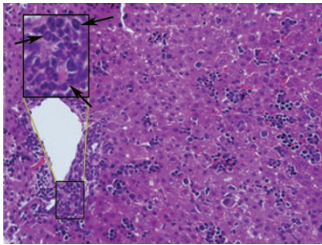
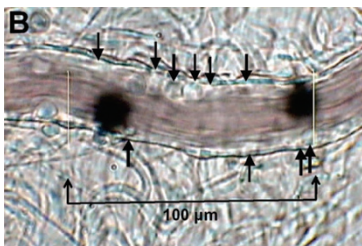


EDITOR'S FOCUS



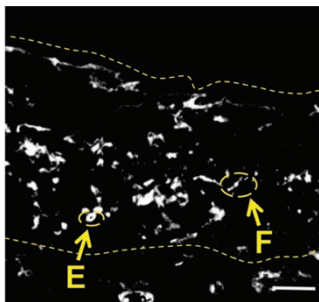
Rotavirus infected macrophages promote neutrophil chemotaxis by release of Mip2/Cxcl2 while infected cholangiocytes do not promote chemotaxis of inflammatory cells. Infected hepatic macrophages have implications for the obstructive cholangiopathy of biliary atresia.

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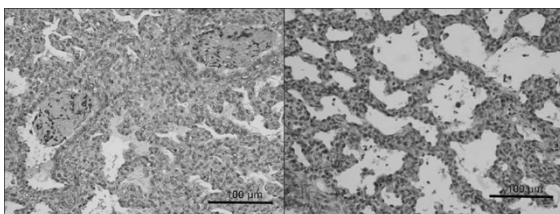
Intravital microscopy of the rat mesenteric venule revealed that fructose increased leukocyte adherence via reactive oxygen species generation, having implications for formula induced necrotizing enterocolitis.

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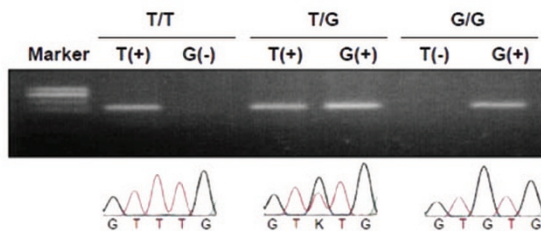
Neurogenic-mediated skin inflammation is weak in neonatal rats due to reduced innervation of sensory C-fibers and low expression of tachykinin NK1 receptors.

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Intratracheal instillation of antimicrobial peptide polymyxin B and surfactant prevented systemic spread of *E. coli* in neonatal near-term ventilated rabbits.

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The c.-3279T>G mutation in the uridine diphosphoglucuronate-glucuronosyltransferase 1A1 (UGT1A1) gene promoter is a genetic risk factor for neonatal jaundice in Malay infants.

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Postnatal dynamic ultrasound investigation of male infants with antenatally diagnosed hydronephrosis demonstrated abnormal bladder function.

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