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Preeclampsia and neonatal morbidities in VLBW infants: A population based study

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Preeclampsia, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) and retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) are associated with dysregulation of vascular growth factors, especial for vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and placental growth factor (PlGF). However, the relationship between maternal preeclampsia and RDS, BPD or ROP in preterm infant's poses a degree of variability and the issue remains controversial. Therefore, we conducted a large population-based cohort of very low birth weight (VLBW) infants to analyze these relationships. Total 6,000 VLBW infants were included for analysis. Infants with maternal preeclampsia had a higher gestational age, higher incidence of cesarean section and being small for their gestational age, lower incidence of patent ductus arteriosus and sepsis. Both RDS and BPD occurred significantly less frequently in the maternal preeclampsia group, however, the multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed maternal preeclampsia was negatively associated with the risk of developing BPD, but has no effect on the incidence of RDS. Subgroup analysis showed that the association between preeclampsia and BPD was significant only in those VLBW infants with a gestational age between 31–34 weeks. Similar to RDS and BPD, the incidence of ROP was also significantly lower in infants with maternal preeclampsia than in those without maternal preeclampsia. Multivariable logistic analysis, which included the variables that were significant according to univariable analysis, showed that the preeclampsia was not associated with all grade ROP.

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Double intussusception of ileum through patent vitellointestinal duct: Case report

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Purpose: The objective of our study was to compare the Wieneke criteria with the standard Weiss criteria used in adults in assessing malignant potential of adrenocortical tumors (ACTs) in children.

Aim: The aim of this study was to document the spectrum of clinic-pathological findings in pediatric ACTs and to apply Wieneke criteria in assessing clinical behavior of these tumors.

Methods: This multi-institutional study comprised of 13 children with ACTs from January 2005 to May 2014. Clinical and pathological findings were collected from records. Review and analysis of microscopic features were performed. Each individual tumor was assessed applying the criteria proposed by Wieneke et al and designated benign, intermediate for malignancy or malignant. The adult Weiss criteria were also used in the same cases for comparison.

Result: Out of 13 cases, 6 were adreno-cortical adenoma, 7 cases were adreno-cortical carcinoma. Majority (76.9%) presented with endocrine dysfunction. Younger patients were found to be associated with better prognosis. Applying Wieneke criteria, there were 6 adenoma, 6 carcinoma and one case was assigned to intermediate for malignancy group. Applying Weiss criteria on the same cases; 3 cases with benign clinical course were assigned to malignant group.

Conclusion: Our study validates the reliability of Wieneke scoring system in assessing malignancy in Pediatric ACTs. We are also studying the role of P53 status and KI 67 index in assessing malignancy in pediatric ACTs which will be concluded later.

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