Publications Working Group
Ayan Rajgarhia, Page Editor - Children's Hospital of Orange County
Craig Nankervis - Nationwide Children's Hospital
Christopher Rouse - Mass General Brigham
Vineet Lamba - Sutter Medical Center Sacramento
Zeyar Htun - NYC Long Island School of Medicine
L. Corbin Downey - Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®

Section on Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine

ARTICLES OF INTEREST – October 2025

Comparison of neonatal hippocampal volume and development status at 4-6 months of age in hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy

Arzoo Malik, Ankit Kumar Meena, Puneet Kumar Choudhary, et al. *Eur J Pediatr*
This study was conducted to compare the hippocampal volume measured by magnetic resonance (MR) brain imaging of neonates with HIE between those with normal development and those with delayed development at 4-6 months of age. Hippocampal volume at the neonatal stage and at 4-6 months was compared between infants with and without developmental delay. Sixty neonates meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria were enrolled, 44 of whom were available for assessment at 4-6 months. Compared with infants without developmental delay, asphyxiated newborns with developmental delay at 4-6 months of age presented a lower hippocampal volume (0.7 cm(3) vs. 1.13 cm(3), p = 0.002). Similarly, the hippocampal volume was significantly reduced at 4-6 months of age in infants with developmental delay (0.69 cm(3) vs. 1.16 cm(3), p = 0.001). Hippocampal volume measured during the neonatal period in HIE neonates can predict neurodevelopmental outcomes at 4-6 months of age, with the potential to identify high-risk neonates for developmental delay and the initiation of early intervention. Early recognition of neonatal hippocampal volume may result in better development outcomes.

Adrenomedullin overexpression protects mice from experimental bronchopulmonary dysplasia and associated pulmonary hypertension

Shyam Thapa, Poonam Sarkar, M Waleed Gaber, et al. *Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol*

Adrenomedullin (Adm) is an angiogenic peptide that signals through calcitonin receptor-like receptor (Calcrl) and receptor activity modifying protein 2 (RAMP2). The authors tested the hypothesis that Adm overexpression attenuates hyperoxia (HO)-induced murine experimental BPD-PH by using a novel transgenic mouse that overexpresses Adm globally (Adm(hi/hi) mice). HO-exposed Adm(+/+) mice demonstrated increased lung apoptosis, decreased alveolarization and lung vascularization, and indices of PH, indicating that neonatal HO exposure causes BPD-PH. However, Adm overexpression attenuated experimental BPD-PH, as evident by the decreased extent of hyperoxia-induced lung apoptosis and inflammation, alveolar and vascular simplification, pulmonary vascular remodeling, and PH in Adm(hi/hi) mice than in Adm(+/+) mice. These results demonstrate that Adm overexpression attenuates HO-induced murine experimental BPD-PH, emphasizing the therapeutic potential of Adm for BPD-PH in preterm infants.

Effectiveness of oral dextrose gel for neonates at risk of hypoglycemia: A systematic review, meta-analysis, and GRADE assessment of randomized controlled trials

Gowardhan Sivakumar, Periyasamy Kuppusamy, Lakshmi Prasanna P, et al. *J Perinatol*

This systematic review and meta-analysis assessing the effectiveness of oral 40% dextrose gel (0.5 ml/kg) as a non-invasive treatment for neonatal hypoglycemia analyzed five randomized controlled trials involving 2,742 neonates (1,326 received the gel and 1,416 received a placebo) at risk of having blood glucose below 2.6 mmol/L. The primary outcome was a reduction in NICU admissions; the overall meta-analysis indicated a non-significant reduction (risk ratio 0.68; 95% CI: 0.33-1.38). However, a subsequent sensitivity analysis, which excluded one outlier study, showed a statistically significant reduction in NICU admissions, with a risk ratio of 0.52 (95% CI: 0.31-0.90; p = 0.02). The study concludes that while these findings suggest oral dextrose gel may be effective in reducing NICU admissions, it required exclusion of one study to reach that conclusion. Further large-scale research is required to definitively confirm its clinical benefit.

Physiology-guided vasoactive therapy in neonates: rethinking dopamine as first-line
Audrey Hébert, Satyan Lakshminrusimha, Danielle R Rios, et al. *J Perinatol*

This review challenges the common practice of using dopamine as the default first-line vasoactive agent for neonatal hypotension and circulatory support in Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs). While dopamine is effective at increasing blood pressure, the article highlights that a more nuanced, physiology-guided approach is necessary, as dopamine's broad-ranging effects on pulmonary vascular resistance, myocardial function, and systemic hemodynamics may not be optimal for all newborns. The authors advocate for moving beyond the current empirical standard to utilize alternative vasoactive agents that are specifically tailored to the underlying pathophysiological cause of the cardiovascular instability. Although the article is a review and does not present new patient data, it serves as an important call to action for clinicians to adopt a more individualized strategy to optimize treatment outcomes in fragile neonates.

MicroRNA expression profiles in very preterm infants with patent ductus arteriosus: a pilot study
Ira Winkler, Anna Posod, Anna Staudt, et al. *Neonatology*

This pilot study investigated microRNA (miRNA) expression profiles as potential biomarkers to predict the closure of hemodynamically significant patent ductus arteriosus (hsPDA) in very preterm infants (birth weight 1250 g and gestational age 30 weeks). The study enrolled 25 infants in total, divided into a control group with spontaneous ductus closure (n=14) and an hsPDA group (n=11). By analyzing total RNA extracted from umbilical cord blood, researchers identified the significant downregulation of one specific miRNA, hsa-miR- 218-5p, in the hsPDA group compared to the control group (Log2 Fold Change = -3.444; False Discovery Rate (FDR) = 0.099). However, analysis of infant blood taken at week one did not show any significant differences. This finding suggests that specific microRNAs detected at birth may serve as biomarkers for hsPDA closure, warranting larger studies to validate the results and assess clinical applicability.

Size and growth after NICU discharge in extremely low-birth-weight or extremely preterm infants
Mandy B Belfort, Lucy T Greenberg, Danielle E Y Ehret, et al. Pediatrics

This study included 7,301 ELBW/extremely preterm children (mean gestational age of 26 weeks and mean birth weight of 800g) from 77 VON hospitals. From NICU discharge to 18 to 24 months, weight increased by median 0.74 z scores, but at 18 to 24 months, ELBW/EPT children remained lighter than the reference (median z score -0.26). In

adjusted analyses, small-for-gestational-age (SGA) status, NICU weight faltering, and surgical NEC all predicted more rapid weight gain after NICU discharge, but infants with those conditions remained smaller at 18 to 24 months. The authors concluded that their findings suggest substantial, albeit incomplete, catch-up growth in ELBW/EPT infants after NICU discharge through 18 to 24 months.

Medical findings in infants prenatally identified with sex chromosome trisomy in year 1 of life

This prospective natural history study included 309 infants in the eXtraordinarY Babies Study with sex chromosome trisomies (XXY=182, XXX=76, XYY=51) who had medical histories and examinations at 2, 6, and 12-month visits. Compared to the general population, infants with an extra X chromosome are at higher risk for lower birth weight and length, infants with XXX have higher risk for cardiac and renal malformations (small cardiac septal defects (7.8%; RR 17.3 [11.8-25.3]) and structural renal abnormalities (4.5%; RR 10.1 [6.0-16.8])), and the risk of eczema is higher in boys. The authors concluded that pediatricians and families can be reassured that a prenatal diagnosis of sex chromosome trisomies is not associated with complex medical or physical abnormalities within the first year of life, but proactive monitoring for select at-risk conditions is warranted.

Long-term pulmonary function outcomes in children with pulmonary hypoplasia
Alexander I Gipsman, Enrico Danzer, Annaliese Aarthun, et al. *J Pediatr.*

The authors sought to determine if the underlying cause of pulmonary hypoplasia results in different trajectories of lung growth by describing pulmonary function in 8- to 13-year-old children born with congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH), early intervention congenital lung malformation (EICLM), and giant omphalocele (GO). Spirometry and plethysmography as well as echocardiograms were performed in 81 children aged 8- to 13-years with CDH (52), EICLM (17), and GO (12). Children with CDH and EICLM were more likely to have an obstructive process, while subjects with GO frequently had restrictive disease. Abnormal lung function tended to be associated with lower right ventricular function, although this was not statistically significant. Abnormal lung function persists into late childhood in patients with CDH, EICLM, and GO. However, specific patterns of pulmonary function abnormalities occur in each disorder. These findings suggest that lung growth and remodeling likely differ depending on the underlying cause of pulmonary hypoplasia.

Serial assessment of neurodevelopmental outcome following neonatal encephalopathy and therapeutic hypothermia
Corline E J Parmentier, Andrea van Steenis, A J Fleur Havekes, et al. *J Pediatr.*

The authors sought to compare the neurodevelopmental outcome at 18-24 months, 5-6 years, and 8-10 years of age among children who received therapeutic hypothermia (TH) for neonatal encephalopathy (NE) following perinatal asphyxia. This multicenter cohort study was performed in children with NE treated with TH at 2 level III neonatal intensive care units between January 2008 and December 2015. Motor, cognitive, and behavioral scores, derived from standardized neurodevelopmental tests, were converted to Z-scores and compared across the visits using linear mixed modeling. Seventy-seven children were analyzed. Motor, cognitive, and behavioral Z-scores significantly worsened from 2 to 8-10 years among children who received TH for NE, highlighting the importance of long-term developmental surveillance.

Non-invasive high frequency oscillatory ventilation for primary respiratory support in extremely preterm infants: multicentre randomised controlled trial
Yang Li, Xingwang Zhu, Ling-Jun Li, et al. *BMJ.*

This multicenter RCT compared non-invasive high-frequency oscillatory ventilation (NHFOV) with nasal continuous positive airway pressure (NCPAP) in extremely preterm infants (24–28 weeks' gestation) with respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). The primary outcome was treatment failure, defined as the need for invasive mechanical ventilation within 72 hours after birth. Treatment failure occurred in 27 of 170 infants (15.9%) in the NHFOV group compared with 48 of 172 infants (27.9%) in the NCPAP group (P = 0.007). Similarly, treatment failure within the first seven days was significantly lower in the NHFOV group (P = 0.008). There were no significant differences in adverse events between groups. These findings suggest that NHFOV may be a promising strategy for optimizing non-invasive respiratory support in extremely preterm infants with RDS. Further studies comparing NHFOV with nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) are warranted to define its relative efficacy and safety.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY PUBLICATIONS – October 2025

Pediatrics

Patterns of infant sleep and care practices: 2016–2020

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40976581

Concurrent emergency department use by a new mother with a disability and her newborn

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40957631

Implementation of diaper insecurity screening

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40921443

Size and growth after NICU discharge in extremely low-birth-weight or extremely preterm infants

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40907987

Medical findings in infants prenatally identified with sex chromosome trisomy in year 1 of life

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40998396

Critical congenital heart disease and infant cancer

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40992753

Case report: Disseminated herpes simplex virus infection and capillary leak syndrome in preterm twins

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40897394

Journal of Pediatrics

A rising tide lifts all boats: the role of the subspecialist in recruitment into pediatrics

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40738342/

A pathway for integrating artificial intelligence for neonatal neuromonitoring: from code to crib side

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40581099/

Neonatal outcomes and neurodevelopmental disorders following maternal herpes zoster during pregnancy: a nationwide retrospective cohort study

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40449830/

Prenatal adversity and neonatal white matter microstructure independently relate to language outcomes at age 2 years

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40451571/

General and autism-related neurodevelopmental difficulties in biliary atresia

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40447135/

Early infancy weight gain patterns are associated with child body mass index in singletons but not twins

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40516784/

Testing higher doses of sildenafil to repair brain injury secondary to birth asphyxia: an open-label dose-finding phase 1b clinical trial–sildenafil administration to treat neonatal encephalopathy–study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40562301/
Brain state of the newborn as a biomarker for brain injury in infants with hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40550308/
Neonatal neuroimaging among children born extremely preterm and motor coordination impairment at school-age
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40571094/
Count of neonatal morbidities predicts outcomes at age 10 and 15 years in infants born extremely preterm
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40581098/
Understanding and interpreting confidence intervals
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40553775/

Pediatric Research

Renal dysplasia development and chronic kidney disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40000855/
Neonatal microbiome in the multiomics era: development and its impact on long-term health
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40021924/
Malaria in pregnancy and its potential impact on neurodevelopment in children: a systematic review
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40033081/
Physiological and behavioral stability of newborns on therapeutic hypothermia for hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy during parental holding
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39821131/
Between-center variability in the outcome of VLBW infants is not affected by socioeconomic deprivation
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39956853/

Early structural cardiovascular changes on neonatal echocardiography after adverse intrauterine circumstances in identical twins
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40025119/
Increased serum GM-CSF at diagnosis of biliary atresia is associated with improved biliary drainage
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881181/
Early childhood growth following prenatal opioid exposure and Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40148475/
Extremely preterm infants with adverse neurological outcome present more frequently impaired right ventricular performance
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40044885/
Improved linear growth after routine zinc supplementation in preterm very low birth weight infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40069483/
Early antibiotic exposure and necrotizing enterocolitis among preterm infants < 34 weeks' gestation
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40341253/
Infant sleep EEG features at 4 months as biomarkers of neurodevelopment at 18 months
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39979586/
Necrotizing enterocolitis: specific human milk oligosaccharides prevent enteric glia loss and hypomotility
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40348872/
Biliary atresia: Rotavirus amplification of lipopolysaccharide/toll-like receptor 4 by mediating MMP7 upregulation through NF-κB
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40415071/
Budesonide and hydrocortisone have differential effects on lung and brain in ventilated preterm lambs
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40494863/
Neuroprotective effects of vitamin C on hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in neonatal mice

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39962155/

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of endotracheal versus supraglottic airway epinephrine in a healthy neonatal piglet model

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40038459/

Neutrophil extracellular traps formation is associated with postoperative complications in congenital cardiac surgery

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39528743/

Multi-strain probiotic administration decreases necrotizing enterocolitis severity and alters the epigenetic profile in mice

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39562735/

Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal & Neonatal Edition

No new articles

Journal of Perinatology

Physiology-guided vasoactive therapy in neonates: rethinking dopamine as first-line

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40903567

Effectiveness of oral dextrose gel for neonates at risk of hypoglycemia: A systematic review, meta-analysis, and GRADE assessment of randomized controlled trials

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40836118

Oral dextrose gel for hypoglycemia in a well-baby nursery: a baby-friendly initiative

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39271918

The performance of growth charts in well term newborns in screening for hypoglycemia

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40764814

Gestational diabetes detection thresholds and infant growth, nutrition, and neurodevelopment at 12-18 months: a prospective cohort study within a randomized trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40908311

Association of hyperglycemia in extremely preterm infants with neurodevelopmental outcomes at 18 months of corrected age

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40825865

Dopamine versus epinephrine for neonatal septic shock: an open labeled, randomized controlled trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40877444

Pulmonary vasodilator use in very preterm infants in United States children's hospitals

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40316754

Disposable pressure transducer to identify central pressure measurements in umbilical lines for preterm and term infants in the neonatal intensive care unit

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40604319

Characteristics and outcomes of preterm infants with early pulmonary hypertension

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40216994

Leveraging artificial intelligence for prediction of pulmonary hemorrhage in preterm infants

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40836119

A systematic review of Perinatal Antibiotic Stewardship – where we are, where to go?

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39833335

Do timing and severity of gestational COVID-19 impact perinatal and neonatal outcomes?

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39567651

Neonatal pulmonary function tests in infants born to COVID-19 positive mothers

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39984719

The utility of neonatal sequential organ failure assessment in mortality risk in all neonates with suspected late-onset infection

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40251303

Impact of prophylactic antibiotic duration on surgical site infection rate in neonatal surgery: a multicenter retrospective observational study

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40866557

Acute kidney injury and subsequent risk of late-onset infection among extremely low gestational age newborns

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40931061

Evaluation of kidney oxygenation monitoring with near infrared spectroscopy in preterm neonates: kidney location, depth, and laterality differences

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40683986

Neonatal acute kidney injury and neurodevelopmental impairment: investigating associations in very low birthweight infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40707632
Proteinuria in preterm neonates: influence of fetal growth restriction
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40253560

Neonatology

Association between pneumothorax and neonatal outcomes among very preterm infants: a multicenter cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40383120
Cerebral saturation and fractional tissue oxygen extraction are associated with anterior cerebral artery doppler parameters in neonates with congenital heart defects
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40451174
Comparing malposition and complications associated with ultrasound-guided versus radiography-guided central catheter tip-position in neonates: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40203814
Impact of implementing nasal high flow therapy on body growth in preterm infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40544838
Severe neonatal anemia with multi-organ failure, extreme placentomegaly, and placental megaloblastic erythroblastosis as features in identifying congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type 1: a case report
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40472828
Transfusion practices in 12 neonatal networks: are we closer to adopting a restrictive transfusion approach?
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40435998
International variation and trends of intraventricular hemorrhage in very preterm infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40451146
Medical needs of very-low-birth-weight preterm infants post-discharge: a population-based study in Taiwan
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40334647
Accuracy and safety of a continuous noninvasive blood pressure monitor in neonates

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40388896

Microrna expression profiles in very preterm infants with patent ductus arteriosus: a pilot study

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40544819

Unveiling the hidden burden: an umbrella review of congenital anomalies among newborns in low- and middle-income countries

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40505644

American Journal of Perinatology

Late preterm antenatal corticosteroids in pregestational and gestational diabetic pregnancies

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40456285/

Vascular air embolism in neonates: a literature review

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39730132/

Needs of parents and neonates in the intensive care unit: a literature review

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40054498/

The nonbacterial infant microbiome and necrotizing enterocolitis

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40037519/

Association of maternal serum retinol-binding protein levels with adverse pregnancy outcomes: a retrospective cohort study

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39999978/

Evaluation of first-trimester low percentile nuchal translucency association with adverse perinatal outcomes and fetal congenital anomalies

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40101785/

Mode of delivery outcomes of induced versus spontaneous labor in individuals with dichorionic twins

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40015325/

Comparison of infants discharged from birth hospitalization with gastrostomy versus nasogastric feeding tube

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40037520/

Loss to follow-up and developmental delay in the neonatal high-risk infant follow-up clinic

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40199476/

Leadership challenges in neonatal services during the COVID-19 pandemic

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40049607/

Optimizing RhD immune globulin use in pregnancy

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40037518/

Journal of Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine

No relative articles

Maternal Health, Neonatology and Perinatology

Association of Kaiser sepsis score with confirmed intrauterine infection and inflammation (Triple-I) in clinical chorioamnionitis: a retrospective cohort study

https://mhnpjournal.biomedcentral.com/counter/pdf/10.1186/s40748-025-00226-7.pdf

Trends and determinants of breastfeeding continuation up to two years in Ethiopia: a two–decade analysis from EDHS (2000–2019)

https://mhnpjournal.biomedcentral.com/counter/pdf/10.1186/s40748-025-00230-x.pdf

Neoreviews

Pharmacology in congenital diaphragmatic hernia: a focus on cardiovascular management

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027625

Sedation, analgesia, and delirium in neonates: a comprehensive review

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027628

Advances in RSV immunoprophylaxis: evolution, efficacy, and implementation challenges

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027626

Diffuse vascular lesion in an infant with no known congenital anomalies

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027624

Cardiac arrest in a newborn

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027627

HIV in pregnancy: neonatal implications

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027621

Follow-up of an infant with posterior cerebral artery stroke

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41027623

JAMA Pediatrics

Facing the next generation of us newborn screening

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40824583/

Supplemental donor milk vs infant formula in moderate to late preterm infants: a randomized clinical trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40758360/

Trends over time in cognitive outcomes of children born very preterm: a systematic review and meta-analysis

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40720136/

Respiratory targets associated with lung aeration during delivery room resuscitation of preterm neonates

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40788602/

BMC Pediatrics

Incidence and risk factors for neonatal jaundice in a teaching hospital in Northern Ghana

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41316102/

The prediction of phototherapy by early postnatal ETCOc in Chinese newborns

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41310529/

The burden of extra uterine growth restriction on postnatal growth in very low birth weight preterm newborns

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41299332/

Development and internal validation of a clinical prediction model for the needed level of care in preterm neonates

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41291564/

Development and validation of machine learning models for predicting bronchopulmonary dysplasia risk in preterm neonates based on antenatal determinants: a retrospective cohort study

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41291560/

Clinical determinants of time to full enteral feeding in preterm infants with neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: a retrospective cohort study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41291568/
Determinants of neonatal mortality in East Azarbaijan province: a population-based study from Iran
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41291563/
Analysis of risk factors and establishment of a predictive model for brain injury in neonates with surgical necrotizing enterocolitis: a retrospective study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41286688/
Early aminophylline is a potential therapy for preventing bronchopulmonary dysplasia in premature infants: a retrospective study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41286754/
Long-term outcomes of children born with neural-tube defects in Botswana
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41275147/
Narrative review of neurodevelopmental and psychiatric complications associated with prematurity
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41239334/

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine

No relevant articles

Lancet

No relevant articles

NEJM

Clesrovimab for prevention of rsv disease in healthy infants
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40961446/
Permethrin-treated baby wraps for the prevention of malaria
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40991921/

JAMA

No relevant articles

BMJ

Non-invasive high frequency oscillatory ventilation for primary respiratory support in extremely preterm

infants: multicentre randomised controlled trial
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41052898/

Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal

Delivery type and other birth factors associated with Kawasaki disease
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40440681/

Infant antibiotic exposure is associated with increased risk of later childhood infections, antibiotic use and asthma
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40472245/

Optimizing voriconazole dosing in extremely premature infants with aspergillus infections
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40440717/

Maternal immunization with RSVpreF vaccine: effectiveness in preventing respiratory syncytial virus–associated hospitalizations in infants under 6 months in Argentina: multicenter case–control study
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40440704/

Second-season impact of nirsevimab: clinical outcomes of RSV disease in patients immunized during their first season
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40839876/

Optimal vancomycin AUC target in pediatric MRSA bacteremia: a Bayesian-guided approach
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40570348/

Pediatric Cardiology

No new content

Pediatric Neurology

Movement disorders rating scale for children aged 0-3 years: a revision study design
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40829291/

Obstetrics and Gynecology

No new articles

American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Society of Family Planning Clinical Recommendation: Induction of fetal asystole before abortion Jointly developed with the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39266438/

Society of Family Planning Clinical Recommendation: Medication abortion between 14 0/7 and 27 6/7 weeks of gestation

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37821241/

Breastfeeding after immediate vs delayed postpartum contraceptive implant placement: a noninferiority randomized controlled trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40120732/

Prenatal exposure to vaginal progesterone for the prevention of preterm birth is not associated with abnormal psychopathological and cognitive profiles in dichorionic twins at 6 to 9 years of age: a follow-up study of a randomized controlled trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40339952/

The fetal brain neurosonography in trisomy 21: the seagull sign and thinned subplate

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40311828/

Characterization of the association between birth weight and severe postpartum hemorrhage in women with delivery at term

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40073918/

Ampicillin and gentamicin prophylaxis is superior to ampicillin alone in patients with prelabor rupture of membranes at term: the results of a randomized clinical trial

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40086563/

Monitoring and timing of delivery in suspected late fetal growth restriction at term

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40311827/

Hospital Pediatrics

Prevalence of serious infection among hypothermic young infants across medical settings

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40947113/

Significant pathology in young infants presenting with hypothermia: a multicenter study

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40915641/

Implementing a quality improvement writing program to increase scholarly productivity

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40998395/

BASIC SCIENCE SELECTIONS

Identification and validation of tff3 as a diagnostic biomarker and therapeutic agent for bronchopulmonary dysplasia
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41090262
Adrenomedullin overexpression protects mice from experimental bronchopulmonary dysplasia and associated pulmonary hypertension
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41083253
Txnip mediates ferroptosis in a bronchopulmonary dysplasia mouse model by regulating the slc7a11/gpx4 pathway
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41062622
M2-type macrophage nanovesicles regulate the inflammatory response after necrotizing enterocolitis by inducing m1 to m2-like macrophage polarization
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41127669
Complex interplay of transcriptomic alterations, inflammatory cascades, and oxidative stress responses in a rat model of neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40930259

Other noteworthy publications

Dynamic risk-stratification models for bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely preterm very low birth weight infants
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41090304
Clinical association and potential molecular mechanisms of neonatal sepsis and necrotizing enterocolitis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41113854
A standardized universal protocol for using adjunct abdominal ultrasound at the time of diagnosis for suspected necrotizing enterocolitis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41073748
Effect of serum creatinine changes on surgical timing and prognosis in progressive necrotizing Enterocolitis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41039427
Initiation of oral intake in neonates with surgical necrotizing enterocolitis: a road map
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41037119

Comparison of neonatal hippocampal volume and development status at 4-6 months of age in hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41071390
Significance of serum biomarkers in preterm infants screened for retinopathy of prematurity: a systematic review and meta-analysis
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41053373
Early prediction of retinopathy of prematurity using targeted metabolomic profiling of 6-hydroxymethylpterin in preterm infants
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41034741
Impact of enteral feeding on cerebral and splanchnic oxygenation during packed red blood cell transfusion in preterm infants: a randomised controlled trial
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/41058279