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PEDIATRIC RESEARCH

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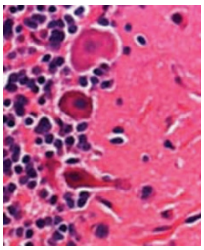
# EDITOR'S FOCUS



In neonatal pigs exposed to asphyxia/reventilation, inhalation of 2.1% hydrogen supplemented room air during ventilation reduced neuronal injury in all brain regions and increased cerebrovascular reactivity to hypercapnia.

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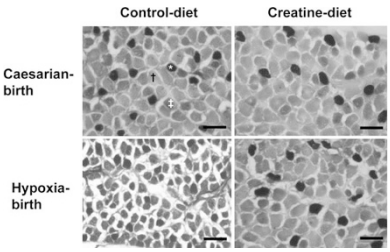


Maternal creatine administration attenuates hypoxia-induced diaphragmatic muscle fiber atrophy, contractile dysfunction and expression of MuRF1 and myostatin genes in mice.

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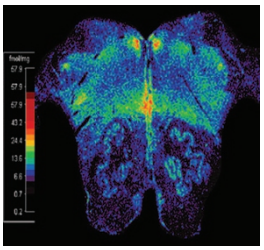

Dysfunction of medullary serotonin (5-HT)–mediated respiratory and autonomic function is postulated to underlie the pathogenesis of the majority of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) cases. In a San Diego SIDS Dataset, no significant association of genotype or allele with SIDS cases either in the total cohort or on stratification for ethnicity was observed.

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Exogenous surfactant administration in surfactant deficient newborn pigs via a laryngeal mask airway was comparable to that via endotracheal tube in improving oxygenation with less time and fewer attempts at proper device placement.

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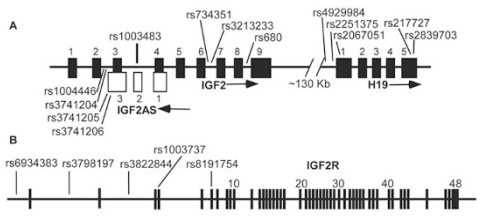


The strongly associated single nucleotide polymorphism with birth weight was located in the 5′ region of the H19 gene near the CTCF binding sites that influence expression of the maternally-imprinted IGF2 and paternally imprinted H19 locus. Significant independent opposite effects of the same allele were noted depending on the parent from which it was inherited.

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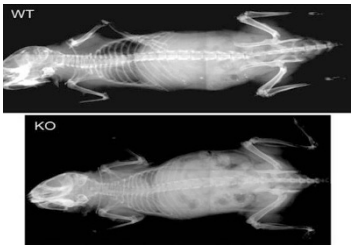


Murine model of Rett Syndrome, an X-linked neurodevelopmental disorder, confirmed low bone mass as an inherent component of this syndrome. MECP2 mutations and clinical parameters impact bone mass in adult women with Rett Syndrome but an association with a specific mutation was not demonstrable.

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