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Section on Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine

ARTICLES OF INTEREST – February 2026

Development of late pulmonary hypertension after antenatal inflammation in experimental bronchopulmonary dysplasia

Paula Dias Maia, Gregory Seedorf, Tania Gonzalez, et al. Pediatr Res.

Antenatal inflammation due to chorioamnionitis is strongly associated with the development of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) and BPD-associated pulmonary hypertension (BPD-PH) after preterm birth. The authors hypothesized that antenatal inflammation (AI) impairs lung alveolar and vascular growth that precedes and increases susceptibility for the development of late BPD-PH. ETX-exposed pups showed decreased alveolar and vascular growth, without evidence of right ventricular hypertrophy (RVH). They found sustained reduction of pulmonary vascular and alveolar growth, increased pulmonary artery wall thickness, and worsened lung mechanics in ETX-exposed pups during infancy. Antenatal inflammation impairs lung vascular growth shortly after birth and causes early pulmonary vascular disease, which precedes sequential changes in pulmonary artery remodeling and echocardiogram markers of PH during the postnatal period, even in the absence of postnatal injury.

Postnatal Azithromycin is neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory in a piglet model of hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy

Raymand Pang, Christopher Meehan, George Maple, et al. Stroke

Infection and inflammation are important risk factors for hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in sub-Saharan Africa, and immunomodulatory therapies might improve

outcomes. The author's aim was to assess safety and efficacy of intravenous azithromycin after inflammation-amplified hypoxia-ischemia in newborn piglets. Azithromycin was associated with improved amplitude-integrated encephalography background (Pr([])(sup])=98.6%), an overall increase in NeuN+ cells (Pr([])(sup])=97.8%), increase in Iba1 (ionized calcium-binding adapter molecule 1)+cells (Pr([])(sup])=99.6%) and increase in Iba1 ramification index (resting microglial morphology; Pr([])(sup)(])=99.6%). The treatment benefit on magnetic resonance spectroscopy lactate to N-acetyl aspartate peak area ratio was modest (Pr([])(sup]) of 82.7% and 68.5% in the thalamic and white matter voxels, respectively). Azithromycin, administered after inflammation-amplified hypoxia-ischemia was safe and associated with increased neuronal survival, microglial immunomodulation, enhanced amplitude-integrated encephalography recovery, and a modest benefit on lactate to N-acetyl aspartate peak area ratio. These safety and efficacy data of azithromycin as a monotherapy hold promise to improve outcomes for hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in low- and middle-income countries.

Azithromycin for prevention of bronchopulmonary dysplasia and other neonatal adverse outcomes in preterm infants: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis

Meghna Joseph, Mrinal Murali Krishna, Vanessa Karlinski Vizentin, et al. Neonatology

This is a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials evaluating the effects of azithromycin versus placebo for preventing BPD. Azithromycin has antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties, which could reduce lung injury that contributes to BPD. The analysis included six RCTs with a total of 1,360 preterm infants. Outcomes assessed included the composite of BPD or death, the incidence of BPD, death alone, and other major morbidities like NEC, severe IVH, and ROP. No statistically significant differences between infants treated with azithromycin and those given the placebo for all outcomes. Secondary measures such as duration of mechanical ventilation and need for postnatal corticosteroids also did not differ significantly. Therefore azithromycin did not have any significant impact on outcomes compared to placebo.

Prenatal metal exposures in urban and suburban New York, and a scoping review to compare metal concentrations in meconium across studies

Fiona Fogarty, Brian Pavilonis, Jin Shin, et al. J Perinatol.

This study compared concentrations of ten metals in meconium from urban and suburban hospitals in New York State to assess prenatal metal exposure. Samples were analyzed using ICP-MS and compared between sites. Urban infants had higher levels of toxic metals, including lead and cadmium, while suburban infants had higher concentrations of copper, chromium, iron, and molybdenum. The findings support meconium as a useful biomarker of cumulative in-utero metal exposure and highlight geographic differences in prenatal exposure patterns. Further research is needed to determine the long-term health and developmental implications of these differences.

NICU virtual family-centered rounds: a cluster randomized controlled trial
Jennifer L Rosenthal, Kristin R Hoffman, Daniel J Tancredi, et al. Pediatrics.

This cluster randomized controlled trial conducted between March 2023 and March 2024 evaluated the impact of offering virtual Family-Centered Rounds (FCR) to 486 families in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). The study found that providing a telehealth option significantly improved parental engagement and infant health outcomes, with families in the intervention arm (325 families) being 4.6 times more likely to attend at least one round compared to the control group (161 families). Most notably, infants in the intervention group had 0.37 times the adjusted odds of a 30-day emergency department revisit compared to those in the control group (unadjusted OR: 0.48), suggesting that increased parental involvement through virtual access better prepares families for the transition to home. While the intervention successfully boosted attendance and reduced readmission risks, no statistically significant differences were observed in other secondary outcomes such as neonatal growth, breastmilk feeding, or the infants total length of stay.

Early prediction of bronchopulmonary dysplasia: comparison of modelling methods, development and validation studies
Heloise Torchin, Paula Dhiman, Pierre-Yves Ancel, et al. Pediatr Res.

The authors compared performances of clinical prediction models for bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) or death in very preterm infants using logistic regression and random forests methods. Two population-based cohorts of very preterm infants were used: EPIPAGE-2 (France, 2011) for development and internal validation and EPICE (Europe, 2011) for external validation. Eligible infants were born before 30 weeks' gestation and admitted in neonatal units. BPD was defined as any respiratory support at 36 weeks postmenstrual age. Candidate predictors were available shortly after birth or at day 3. Logistic regression and random forest models performance was assessed in terms of discrimination (c-statistic) and calibration plots. Prevalence of BPD/death was 32.1%

(668/1923) in EPIPAGE-2 and 41.0% (1368/3335) in EPICE. At both time points, logistic regression and random forest models showed similar performance during internal validation. At birth, external validation in EPICE showed good discrimination (logistic regression model: c-statistics 0.81, 95% CI 0.80-0.83; random forest: 0.80, 95% CI 0.79-0.81) but both models underestimated the probability of BPD/death. Model performances were heterogeneous throughout European regions. Both modelling methods performed similarly to predict BPD/death shortly after birth in very preterm children.

Early postnatal echocardiographic characteristics impact survival and extracorporeal life support in congenital diaphragmatic hernia

Caroline Y Noh, Enrico Danzer, Shazia Bhombal, et al. Pediatr Res.

Early echocardiographic characteristics (EC) of congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) neonates and their associations with outcomes, especially differences by laterality and size, are unknown. Early postnatal EC, including atrial and ductal shunt direction, pulmonary hypertension (PH) severity, and ventricular size and function, were assessed based on defect laterality and size. Outcomes included mortality and extracoporeal life support (ECLS) use. Severe PH, right-to-left shunt, left ventricular (LV) hypoplasia, right ventricular dilation, and ventricular dysfunction were more prevalent in larger defects. Independent of defect size, neonates with R-CDH had more severe PH, more bidirectional and right-to-left atrial shunt, and more biventricular (BV) dysfunction. In contrast, L-CDH neonates had more LV hypoplasia and left-to-right atrial shunt. After adjusting for defect side, larger defects were associated with LV hypoplasia and right-to-left and bidirectional atrial shunt. In multivariate analysis, right-to-left atrial shunt and BV dysfunction were associated with increased mortality, whereas bidirectional atrial shunt and BV dysfunction were associated with ECLS use. CDH neonates are at increased risk for early cardiac dysfunction. EC differ by laterality and size. Management of cardiac dysfunction in CDH may improve outcomes.

Prophylactic treatment of patent ductus arteriosus with acetaminophen: a randomized clinical trial

Jean-Christophe Rozé, Gilles Cambonie, Cyril Flamant, et al. JAMA Pediatr.

This double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial included infants born between 23 weeks 0 days and 28 weeks 6 days of gestation in 43 neonatal intensive care units of 14 European countries. Infants (n=778) received either acetaminophen (20 mg/kg loading dose followed by 7.5 mg/kg every 6 hours for 5 days (if born at 27 to 28 weeks' gestation) or 25 mg/kg loading dose followed by 10 mg/kg every 6 hours for 5 days (if born at 23 to 26

weeks' gestation)) or isotonic normal saline placebo. The ductus arteriosus was considered closed on day 7 in 264 of 371 infants (71.2%) assigned to acetaminophen and 191 of 366 infants (52.2%) assigned to placebo (ARD, 19.0 [95% CI, 12.0 to 25.7] percentage points; RR, 1.36 [95% CI, 1.21 to 1.53]). Survival without severe morbidities at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age occurred in 259 infants (66.2%) in the acetaminophen group and 246 (63.6%) in the placebo group (absolute risk difference [ARD], 2.7 [95% CI, -4.0 to 9.3] percentage points; relative risk [RR], 1.04 [95% CI, 0.94 to 1.16]).

Rapid genome sequencing compared with a gene panel in critically ill infants with a suspected genetic disorder: an economic evaluation
Tara A Lavelle, Jill L Maron, Stephen F Kingsmore, et al. J Pediatr

This multicenter prospective study enrolled 400 hospitalized infants under 1 year of age with suspected genetic disorders. The authors compared health care costs and quality adjusted years for two strategies: 1) early rapid genome sequencing (rGS; within 7 days of admission) for all infants, and 2) early targeted neonatal gene sequencing (NewbornDx) for all infants, followed by later rGS (after 7 days) for undiagnosed infants. All participants underwent both rGS and NewbornDx. Over 1 year, early rGS was estimated to save $158,592 per patient (95% CI: $63,701-$253,292) compared with early NewbornDx with later rGS if necessary. The authors concluded that early rGS results in substantial health care cost savings, highlighting the need to expand reimbursement to improve access early in a hospitalization for critically ill infants.

Feasibility and safety of cellular therapy for in-utero repair of myelomeningocele (CuRe Trial): a first-in-human, phase 1, single-arm study
Diana L Farmer, Priyadarsini Kumar, Elizabeth Reynolds, et al. Lancet

In this phase 1, first-in-human, single-dose, single-arm study, pregnant women who had fetuses diagnosed with myelomeningocele were enrolled in a staggered manner at University of California, Davis (UC Davis) School of Medicine, in Sacramento (CA, USA). Eligibility criteria were gestational age from 19 weeks to 26 weeks, upper boundary of the myelomeningocele defect between T1 and S1, hindbrain herniation shown by MRI, and normal karyotype. In-utero repair of the myelomeningocele was conducted with a single dose of topically applied allogeneic human PMSCs seeded on an extracellular matrix (Cook Biodesign Dural Graft [Cook Biotech; West Lafayette, IN, USA]). Between June 21, 2021, and Dec 5, 2022, six women with fetuses with gestational ages from 24+5 weeks to 25+5 weeks were enrolled in the study. Newborns were delivered at a median gestational age of 34+5 weeks (range 33+2 weeks to 36+6 weeks) by caesarean delivery. At birth, all

infants had an intact repair site with no evidence of cerebrospinal fluid leak, infection, or abnormal tissue growth. After treatment, MRIs showed reversal of hindbrain herniation and no evidence of tumour formation. No cell-mediated adverse events occurred.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY PUBLICATIONS – February 2026

Pediatrics

Composite metrics to assess quality improvement in very low birth weight infants: 2010–2023
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41478294

Hospitalization outcomes of full-term and premature children aged less than 2 years hospitalized with RSV
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41500499

NICU virtual family-centered rounds: a cluster randomized controlled trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41571012

Etiology of severe microcephaly in infants: a multinational surveillance study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41562555

MRI, general movements, and neurological examination for early cerebral palsy diagnosis in preterm infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41500506

Sleep-disordered breathing in newborns after myelomeningocele repair
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41570998

CFTR modulator therapy and glycemic control: a meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41587755

Journal of Pediatrics

Adopting new hyperbilirubinemia guidelines outside the US
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41130561

Association of catecholamines with blood glucose and severity of illness in infants born preterm
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41238054

Emergence of selective motor control in early infancy: a longitudinal study of infants born preterm with and without cerebral palsy
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41260245

Pulmonary hemodynamics and long-term outcomes in children with pulmonary hypertension-associated bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41139016

Antenatal exposure to medication for opioid use disorder and infant outcomes in the eat, sleep, console for neonatal opioid withdrawal randomized controlled trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41110632
The prognostic weight of clinical, biochemical, electrographic, and neuroimaging biomarkers in perinatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy spectrum
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41177395
Administration of 100% oxygen during deferred cord clamping does not cause systemic hyperoxia in infants born extremely preterm
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41177399
Quality assessment of Cochrane and non-Cochrane systematic reviews in neonatal medicine: a meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41139015
Antenatal prediction of early cord clamping among infants born extremely preterm
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41177398
Maternal race and ethnicity and mortality differences among infants with birth defects: a statewide cohort analysis in Texas
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41173348
Rapid genome sequencing compared with a gene panel in critically ill infants with a suspected genetic disorder: an economic evaluation
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41177396
Timing of critical congenital heart defect detection: a multisite population-based study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40972708
Hearing trajectories in congenital cytomegalovirus infection: a 4-year follow-up study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41139010
Flaky paint dermatosis in a preterm newborn
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41192788

Pediatric Research
Neurodevelopment of children born with gastroschisis: a scoping review
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40404824/
The role of NLRP3 inflammasome in necrotizing enterocolitis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40473807/
Touchless monitoring of neonatal activity: a multi-center study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40707837/
Longitudinal changes in cardiopulmonary outcomes of adults born extremely prematurely: United Kingdom Oscillation Study https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40523948/
Adverse long-term outcomes following seizures in non-asphyxiated term infants: A population-based cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40617904/

Associations of language barriers with very preterm children's behavioural and socio-emotional problems across Europe
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39582061/
Time series analysis of impact of COVID-19 on infant and neonatal mortality in the United States Time series analysis of impact of COVID-19 on infant and neonatal mortality in the United States
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40456916/
Filtered-sunlight phototherapy for newborns with moderate-to-severe hyperbilirubinemia: a randomized trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40581699/
High-risk infant follow-up: current practice and factors determining eligibility
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40494865/
Allergy and atopic phenotype are associated with earlier gestation and severity of respiratory symptoms in bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40646282/
Lung function in adults born with very low birth weight from young to mid-adulthood
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40581701/
Characterizing neurodevelopmental follow-up attendance of children with congenital heart disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40664784/
Breastfeeding beyond infancy supports adequate growth, development, and nutritional intake
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40369241/
Reduction of neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) parental perceptions of child vulnerability and risk of vulnerable child syndrome utilizing cognitive behavioral therapy: randomized controlled trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40374965/
Efficacy of stochastic vibro-tactile stimulation for newborns at risk of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40410582/
Latent social communication cognition growth trajectories of term and preterm infants/toddlers based on caregiver report
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40425845/
Cognitive development at late infancy and school age in children cooled for neonatal encephalopathy
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40447823/

Trimester of maternal SARS-CoV-2 infection differentially predicts newborn size in the COVID-19 Mother Baby Outcomes (COMBO) cohort
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40450140/
Adverse neurodevelopment after multiple sepsis and/or necrotizing enterocolitis in preterm infants: revisiting single-episode paradigm
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40483368/
Scar-associated macrophages and biliary epithelial cells interaction exacerbates hepatic fibrosis in biliary atresia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40383871/
Innovation, commitment, and humanity in brain-aware care: the legacy of Dr. Alfredo García-Alix in neonatal neurology
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40813805/
Family reflections: premature birth: a parent's perspective
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39266627/

Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal & Neonatal Edition
No new articles

Journal of Perinatology
Characteristics associated with death or tracheostomy in infants with bronchopulmonary dysplasia following predominant non-invasive respiratory support
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39987378/
Factors associated with liberation from home mechanical ventilation and tracheostomy decannulation in infants and children with severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39085436/
Dynamic association between plasma interleukin-1 family concentrations and bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely premature infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40159578/
Association between the respiratory severity score and extubation success in severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40841432/
Nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation in neonates with grade 3 bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41249591/
Health-related quality of life among families of children with severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41188540/

Clinician knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of delirium in patients with grade 3 bronchopulmonary dysplasia: A national survey
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41419658/
Salivary cortisol is not associated with dexamethasone response in preterm infants with evolving bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39567652/
Identifying optimal positive end-expiratory pressure with electrical impedance tomography guidance in severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41028823/
Rising rates of non-invasive ventilation and bronchopulmonary dysplasia: A propensity score-matched analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41286417/
Early progressive mobility to improve neurodevelopment of infants with severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia at a level IV neonatal intensive care unit: a prospective cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39537815/
Disparities in delivery hospital risk-adjusted outcomes for very low birthweight infants: the role of NICU volume and level of care
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41015571/
“Each family has a story:” lived experiences of NICU families from staff perspectives
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40975718/
Staff perspectives on racial inequities in the neonatal intensive care unit: the REJOICE study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40770422/
Experiences of NICU healthcare workers serving a high-risk population in a border community in Hidalgo County, Texas
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41057558/
Identifying missed prevention opportunities: maternal and congenital syphilis in hospital records and birth certificates in California from 2011 to 2021
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41145729/
Prenatal metal exposures in urban and suburban New York, and a scoping review to compare metal concentrations in meconium across studies
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41345326/
A quality improvement initiative to reduce excess inhaled therapy use in the neonatal intensive care unit
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39363039/
Finding treasure in the journey: a single center quality improvement bundle to reduce bronchopulmonary dysplasia

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39592861/

Neonatology

Splinting for stabilizing peripheral intravenous cannula in neonates: a randomized controlled trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40820410/

Awareness of racial bias in pulse oximetry among practicing neonatologists: a cross-sectional survey
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41252344/

Early magnetic resonance imaging predicts 12-month outcome in neonates with congenital diaphragmatic hernia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40914953/

Brain injury and microstructural brain development in very preterm infants with patent ductus arteriosus
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41045477/

Changes in healthy infant gut microbiota over the past decades
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41037505/

Association of intrauterine growth with retinopathy of prematurity risk in very preterm infants: a multicenter cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41100432/

Effect of positioning on work of breathing and oxygenation in premature infants at discharge: a prospective observational study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41212819/

Antimicrobial use monitoring in neonatal population using a defined daily doses method
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41183039/

Azithromycin for prevention of bronchopulmonary dysplasia and other neonatal adverse outcomes in preterm infants: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40795809/

Early electroencephalography and amplitude-integrated electroencephalography for the prediction of neurodevelopmental outcomes in neonates with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy: a systematic review and diagnostic test accuracy meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41078063/

Auditory impairment in infants with neonatal hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41078046/

American Journal of Perinatology

Unmet health and childcare needs after neonatal intensive care unit discharge

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40398490
Orofacial cleft and poor birth health outcomes: a populational cross-sectional study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40398489
Outcomes of mothers and infants affected by COVID-19
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40315886
Decreased newborn size following COVID-19 infection during pregnancy: the role of timing of infection
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40324465
Parents and health care providers' perspectives on vital signs monitoring technologies in the neonatal intensive care unit: an international survey
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40441133
Predicting clinical outcomes of severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia through new definitions and phenotypes
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40037521
Confusing blood group antibodies in obstetrics: focus on the risk of hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40425146
Respiratory syncytial virus vaccination in pregnancy and social determinants of health
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40154531

Journal of Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
No New Articles

Maternal Health, Neonatology and Perinatology
No New Articles

Neoreviews
Trauma-informed care in the neonatal intensive care unit: infants, families, and care teams
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620081
Ethics education in neonatology: integrating theory, multimodal methods, and AI innovation
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620079
The many NICU shades of gray: understanding and navigating uncertainty in clinical care
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620080
Recognizing communication as a procedural skill in neonatology
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620078
A term boy with cyanotic episodes, respiratory failure, and bilateral emphysema
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620082

Persistent bradycardia and hypoperfusion in an infant despite neonatal resuscitation
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620085
Cystic encephalomalacia in a neonate with a rash
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620083
Aggressive congenital pulmonary airway malformations with dominant cysts
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620084

JAMA Pediatrics
Prophylactic treatment of patent ductus arteriosus with acetaminophen: a randomized clinical trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41697673
Clinical signs associated with mortality and sepsis in young infants: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41627835

BMC Pediatrics
Association between demographic-socioeconomic factors and grouped trajectory patterns of peer support needs in parents of preterm infants: a longitudinal exploration
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41764424/
Regional oxygen saturation as a non-invasive indicator for neonatal PDA: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41749152/
A comparison of knowledge, attitude and intention to use donor human milk among mothers of preterm and term infants in Jos, Nigeria
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41735908/
A twin with a novel pathogenic variant in CYBB induced X-linked chronic granulomatous disease: a rare case report of misdiagnosis as congenital cystic lung disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41723404/
Outcomes and complications of invasive versus non-invasive respiratory support in extremely preterm infants: a retrospective study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41703503/
CBC ratios for early sepsis risk stratification in newborns: EOS/LOS versus non-septic controls
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41688989/
Parenteral nutrition use and recurrence requiring retreatment of retinopathy of prematurity after anti-VEGF monotherapy: a retrospective cohort study of preterm infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41680734/

Levetiracetam versus phenobarbital as first-line therapy for neonatal seizures: a comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis with meta-regression of 26 studies involving 9,854 neonates
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41668002/
Clinical and genetic characterization of patients with Digeorge syndrome: a single-center, first report from Sudan
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41664044/
Diagnostic potential of serum miR-197 and IL-18 levels in predicting bronchopulmonary dysplasia: a prospective cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41639647/
Analysis of metabolic status and risk factors of small for gestational age children with catch-up growth in East China
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41639803/
Hyponatremia in the neonatal intensive care unit: incidence, risk factors and effect on mortality
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41634647/
Hypernatremia during the first week of life in very preterm infants and neurodevelopmental outcomes at 3 to 4 years of age: a cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41634656/
Impact of phototherapy on gut microbiota composition and function in neonates with hyperbilirubinemia: a metagenomic analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41629888/
Impact of different hemodynamic states of patent ductus arteriosus on cerebral, mesenteric, and renal perfusion in preterm infants: a doppler ultrasound analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41620696/

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Follow-up brain MRI after carotid reconstruction or ligation in neonatal venoarterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation: single-center retrospective cohort, 2009–2022
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41307464/

Lancet
Feasibility and safety of cellular therapy for in-utero repair of myelomeningocele (CuRe Trial): a first-in-human, phase 1, single-arm study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41763744/

JAMA
HIV during pregnancy and infant feeding

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41729610/

NEJM
Group B streptococcal disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41740033/

BMJ
No relevant articles

Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal
Neonatal enterovirus and parechovirus infections: national enterovirus surveillance system, United States, 2004–2023
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40966750/
Challenges in diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis on postimplementation of minas gerais screening program
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40966741/

Pediatric Cardiology
Largest single-center experience using the micro vascular plug (MVP) for transcatheter closure of premature patent ductus arteriosus
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40140105
Postnatal outcomes in prenatally detected vascular rings
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39994015
Congenital cardiac catheterization risk assessment in infants under 2.5 kg
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40152982
Heart rate control with landiolol hydrochloride in Infants and neonates during cardiac surgery
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40064651
Tube feeding duration aassociated with socioeconomic factors in infants with congenital heart disease: single center study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40105960
Echocardiographic predictors and incidence of left ventricular dysfunction following transcatheter patent ductus arteriosus closure in extremely premature infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40088280
Impact of PDA closure methodology on peri-procedural opioid utilization in preterm neonates, a cross-sectional review in a tertiary pediatric healthcare system
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40192760

Agreement between 2D and 3D echocardiography in measuring dimensions of the patent ductus arteriosus in infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40402206
Neonatal transcatheter closure of a large pulmonary arteriovenous fistula with a KONAR-MF™ VSD occluder
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40097841
TRAP sequence clinical case: is a single umbilical artery a protective ultrasound marker for fetal heart failure development
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40188395
Furosemide response score: a valuable clinical tool for predicting AKI in infants after cardiac surgery
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40684061

Pediatric Neurology
Predictors of drug-resistant epilepsy after perinatal stroke
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