIDENCE THAT THE MAJORITY OF INTRALUMINALLY ABSORBED GLUCOSE IS ABSORBED INTACT INTO THE PORTAL VEIN AND NOT METABOLIZED TO LACTATE. Robert E. Kimura, Carolyn Rich-Denson, Jillian Clark. (Spon. by G. Chan). Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT. (Abstract 1544).

8. INFUSION OF GLUCOSE AND LACTATE INTO THE PORTAL VEIN OF FASTING CHRONICALLY CATHETERIZED RATS RESULTS IN INCREASED GLYCOGEN ACCUMULATION. John Skedros, Robert E. Kimura. (Spon. by G. Chan). Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT. (Abstract 1044).

9. LACTATE (L) AND FRUCTOSE (F) ARE GLYCOGENIC PRECURSORS IN THE CHRONICALLY CATHETERIZED BABOON FETUS. Lynne L. Levitsky, John B. Paton, David E. Fisher. Pritzker Sch. Med., U. Chicago and Michael Reese Med. Ctr. Dept. Pediatrics, Chicago, IL. (Abstract 269).

10. EFFECTS OF MATERNAL DIABETES ON INSULIN RECEPTOR mRNA LEVELS IN FETAL RABBIT LIVER. Naomi D. Neufeld, Ira D. Goldfine. Univ. of California, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and Mt. Zion Hospital Medical Center, Depts. of Pediatrics, Medicine and Physiology, Los Angeles and San Francisco, CA. (Abstract 280).

11. HYPERINSULINEMIA IN TRANSGENIC MICE CARRYING MULTIPLE COPIES OF THE HUMAN INSULIN GENE: EVIDENCE FOR A GENE DOSAGE EFFECT. S. Lee Marban, John D. Gearhart. (Spon. by M. Douglas Jones, Jr.). The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dept. of Pediatrics and Physiology, Baltimore, MD. (Abstract 1025).

12. INTRINSIC REGULATION OF GLYCOGEN PARTICLES: LIVER V. SKELETAL MUSCLE. Philip A. Gruppuso, David L. Brautigan. (Spon. by Robert Schwartz). Dept. of Pediatrics and Biochemistry, Brown Univ., Providence, RI. (Abstract 1009).

13. PHOSPHORYLATION OF EXOGENOUS SUBSTRATE IS GREATER IN WHEAT GERM AGGLUTININ (WGA) AFFINITY PURIFIED INSULIN RECEPTORS FROM FETAL-NEONATAL THAN ADULT RAT LIVER. Mark A. Sperling, Glendy Hsiung, Walter Banach, Steven D. Chernausek. Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH. (Abstract 1047).