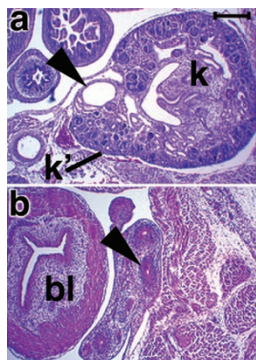
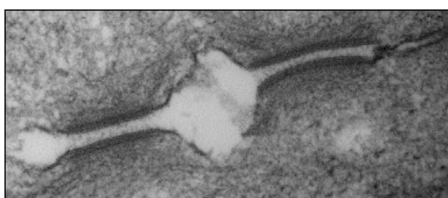


EDITOR'S FOCUS



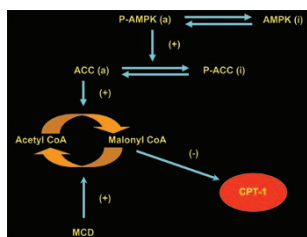
Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 conditional deletion established the critical importance of *Fgfr2* in ensuring a single ureteric bud develops from the nephric duct. The later stage developmental defects encountered are similar to various genetic urogenital anomalies in the human.

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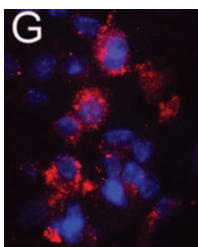
Infection of intestinal T84 cell monolayers by *Campylobacter jejuni* led to bacterial translocation followed by barrier disruption. Inhibition of phosphoinositide-3-kinase reduced the decline in transepithelial electrical resistance. This study provides a mechanism for *C. jejuni* intestinal injury and chronic immune stimulation.

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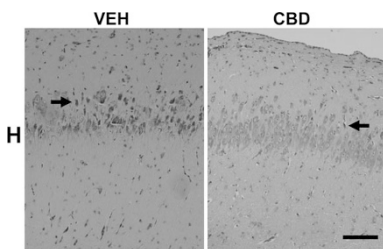
Increased expression of malonyl CoA decarboxylase and decreased expression of acetyl CoA carboxylase and 5'-AMP activated protein kinase in ventricular biopsies from infants undergoing cardiac surgery supports the important regulatory role of these enzymes in the maturation of the neonatal myocardial fatty acid oxidation.

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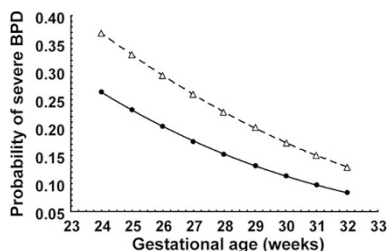
Sulphonylurea receptor 1 (SUR1)-regulated NC_{Ca-ATP} channel may be associated with germinal matrix hemorrhage in premature infants providing a potential pharmacological target in reducing this event.

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Cannabinoid cannabidiol administration in piglets after hypoxic-ischemia reduced short-term brain damage simultaneously providing cardiac, hemodynamic and ventilatory beneficial effects. (See commentary by Ferriero, pp 590).

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The vascular endothelial growth factor $\sim 460T>C$ polymorphism increased the risk of bronchopulmonary dysplasia by 9% above the baseline risk established for a given gestational age, length of oxygen therapy and sex. This single center study suggesting a link between this VEGF gene polymorphism and risk for BPD needs further confirmation.

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