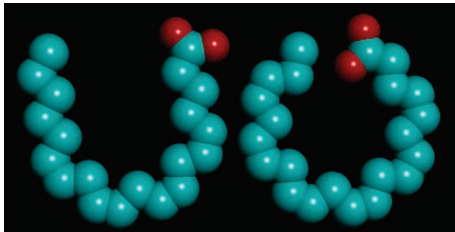


Prenatal stress increased the prevalence of iron deficiency which in turn perturbed the natural killer cell activity thereby altering innate immunity in nonhuman primate infants.

See page 520



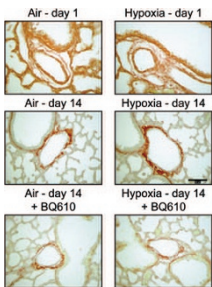
Increased levels of DHA and ARA in infant baboon formula significantly increased LCPUFA levels found in liver, heart, plasma, and CNS indicating that increasing amounts of these fatty acids are essential to raise levels to those of breastfed controls. See commentary by Salem (pp 518–519).

See page 537



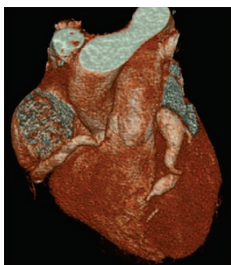
Portable frequency-domain near-infrared spectroscopy that excludes ionizing radiation assessed specific regional increases in blood volume and oxygen consumption in healthy infants during brain development.

See page 546



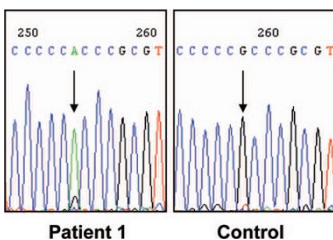
Hypoxia attenuates the postnatal decrease in murine pulmonary endothelin-1, vascular collagen and elastin. Endothelin A receptor blockade reduced collagen fiber area but not the elastin, with a disparate effect on the expression of these two proteins.

See page 559



Interleukin 10 promoter polymorphisms may be a genetic marker for the risk of early coronary artery aneurysm in Kawasaki's disease. A larger sample size is required to validate this observation further.

See page 584



Screening mitochondrial DNA encoding respiratory chain structural genes in two Korean siblings who presented with childhood encephalopathy revealed a novel heteroplasmic mitochondrial 10197G<A mutation in the NADH dehydrogenase subunit 3 gene.

See page 622