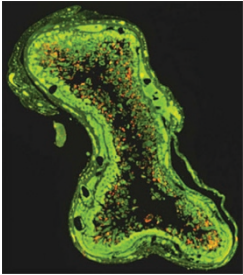
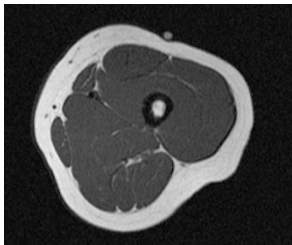


## EDITOR'S FOCUS



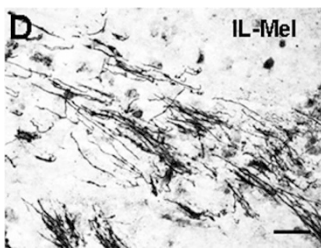
The general bacterial load and underdeveloped gut immune responses in neonatal piglets are more important than specific pathogens for the development of necrotizing enterocolitis.

**See page 10**



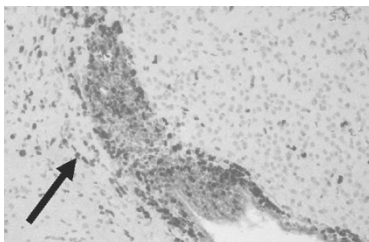
Using  $^{31}\text{P}$ Phosphorus magnetic resonance spectroscopy in patients with cystic fibrosis and primary ciliary dyskinesia, slower phosphocreatine recovery time constants after high intensity exercise occurred, suggestive of specific abnormalities of muscle metabolism along with a non-specific effect of respiratory disease on muscle function.

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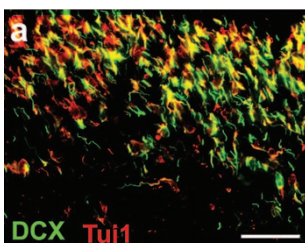
Melatonin reduces inflammation and promotes subsequent myelination in the white matter without reducing cortical infarct volume in a neonatal rat stroke model.

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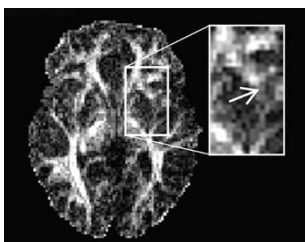
Erythropoietin protects against striatum atrophy, hippocampus injury and white matter loss with improvement in sensorimotor function after neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in mice. This protection is dose-dependent and only seen in females. See commentary by Gonzalez *et al.*, page 2.

**See page 56**



Doublecortin immunopositive post-mitotic migrating neurons increased in the sub-ventricular zone, necrotic foci and subcortical white matter during 35–42 weeks postconceptional age, providing the first evidence of neuronal repair and regeneration in periventricular leukomalacia associated white matter injury.

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While microstructural white matter abnormalities occur ipsilateral and contralateral to the angioma in children with Sturge-Weber syndrome, impaired cognitive and fine motor functions are related to diffusion abnormalities in specific ipsilateral white matter regions, mainly the frontal region.

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