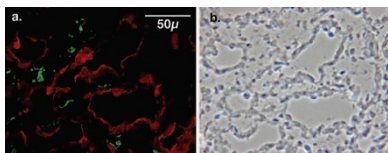
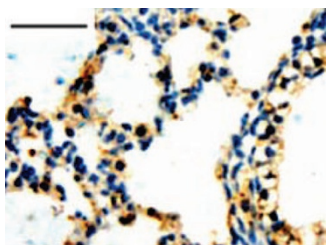


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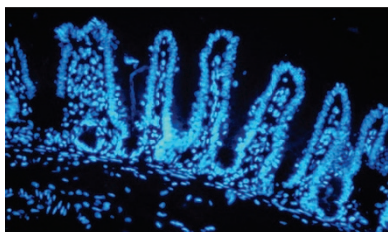
Decreased expression of fatty acid binding protein-7 (FABP-7) in fetal congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation compared to normal fetal lung supports a role for this gene product in lung development.

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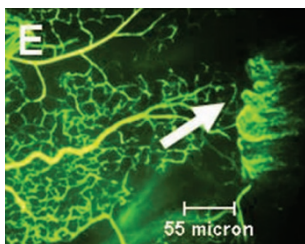
The association of lower PEEP and inhaled nitric oxide in preterm neonatal piglets was more protective than surfactant in preventing lung injury and facilitating repair via regulation of proinflammatory cytokines and growth factors.

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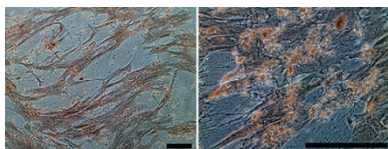
Immature rats artificially fed formula containing the prebiotic galactooligosaccharides/inulin demonstrated increased bacterial translocation in the gut towards the spleen. The advantage or disadvantage of this observation and its applicability to the human newborn are discussed (see commentary by Bode, pp. 8–10).

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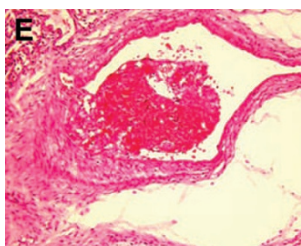
Clustered episodes of hypoxia during hyperoxia in rat pups led to a more severe form of oxygen-induced retinopathy, consisting of vascular tufts, leaky vessels, retinal hemorrhage and vascular overgrowth. These observations suggest that fluctuations in PaO₂ during supplemental oxygen therapy in preterm infants may increase their risk for severe retinopathy of prematurity.

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Circulating mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) and endothelial colony forming cells (ECFC) appear at different gestational ages in the human umbilical cord blood with MSCs at 24–28 week gestation forming a potential source for therapeutic use.

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Delayed initiation of selective head cooling or whole body cooling in newborn piglets failed to reduce pathological injury to the brain or other organs, but only improved the post hypoxia-ischemia recovery of plasma calcium, magnesium and potassium.

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