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IGF1 in congenital disorders of glycosylation

Dhaunsi used functional and biochemical abnormalities to characterize congenital disorders of glycosylation (CDG) using peripheral lymphocytes. He found that abnormalities in insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) function is an effect of decreased IGF-1 receptor gene expression and glycosylation, thus linking molecular mechanisms to the pathogenesis of the disease. [See page 526](#)

Optic nerve sheath diameter and ICP

Young *et al.* report a high correlation of optic nerve sheath diameter, as determined via computed tomography, with intracranial pressure (ICP). This finding may revolutionize the criteria for determining which brain-injury patients require invasive monitoring for ICP. [See page 443](#)

Ethyl linoleate in alcohol-exposed neonates

Gross and colleagues evaluated ethyl linoleate in meconium in very-low-birthweight infants and found an area under the curve of 0.88 for infants exposed to ethanol in the first trimester. This study will pave the way to including ethanol exposure as a prenatal risk factor for adverse neurodevelopmental outcome in these infants. [See page 461](#)

BIS vs. US in body-composition analysis

Bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) and ultrasound (US) are used to assess body composition in infants. In this study, the two methods were evaluated for accuracy and feasibility. The authors' findings justify the use of either method, but they note that BIS measurements are highly dependent on an appropriate set of validated age-matched equations. [See page 423](#)

p57 in the diagnosis of adrenocortical neoplasms

Because the prognosis for adrenocortical adenomas and carcinomas differs greatly, it is important to distinguish them early and accurately. Giovannoni *et al.* show that immunohistochemistry for p57 is a simple tool for doing so. [See page 468](#)

Biomarkers of bronchopulmonary dysplasia

Difficulties with predicting bronchopulmonary dysplasia,

which is diagnosed at 36 weeks postmenstrual age, in the first few days of life prompted Balena-Borneman and colleagues to search for early biomarkers of this condition. Using urine as the biological matrix, they found that urine clusterin, when combined with clinical factors, had predictive value. [See page 519](#)