

Comment

Dear Readers,

we give you the present issue of the Journal, which is not only devoted to paediatrics. The issue contains 10 articles, including three original papers, four review papers and three case reports. All the papers are interesting and they are a beneficial contribution to our daily medical practice.

The review papers concern the most important food for babies, namely mother's milk. Human milk constitutes an optimal source of nutrients and active substances for new-borns. For many years human milk has been concerned and analysed mainly in terms of its nutritional value. The presence of cells other than immune in the mother's milk, such as progenitor and stem cells, as well as of symbiotic bacteria opens our knowledge to a completely new meaning of breast feeding. The article related to the cellular components of human milk summarizes the current state of knowledge related to this topic.

The article referring to human milk as a source of stem cells in turn discusses the future application of this milk for purposes of regenerative medicine, on the basis of the Authors' own, for this moment-laboratory, experience.

The article devoted to the procedure in situations of using physical violence in child abuse discusses the scheme of procedure in a case of the suspicion of child abuse committed using violence from the side of family members and provides information about the actions taken after discovering or suspecting child abuse occurring in a family. The paper discusses the principles of initiating and conducting the "Blue Card" procedure.

The article related to suicidal tendencies among adolescents hospitalized in paediatric wards depicts the experiences of one treatment centre. The percentage of patients with suicidal tendencies among adolescents examined using the MINI Kid questionnaire was high and amounted to 21.7%. Suicidal tendencies were accompanied by other psychical disorders including, most frequently, mania, separation anxiety disorder, hypomania, agoraphobia, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder. It seems that early detection of the symptoms of psychical disorders in paediatric practice is very important and may save many lives.

The next article reviews the causes of the occurrence of hyponatremia in patients with mental disorders. The paper discusses, inter alia, the connection between hyponatremia and the effects of psychotropic drugs, it presents a proposal for a diagnostic algorithm and a profile of the probable causes of hyponatremia.

A retrospective analysis of the clinical profile in children with left ventricular non-compaction as a rare form of cardiomyopathy on the basis of the experience of one, however leading cardiology centre shows that this is still a big problem among children. The reasons are the differentiation of the morphological image of left ventricular trabeculation and the lack of diagnostic criteria for the paediatric population.

The case analyses of a congenital defect of the urinary system with a very detailed discussion of the problem show that the delay of the diagnosis, especially in the youngest group of patients, increases the probability of the generalization of the infection. Urosepsis and acute pyelonephritis with a severe course may be the reason for acute kidney damage and may cause permanent lesions in the kidney parenchyma resulting in the development of a chronic kidney disease.

I wish to recommend to you reading the article about the unusual location of infection caused by *Salmonella* bacillus group D in a 6-year-old girl.

Finally, I encourage to you to become familiar with the recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics referring to vaccinations against influenza in the season 2017-2018. This paper also presents a case of neurological complications associated with an influenza virus infection.

I sincerely recommend to you the current issue and I encourage you to read it and to apply the obtained knowledge in practice.

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