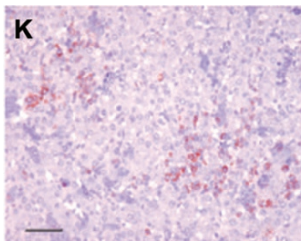
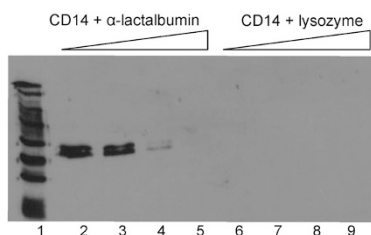


EDITOR'S FOCUS



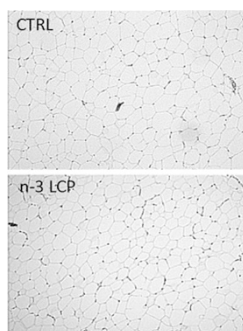
Chorioamnionitis induces liver inflammation resulting in metabolic disturbances in the ovine fetus.

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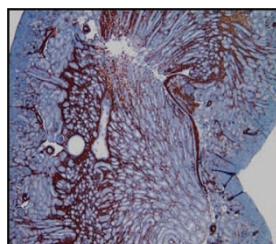
Maternal milk consists of α -lactalbumin which decreases proteolytic degradation of human milk derived soluble cluster of differentiation 14, supporting a mechanism by which this key lipopolysaccharide receptor can remain functional in the neonatal gut.

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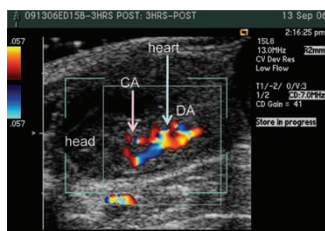
N-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid rich diet during postnatal life in mice resulted in healthier plasma lipid profile and plasma glucose homeostasis with less hypertrophic adipocytes and reduced fat accumulation during adult stages following a western style diet challenge.

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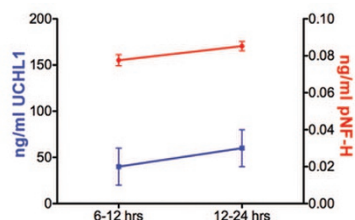
Homozygous *mgb* mice are born with pathologic changes in kidney development that progressively worsen in direct correlation with the severity of hydronephrosis presenting a model for the study of congenital obstructive nephropathy.

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Chorioamnionitis in rats blunted the increase in gestation related aortic blood flow velocity and lower neonatal middle cerebral artery blood flow velocity contributing to the pathogenesis of periventricular leukomalacia.

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Serum ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase 1 (UCHL1 protein) and phosphorylated axonal neurofilament heavy chain (pNF-H protein) concentrations were higher in hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathic neonates versus controls in a pilot study and correlated with the clinical course.

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