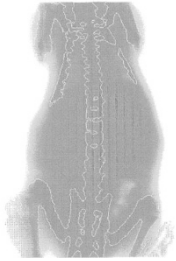
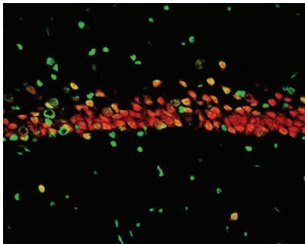


EDITOR'S FOCUS



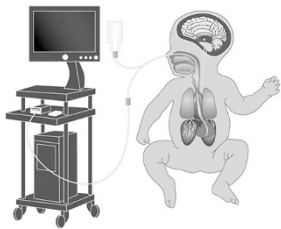
Curatolo and colleagues studied the anticonvulsant potential of an orally administered mixture of enriched n-3 PUFA in rats. PUFA profiles were modified in both plasma and brain, but pentylenetetrazol seizure threshold remained unaffected.

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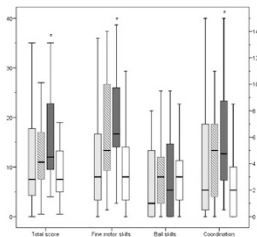
Synaptic efficacy defects appear to exist in the neonatal brain previously exposed to perinatal hypoxia. Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor might have clinical potential in restoring synaptic function.

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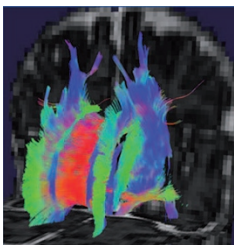
Esophageal recordings of the diaphragm electrical activity waveform suggest neural breathing patterns are variable and more complex than anticipated. This information and measurement technique might be useful in apnea studies.

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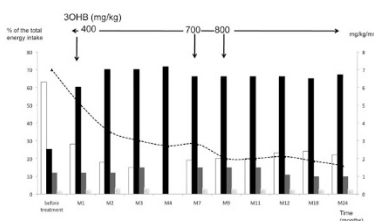
Motor function and intelligence appeared to be borderline or abnormal in school-age children with necrotizing enterocolitis or spontaneous intestinal perforation. Specifically, attention and visual perception seemed impaired.

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Diffusion tensor imaging revealed interesting associations between fiber tracking parameters in the posterior limb of the internal capsule (PLIC) and corpus callosum (CC) bundles, and neurodevelopment at 2 years corrected age. These associations appear to be different between boys and girls.

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Synthetic ketone bodies and a low-carbohydrate, high-lipid and high-protein diet appeared to be beneficial in a patient with glycogen storage disease type III with cardiomyopathy.

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