

Development of a Peripheral Blood Transcriptomic Gene Signature to Predict Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is the most common lung disease of extreme prematurity, yet mechanisms that associate with or identify neonates with increased susceptibility for BPD are largely unknown. Combining artificial intelligence with gene expression is a novel approach that may assist in better understanding mechanisms underpinning BPD. Objective: Develop an early peripheral blood transcriptomic signature that can predict preterm neonates at risk for developing BPD.

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