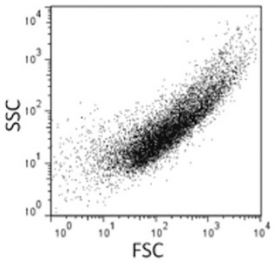
0031-3998/11/7002-0005
PEDIATRIC RESEARCH

Vol. 70, No. 2, 2011
Printed in U.S.A.

EDITOR'S FOCUS

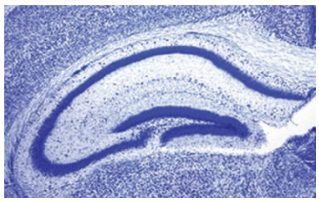
The CTNS gene appears to be actively regulated at the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels and might play a pivotal role in regulating cell thiol concentrations.

See page 130



Use of stool colonocytes might be a valuable noninvasive approach for studying gut pathophysiology in newborns.

See page 153

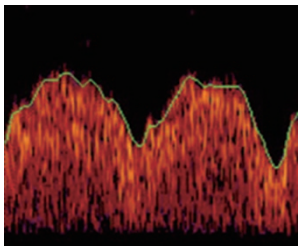


Chronic hypoxia resulted in long-term impairment of hippocampal neurogenesis and was mediated, in part, by attenuation of the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway.

See page 159

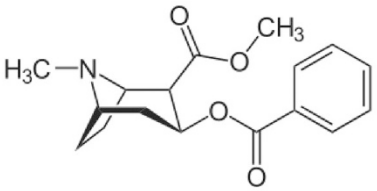
Mildly dysrhythmic thalamocortical interactions may contribute to altered spontaneous cortical activity in children born very preterm.

See page 171



Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and transcranial Doppler ultrasound (TCD) revealed that pulsatile flow might have advantages over non-pulsatile flow in children undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass for congenital heart defect repair, which might help improve post-operative outcome.

See page 181



Children exposed to high levels of cocaine in utero appear to exhibit blunted nighttime cortisol increases.

See page 213