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Section on Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine

ARTICLES OF INTEREST – July 2025

Norepinephrine versus dopamine for septic shock in neonates: a randomized controlled trial
Mohammad Yusuf Ali Mazhari, Mayank Priyadarshi, Poonam Singh, et al. *J Pediatr*

This study assessed the efficacy of Norepinephrine (NE) versus dopamine (DA) as first-line vasoactive agent for septic shock. Total N=80, n=41 in NE group and n=39 in DA group. The primary outcome was assessing shock reversal at 30 minutes of initiation of vasoactive support. Additional outcomes assessed were: time to shock reversal, requirement of additional vasoactive drugs and steroids, and changes in cerebral tissue oxygen saturation. Both groups had mean GA of 33.2 weeks and mean BW of about 1600 grams. In this preterm population, there was no statistically significance for shock reversal at 30 minutes of life between both groups (32% in NE vs 46% in DA, P = 0.19). However, DA group had higher incidence of tachycardia and lower cerebral tissue oxygen saturation. In this preterm population that is >32 weeks gestation and >1500g BW, NE and DA were comparable as first line vasoactive agents.

Epidemiology and mortality of invasive staphylococcus aureus infections in hospitalized infants
Maria Rain Jennings, Nora Elhaissouni, Elizabeth Colantuoni, et al. *JAMA Pediatr*

Retrospective cohort study to assess the incidence and attributable mortality of late-onset S aureus infection among hospitalized infants. The study had a large sample size of over 400,000. Of those, the study found that the overall incidence of invasive S aureus infections was 37.6 per 10 000 infants. Most infants who had invasive infections were 32 weeks gestation or younger, VLBW (BW <1500g), and/or had a history of central line placement. 66% of these invasive infections occurred within 4 to 28 postnatal days. Targeted infection prevention and control measures are necessary to reduce morbidity and mortality from invasive S aureus infections in this vulnerable population.

Impact of the 2022 AAP Guidelines on Neonatal Hyperbilirubinemia Admissions: A PHIS Study
Aisha Jameel, Troy Richardson, Jonathan L Slaughter, et al. *Hosp Pediatr*

The 2022 American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) guidelines significantly impacted neonatal hyperbilirubinemia admissions, leading to a reduction in hospitalizations at freestanding US children's hospitals. A study analyzing data from the Pediatric Health Information System database found that admissions for jaundice in infants aged 2 to 14 days decreased from 5051 to 3778 ($P < .001$) in the year following the guideline's publication. Although the overall length of stay (LOS) slightly increased from 29 to 32 hours ($P < .001$), there was no change in LOS for infants without comorbidities, and the utilization of interventions like intravenous immunoglobulin and exchange transfusions, as well as the incidence of kernicterus, remained unchanged.

Platelet specific knockout of integrin beta-3 (beta3) reduces severity of necrotizing enterocolitis in murine neonates
Marie Amalie Balamurugan, Balamurugan Ramatchandirin, Suneetha Desiraju, et al. *Front Pediatr*

Preclinical evidence shows that the event of platelet activation is an important pathophysiological contributor during NEC-like injury in murine neonates. Integrin alphaIIb/beta3 (glycoprotein [GP]IIb/IIIa) is the primary platelet activation marker showing increased platelet-monocytes aggregation during NEC-like injury. The present study investigates whether platelet lineage-specific deletion of integrin-beta3 reduces NEC-like injury in murine neonates. Integrin-beta3-associated platelet-monocyte aggregation was significantly observed in the intestine and blood of murine NEC-like injury and in the human NEC intestine. Platelet-specific deletion of integrin-beta3's exon-1 leads to inhibition of platelet-monocyte aggregation in circulating blood and intestine, thus reducing the resulting intestinal injury and the level of inflammatory activation cytokines in the blood. CONCLUSION: Monocyte-platelet aggregation is an important pathophysiological event and the blockade of integrin-beta3 merits a potential therapeutic target in NEC.

Novel GLP-1/GIP dual receptor agonist alleviates neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy by inhibiting TLR2/NF-kappaB/NLRP3 mediated-neuroinflammation : the role of DA5-CH in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
Weiqing Huang, Xionghui Wu, Shuting Chang, et al. *Neurochem Res*

DA5-CH is a novel dual receptor agonist of glucose dependent insulin stimulating polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon like peptide-1 (GLP-1). However, the function and mechanism of DA5-CH in HIE remain unclear. In this paper, cultured cortical neurons were exposed to oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD) and neonatal rats were subjected to hypoxic-ischemic damage to explore the protective effects of DA5-CH. This work revealed that DA5-CH markedly increased cell viability, reduced intracellular ROS levels and DNA damage, and decreased cell apoptosis in OGD-treated cultured cortical neurons

Association between early postnatal hydrocortisone and retinopathy of prematurity in extremely preterm infants, neonatology

Mariya Petrishka-Lozenska, Aldina Pivodic, Anders Flisberg, et al. *Neonatology*

This retrospective cohort study included infants born before 28 weeks GA. Infants born between September 2020-August 2022 were treated with low-dose IV hydrocortisone for prevention of BPD, and were compared to untreated controls, born September 2016-August 2020. Hydrocortisone was administered postnatally with a dose of 0.5 mg/kg twice daily for 7 days, followed by 0.5 mg/kg per day for 3 days. Of 245 preterm infants, 65 were treated with low-dose hydrocortisone and 180 were untreated controls. Incidence of ROP treatment was reduced in the hydrocortisone group 18.5% (12/65) versus controls 32.2% (58/180), p = 0.038. After adjusting for GA, BW, sex, and parenteral nutrition ≥14 days, the reduced risk of ROP treatment after early hydrocortisone treatment persisted (OR: 0.31, 95% CI: 0.16-0.60, p = 0.0005). The authors concluded that early postnatal low-dose intravenous hydrocortisone used to prevent BPD may reduce the risk of ROP treatment among extremely preterm infants.

Use of macrogol to accelerate feeding advancement in extremely preterm infants, neonatology

Kirstin Barbara Faust, Mariia Lupatsii, Frederike Römer, et al. *Neonatology*

This study included two observational cohort studies: the multi-center German-Neonatal-Network (GNN) study comparing extremely preterm infants born in NICUs using macrogol in the first week of life in >30% of their infants as compared to the remaining units, and the single-center Immunoregulation-of-the-Newborn (IRoN) study including gut microbiome assessment of infants born before and after implementation of macrogol use in this NICU. In the GNN study cohort including 4,290 infants, advancement to full enteral feedings was significantly faster in macrogol-using NICUs compared to the remaining NICUs (median/IQR: 14/12 vs. 16/14 days, p = 0.001). Risk for short-term outcomes such as sepsis or abdominal complications was not elevated in units with regular use of macrogol. In the IRoN cohort (n = 68), macrogol treated infants had a shorter time to reach full enteral feeding (median/IQR: macrogol 12/6, control 16/6 days, p = 0.004). The author concluded that early off-label use of macrogol may support feeding advancement in highly vulnerable babies.

Systemic hypotension and patterns of cerebral blood perfusion in newborns

Mohamed Al Kanjo, Patrick J McNamara, Theresa M Czech, et al. *J Perinatol*

The authors sought to investigate the correlation between blood pressure (BP), cardiac output (CO), and MCA Doppler indices in neonates, hypothesizing that BP alone is not a reliable measure of cerebral perfusion. The analysis focused on the relationship between BP components and MCA Doppler measures (i.e., resistive index and pulsatility index). The study included 194 neonates born

at a mean gestational age and weight of 30.7 ± 6 weeks and 1744 ± 1246 g, respectively, classified into normotensive, hypotensive, and normotensive-treated groups. Weak correlations were observed between MCA Doppler measures and BP components across the entire cohort. Group comparisons found that neonates in the hypotensive group exhibited higher MCA-RI compared to both normotensive and normotensive-treated groups. Exploratory analyses revealed significant variation in MCA-RI that was explained by cardiac output after accounting for BP and gestational age. These findings suggest that BP alone is not a sufficient indicator of cerebral perfusion status.

End-tidal carbon monoxide for routine monitoring of significant hemolysis in the management of newborn hyperbilirubinemia

Shanice Wells, Ramya Balasubramanian, Khang Nguyen, et al. *J Perinatol*

The authors sought to assess the efficacy of routine ETCOc for all newborns in managing neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. Retrospective chart review of 1029 consecutive well-baby nursery admissions following the 2022 AAP hyperbilirubinemia guidelines. Only ETCOc, not type, Rh, and DAT, was used to determine if significant hemolysis was present in sufficient degree to affect bilirubin management. A cost-benefit analysis comparing the two methods was conducted. 2.8% of infants required phototherapy, and 1.1% were readmitted for hyperbilirubinemia. The closer an infant's bilirubin level was to the phototherapy threshold, the higher the ETCOc. 12 of 29 DAT negative infants with ETCOc ≥ 2.5 PPM who received phototherapy would have gone home with significant hemolysis at risk for readmission or kernicterus if not for the use of ETCOc. The authors conclude that ETCOc is preferable for assessing significant hemolysis in the newborn, can be used to safely manage newborn hyperbilirubinemia, and results in cost savings.

Educational performance of extremely preterm infants in primary school

Nele Legge, Francisco J Schneuer, Antonia W Shand, et al. *Pediatrics*

This longitudinal study examined the educational outcomes of extremely preterm (EPT, <28 weeks gestation) children in New South Wales, Australia, using linked administrative and school performance data from the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) at grade 3. Among 1409 EPT infants born between 2001 and 2010, 86.6% sat the NAPLAN exams, with 78.5% scoring above the national minimum standard (NMS) in reading and 69.6% in numeracy. While neonatal morbidity affected the likelihood of sitting the exams, sociodemographic factors—particularly parental characteristics and smoking during pregnancy—were the strongest predictors of poor academic performance. The findings highlight the importance of addressing social determinants of health through targeted public health and educational interventions to support better outcomes for EPT children

Intrapartum sildenafil to improve perinatal outcomes: a randomized clinical trial

Sailesh Kumar, William Tarnow-Mordi, Ben W Mol, et al. *JAMA*

This placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial included 3,257 pregnant women at 13 hospitals and evaluated the effectiveness of maternal oral sildenafil in improving perinatal outcomes potentially related to intrapartum hypoxia in term pregnancies. Women were randomized to receive sildenafil citrate (n = 1626 women and 1634 infants) or placebo (n = 1631 women and 1641 infants). The authors found that there was no difference for the primary composite outcome (intrapartum stillbirth, neonatal death, Apgar score less than 4 at 5 minutes, acidosis at birth (umbilical cord artery pH <7.0), hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, neonatal seizures, neonatal respiratory support for greater than 4 hours, neonatal unit admission for greater than 48 hours, persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn, or meconium aspiration syndrome) or secondary outcomes (individual components of the primary composite and emergency cesarean delivery or instrumental birth for intrapartum fetal distress).

Estimating the effect of maternal viral load on perinatal and postnatal HIV transmission: a systematic review and meta-analysis
Caitlin M Dugdale, Ogochukwu Ufio, John Giardina, et al. *Lancet*

This systemic review and meta-analysis included 147 studies (82,723 mother-child pairs) reporting the relationship between maternal HIV viral load (mHVL) near birth (to estimate perinatal transmission risk by 6 weeks) or during breastfeeding (to estimate monthly postnatal transmission risk by mHVL within the past 6 months) and vertical transmission. Pooled perinatal transmission risks were 0.2% (95% CI 0.2-0.3) with a mHVL of <50 copies per mL, 1.3% (1.0-1.7) with 50-999 copies per mL, and 5.1% (2.6-7.9) with ≥1000 copies per mL. In subgroup analyses, in five studies reporting on 4,675 women receiving pre-conception antiretroviral therapy (ART) with a mHVL of <50 copies per mL near birth, there were zero (0%, 0.0-0.1) perinatal transmissions. Monthly postnatal transmission risks were 0.1% (0.0-0.4) with recent mHVL <50 copies per mL and 0.5% (0·1-1·8) with a mHVL of ≥50 copies per mL.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY PUBLICATIONS – July 2025

Pediatrics

New data on sudden unexpected infant deaths by cause and race and ethnicity: 2015–2022
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12261287/
Infant antibodies after maternal COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy or postpartum
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40550509/
Standardized criteria for genomic testing in the NICU
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40562413/
Educational performance of extremely preterm infants in primary school
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40473250/
Postnatal antiretroviral prophylaxis and perinatal HIV infection in medicaid-enrolled infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40523666/
Breastfeeding and health outcomes for infants and children: a systematic review

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40240318/
Remote mentorship to improve continuous positive airway pressure use in the Ethiopian neonatal network
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40499927/
Neonate with necrotic skin lesions and middle cerebral artery stroke in the context of fetal vascular malperfusion available
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40461045/
Perinatal urinary tract dilation: recommendations on pre-/postnatal imaging, prophylactic antibiotics, and follow-up: clinical report
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40518141/

Journal of Pediatrics
Can we optimize retinopathy of prematurity screening by combined risk score analysis?
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40113074/
Prenatal substance exposure and multilevel predictors of child protection system reporting
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40118246/
Impact of a two-person mask ventilation technique during neonatal resuscitation: a simulation-based randomized controlled trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40158839/
Liberation from respiratory support in bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39521174/
Impact of prenatal repair for fetal myelomeningocele on gastrointestinal function
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40185309/
Norepinephrine versus dopamine for septic shock in neonates: a randomized controlled trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40252959/
Gaps, successes, and opportunities related to social drivers of health from the perspectives of black preterm infant caregivers: a qualitative study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40250799/

Pediatric Research
Influence of perinatal antibiotic on neonatal gut microbiota: a prospective cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40685344
Newborn RSV immunization rates and reasons compared to family COVID-19 and influenza immunization status
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40670908
Fulminant necrotizing enterocolitis: clinical features and a predictive model
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40640768

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

Journal of Perinatology

Updated and endorsed newborn screening guidelines in the United States for critical congenital heart disease from the American Academy of Pediatrics
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40316755/
Diagnostic and therapeutic precision in cardiovascular diseases in the neonatal intensive care
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40348940/
Threshold to initiate chest compressions for bradycardia at birth: A narrative review
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40360699/
Interpersonal relationships after prenatal diagnosis of congenital heart disease: Social stressors and supports
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40050404/
Integration of inferior vena cava measurements into routine functional echocardiography in preterm neonates. Are We There Yet?
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40155453/
Reference ranges of left ventricular diastolic multimodal ultrasound parameters in stable preterm infants in the early and late neonatal intensive care admission period
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40379903/
Cardiac biomarkers predict low right ventricle performance in neonatal encephalopathy
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40089578/
Predictive model of ibuprofen treatment failure in very preterm infants with patent ductus arteriosus using machine learning techniques
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40629049/
A prospective randomized pilot trial comparing weekly vs. biweekly Darbepoetin administration to preterm infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40050405/
Sequential direct bilirubin values in preterm infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40089582/
Unbound bilirubin and bilirubin-albumin binding levels of Japanese neonates
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40114023/
Diagnostic evaluation to identify infection-attributable stillbirth
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40050406/
Extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing Enterobacterales infections among infants following vertical colonization in a neonatal intensive care unit
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40038542/
Navigating parental hesitancy in public health: the case for RSV immunization in newborns
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40216995/
Associations between antibiotic exposure intensity, intestinal microbiome perturbations, and outcomes in premature neonates with bacteremia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40490486/
Time to positive blood cultures in neonatal sepsis evaluations
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40382485/
Epidemiology of bacterial and fungal infections among level IV neonatal units in North America
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40542124/

Impact of congenital heart disease and prematurity on brain injury from a national registry
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40175712/
Structured pre-delivery huddles enhance confidence in managing newborns with critical congenital heart disease in the delivery room
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39658643/
Navigating parental disagreement: ethical analysis and a proposed approach
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39406939/
Meeting the emotional and behavioral health needs of bereaved NICU parents
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39929989/

Neonatology
No July content

American Journal of Perinatology
Longer interpregnancy interval is associated with gestational diabetes mellitus recurrence
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39572238/
Risk factors for hearing screen failure in a single-family room neonatal intensive care unit
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39586981/
Impact of social determinants of health on follow-up for neonates requiring neurocritical care
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39592104/
Changes in liver shear wave elastography of preterm infants during hospitalization
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39608759/
Novel placental biomarker shows predictive potential for spontaneous preterm labor
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39613308/
Relationship between intrapartum continuous glucose monitoring values and neonatal hypoglycemia in individuals with diabetes
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39622499/

Journal of Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
No new content

Maternal Health, Neonatology and Perinatology
Does infant birthweight percentile identify mothers at risk of severe morbidity? A Canadian population-based cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40604901/

Neoreviews
Role of nursing in initiation and maintenance of a neonatal hemodynamics program
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588264/
Hemodynamic precision in the management of vein of galen aneurysmal malformations
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588271/
Cerebral autoregulation in neonates: physiology and beyond

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588268/
Congenital conundrum: unraveling the puzzle of double outlet right ventricle for the neonatologist neonate with milky serum
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588272/
Infantile developmental regression, asymptomatic abnormal newborn screen, and a shared diagnosis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588265/
A term infant with a fetal brain anomaly
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588273/
Collaboration between cardiology and palliative care for severe congenital heart disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588266/
Outcome of a late preterm infant with prenatally diagnosed vein of galen malformation
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40588270/

JAMA Pediatrics
Prenatal cannabis use and neonatal outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40323610/
Epidemiology and mortality of invasive staphylococcus aureus infections in hospitalized infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40227743/
Trends in maternal, fetal, and infant mortality in the us, 2000-2023
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40293755/

BMC Pediatrics

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
No new articles

New England Journal of Medicine
Revised recommendations for Covid-19 vaccines — U.S. vaccination policy under threat
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40532168
Brain death in pregnancy — abortion, advance-directive, or end-of-life law?
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40673541

Lancet
Estimating the effect of maternal viral load on perinatal and postnatal HIV transmission: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40652949
A decade later, what have we learned from the Zika epidemic in children with intrauterine exposure?
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40618768
Cerebral palsy
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40550230

JAMA

Nursing pillows linked to sudden unexpected infant deaths
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40540291
Intrapartum sildenafil to improve perinatal outcomes: a randomized clinical trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40489090
Nirsevimab provides real-world RSV protection in infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40478586

BMJ

No relevant articles

Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal

Blood parechovirus RT-PCR testing in neonates and infants: comparison of clinical and biologic features with those of enterovirus infections
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40020157
Maternal immunization against SARS-CoV-2 and infant immunity persistence in a Brazilian cohort
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40238645
Maternal-newborn ABO blood group congruence among consecutive births and risk of serious neonatal infection: retrospective cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39854201
Epidemiology of viral infections in neonatal intensive care units in western Australia: a retrospective study from 2016 to 2021 including the COVID-19 pandemic
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40063741
Antimicrobials for neonates: practitioner decisions and diagnostic certainty
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39999389

Pediatric Cardiology

No new articles

Pediatric Neurology

Sociodemographic characteristics and behavioral outcomes in infants with hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy treated with therapeutic hypothermia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40381458/

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Association between breastfeeding and long-term risk of cardiovascular disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40408182
Intrapartum doula support and cesarean delivery rates: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40403310
Birth outcomes among women with syphilis during pregnancy in six U.S. states, 2018–2021
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40536330

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccination and spontaneous abortion
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40311142
Association between patient-reported social needs and birth outcomes after implementation of universal screening
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40403312

American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology
No new articles

Hospital Pediatrics
Hospital practices and policies for neonatal abstinence syndrome: United States, 2022
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40334242
Examination of donor human milk practices within well newborn nurseries and neonatal intensive care units across the united states
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40461048
Rapid implementation of updated guidelines for neonatal hyperbilirubinemia
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40484398
Impact of the 2022 AAP guidelines on neonatal hyperbilirubinemia admissions: a PHIS study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40484396
Specialty consultations and diagnostic testing accuracy after brief resolved unexplained events: a multicenter observational study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40523661

Basic Science Selections
NR4A1 mediates bronchopulmonary dysplasia-like lung injury induced by intrauterine inflammation in mouse offspring
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40725178
Association of the glutathione-s-transferase M1 null genotype with bronchopulmonary dysplasia in preterm infants - a Brazilian study
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40716431
DNA methylation and hydroxymethylation combined with transcriptional profiling identify key regulators of hyperoxia-induced bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40616194
Platelet specific knockout of integrin beta-3 (beta3) reduces severity of necrotizing enterocolitis in murine neonates
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40746354
Administration of adipose-derived stem cells lowers the initial levels of IL6 and TNF-Alpha in the rat model of necrotizing enterocolitis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40724804
Exosomes derived from colostrum and mature human breast milk protect against experimental necrotizing enterocolitis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40676257

The umbilical cord blood exosome MFG-E8 alleviates hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy brain injury in neonatal rats by restoring autophagy flux and inhibiting ferroptosis through GSK3beta/beta-catenin signaling
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40689375
Novel GLP-1/GIP dual receptor agonist alleviates neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy by inhibiting TLR2/NF-kappaB/NLRP3 mediated-neuroinflammation : the role of DA5-CH in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40673927
Sevoflurane aggravates hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in preterm neonates via VGluT1 upregulation and myelinogenesis impairment
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40602692

Clinical

Preventing bronchopulmonary dysplasia through nutrition in preterm infants: a systematic review of the literature
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40700534
Effect of chorioamnionitis on necrotizing enterocolitis in preterm infants: a multicenter cohort study
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40689215
Value of single-center fecal calprotectin in the early diagnosis and assessment of necrotizing enterocolitis in premature infants
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40677286
Prediction of the need for surgery in infants with necrotizing enterocolitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40609509
Role of microRNA-498 and microRNA-410 in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40017274