

EDITOR'S FOCUS

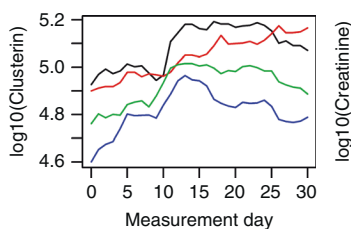
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EARLY CAREER INVESTIGATOR



Congratulations to Dillon Browne, the Early Career Investigator for July. Dr Browne was born and raised in Canada. After training in San Francisco, he returned to Ontario, where he is an assistant professor and the Canada Research Chair in Child and Family Clinical Psychology at the University of Waterloo's Department of Psychology. The primary influences on his career choice were his father, a psychiatric social worker and lifelong public servant, and his mother, a professor of nursing and a family therapist. His interest in pediatrics began when he was an undergraduate working on a project to align parental practices with children's mental health. Throughout his training and career, he has received invaluable guidance from numerous mentors. In an article in this issue, Dr Browne and colleagues explore the relationship between maternal early exposure to violence and psychopathology and childhood adaptive functioning. His advice to others early in their career is to stay focused on the foundational question that informs the research enterprise. In addition, "Think about the life you want, and let the details work themselves out." See pages 6 and 91.

INFLUENCE OF GESTATIONAL AGE, SEX, AND TIME ON URINARY BIOMARKERS



In this study of 750 extremely-low-gestational-age neonates without acute kidney injury, the concentrations of ten urinary biomarkers were found to be affected by gestational age, and all either increased or decreased over time. Both the concentrations and the rates of change of the concentrations were affected by sex in about half of the biomarkers. The authors posit that all these factors need to be taken into account in infants with acute kidney injury. An accompanying Comment discusses the uses of urinary biomarkers in neonates. See pages 151 and 22.

CHALLENGES FACING ACADEMIC MEDICINE: THE DEANS' VIEW



We present a transcript of the last of the webinars in the APS-SPR series from 2020. In this session, three current or former deans of medical schools—Thomas Boat, A. Wesley Burks, and Barbara J. Stoll—discuss today's challenges in academic medicine. They also answer the question "why be a dean?" and explain how to become one. For anyone interested in taking on this role, this is an essential read. (Photo: gregobagel/Getty.) See page 10.

PERINATAL INFLAMMATION AND EEG IN PRETERM INFANTS



As described in this Systematic Review, Giraud et al. performed a comprehensive review of literature on the impact of perinatal inflammation on electroencephalographic (EEG) features in preterm infants. Only two cross-sectional studies, representing 130 infants, were identified as meeting criteria for this review. An association between perinatal inflammation and EEG changes was found—specifically, a decrease in amplitude and a reduced incidence of sleep-wake cycling patterns. The authors warn that the findings should be interpreted cautiously because of the limited number of studies. In an accompanying Comment, Scher strongly recommends fetal and neonatal neurology consultations to help interpret such EEG findings. (Photo: Science Photo Library/Getty.) See pages 32 and 20.

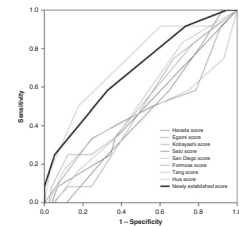
MATERNAL ALCOHOL USE AND FETAL GROWTH IN JAPAN



Few studies have been performed in Japan on fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. Cho et al. examined a prospective birth cohort of 95,761 participants enrolled between January 2011 and March 2014 in the Japan Environment and Children's Study. They found that low to moderate consumption of alcohol during the second and third trimesters affected fetal growth, arguing for public education on the hazards of drinking alcohol during pregnancy. In an Insights piece, a mother describes her family's experience with a child

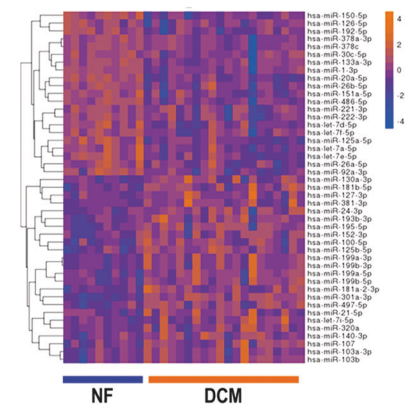
affected by alcohol exposure during pregnancy. (Photo: Nenov/Getty.) See pages 291 and 331.

SCORING CORONARY ARTERY ABNORMALITIES IN KAWASAKI DISEASE



In 203 patients with Kawasaki disease, 17 of whom had coronary artery abnormalities (CAAs), Liu et al. used a new scoring system to predict CAA using duration of initial illness and procalcitonin levels as unique predictors. Their scoring system performed better than seven of eight other scoring systems. They conclude that there is still some heterogeneity among the different scoring systems. See page 275.

AGE-DEPENDENT MIRNAS IN HEARTS OF CHILDREN WITH DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY



Hailu et al. obtained heart tissue from 10 non-failing and 20 failing hearts of pediatric patients with dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM). Analysis of the hearts' microRNAs (miRNAs) showed 393 that differed between the non-failing and failing hearts. In addition, 808 miRNAs showed inverse expression compared with messenger RNA. The authors postulate that these findings may point to factors in the distinct phenotype of DCM in children. See page 98.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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