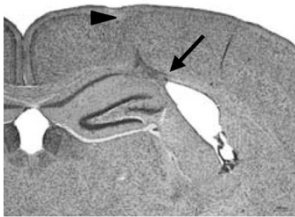
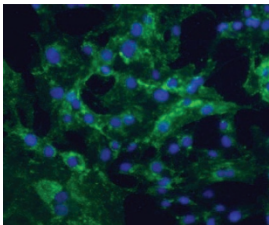


## EDITOR'S FOCUS



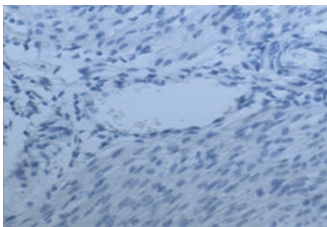
Vascular intrauterine growth restriction seems to offer only transient protection against neonatal excitotoxic insult, possibly via angiogenesis.

**See page 229**



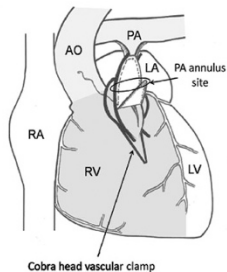
Purified vessel-specific cell types are suitable for gene expression profiling and functional studies of the ductus arteriosus, and provide important tools for improving our understanding of the complex processes involved in its closure.

**See page 236**



Fetal systemic endotoxemia induced myocardial inflammation by activating toll-like receptors 2 and 4. Subsequent cardiac dysfunction seems not to be mediated via cardiac inducible nitric oxide synthase.

**See page 242**



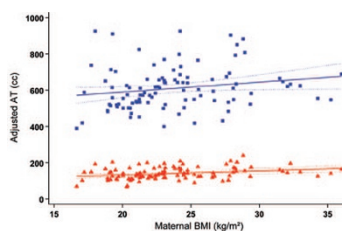
Investigators created a novel animal model that seems to reflect both the hemodynamic and electrophysiological characteristics of repaired tetralogy of Fallot, and can be applied to evaluate the risk of post-operative ventricular arrhythmias.

**See page 247**



In a piglet model of hemorrhagic shock, intrathoracic pressure regulation treatment improved mean arterial pressures, cardiac index, and 24-hour survival rates.

**See page 267**



Infant abdominal adipose tissue and liver lipid content increase with increasing maternal body mass index across the normal range. These effects may be initiating determinants of a life-long trajectory leading to adverse metabolic health.

**See page 287**