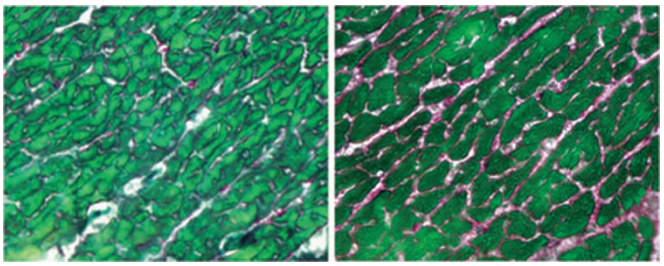
0031-3998/08/6405-0005
PEDIATRIC RESEARCH

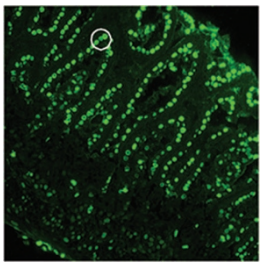
Vol. 64, No. 5, 2008
Printed in U.S.A.

EDITOR'S FOCUS



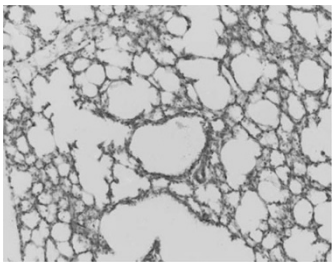
Doxorubicin, a potent anti-tumor agent, causes cardiac dysfunction. Differing mechanisms consisting of decreased cardiomyocyte growth velocity versus increased apoptosis and fibrosis contributed respectively to the cardiac function in the treatment and recovery phases.

See page 488



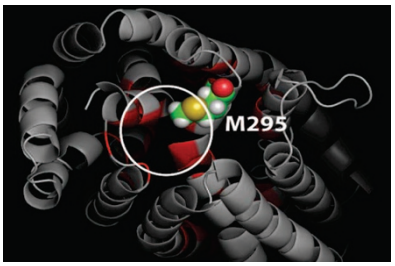
Probiotic *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG augment murine intestinal host defenses by stimulating anti-apoptotic and cytoprotective responses. These responses may halt the progression to necrotizing enterocolitis.

See page 511



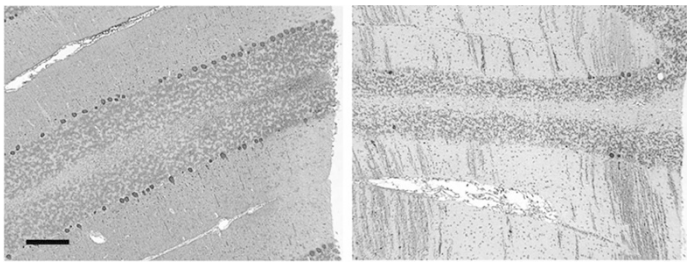
Initial ventilation with or without positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) did not prevent inflammatory injury with localization of interleukin-6 to the small airways of the lung.

See page 517



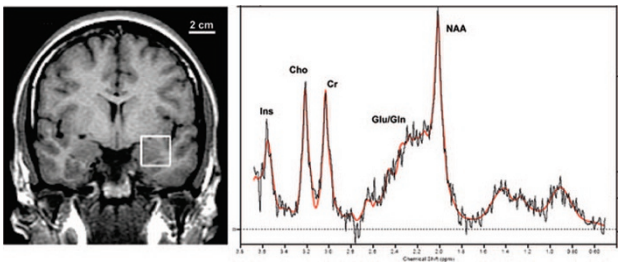
T295M mutation in the Glucose transporter type 1 (Glut1) deficiency syndrome, alters Glut1 conformation and asymmetrically affects glucose flux across the cell by perturbing efflux more than influx. This observation explains the hypoglycorrhachia and normal erythrocyte glucose uptake, characteristics of this syndrome.

See page 538



A Nieman-Pick type C disease feline model carrying a missense mutation in Nieman-Pick type C1 revealed progressive hepatic disease along with neurological dysfunction. This lysosomal storage disease model offers possibilites of assessing the efficacy of experimental therapies.

See page 544



Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (^{1}H-MRS) revealed medial temporal metabolic abnormalities related to structural volumetric changes in brains of adolescents with a history of prematurity.

See page 572