

Monday, June 23, 2008

12:00 noon

Blue Bird Auditorium, NB-137, Neurosensory Center

Cerebral vascular endothelium in hypoxic-hyperoxic injury

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Objectives:

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

- Appreciate the importance of neonatal hypoxic-ischemic cerebral injury.
- Describe the role of vasculature in the pathogenesis of hypoxic-ischemic cerebral injury.
- Name three potential therapeutic targets for vascular injury in hypoxic-ischemic injury.

References:

1. Perlman JM. Intervention strategies for neonatal hypoxic-ischemic cerebral injury. *Clin Ther*. 2006 Sep; 28(9):1353-65.
2. Ergenekon E, Gücüyener K, Erbas D, Suheyl Ezgu F, Atalay Y. Cerebrospinal fluid and serum nitric oxide levels in asphyxiated newborns. *Biol Neonate*. 1999 Oct; 76(4):200-6.
3. Grow J, Barks JD. Pathogenesis of hypoxic-ischemic cerebral injury in the term infant: current concepts. *Clin Perinatol*. 2002 Dec; 29(4):585-602
4. Alvarez-Díaz A, Hilario E, de Cerio FG, Valls-i-Soler A, Alvarez-Díaz FJ. Hypoxic-ischemic injury in the immature brain--key vascular and cellular players. *Neonatology*. 2007; 92(4):227-35.

Target Audience, Needs, Educational Methods, Activity Evaluation:

Physicians, residents, fellows, and other healthcare professionals need to be updated about new advances in the clinical and research areas for the diagnosis, treatment, and management of patients with neurological disorders. Educational methods will include lectures, case presentations, audio/video presentations, and questions & answer sessions. Participants will be asked to complete an activity evaluation.

Accreditation/Credit Designation

Baylor College of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.