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IN BRIEF

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Benefits of increased birthweight and linear growth

Increased birthweight and linear growth during the first 2 years of life are associated with adult stature and completion of secondary school in countries with low and middle income, such as Brazil and Guatemala. Data from five prospective birth cohort studies ($n=8,362$) were used to analyse the effect of birthweight, linear growth and relative weight gain on health and cognitive development in young adults. The investigators also found that higher birthweight is associated with a decreased risk of dysglycaemia in adulthood.

Original article Adair, L. S. *et al.* Associations of linear growth and relative weight gain during early life with adult health and human capital in countries of low and middle income: findings from five birth cohort studies. *Lancet* doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60103-8

DIABETES

Risk of cardiovascular disease in patients with T2DM

In people with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), a coronary artery calcium score of ≥ 10 indicates a high risk of cardiovascular events, according to a recent meta-analysis of observational studies. The risk of cardiovascular disease in healthy individuals can be predicted by determining the levels of calcium in coronary arteries. Patients with T2DM have a higher risk of mortality than healthy individuals at similar levels of coronary artery disease; hence, risk prediction should be optimized.

Original article Kramer, C. K. *et al.* Coronary artery calcium score prediction of all cause mortality and cardiovascular events in people with type 2 diabetes: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* doi:10.1136/bmj.f1654

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY

Predicting success of *in vitro* fertilization

Abnormally high levels of follicle-stimulating and anti-Müllerian hormone are strongly associated with favourable outcome of *in vitro* fertilization. The functional ovarian reserve can be determined by measuring the levels of either follicle-stimulating hormone and anti-Müllerian hormone, but their predictive value when combined was unknown. Gleicher *et al.* investigated how the levels of these hormones influence the success of *in vitro* fertilization in terms of oocyte yields and implantation and pregnancy rates in 544 women with infertility.

Original article Gleicher, N. *et al.* Clinical relevance of combined FSH and AMH observations in infertile women. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* doi:10.1210/jc.2013-1051

CANCER

Neuroendocrine tumours and liver transplantation

Liver transplantation is an effective treatment of neuroendocrine tumours, a study in the *Annals of Surgery* shows. In a retrospective multicentre study by Le Treut *et al.*, 213 patients with neuroendocrine tumours underwent liver transplantation. The overall survival rate after 5 years was 52–59%. Four predictors of poor outcome were identified by multivariate analysis: hepatomegaly; poor tumour differentiation; any resection in addition to the liver transplantation; and age of >45 years.

Original article Le Treut, Y. P. *et al.* Liver transplantation for neuroendocrine tumors in Europe—results and trends in patient selection: a 213-case European liver transplant registry study. *Ann. Surg.* doi:10.1097/SLA.0b013e31828ee17c