Microvascular Reviews and Communications

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Editorial

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Since 2010, with the growing popularity of Apple's iPad, Amazon's Kindle and many other e-devices, people have more alternatives than ever to old-fashioned paper and ink. The world of scientific journals is no exception to this trend, which has led to electronic journals or at least to journals having both print and electronic versions.

After the conversion to an on-line format in 2007, MVRC has also undergone several changes, but many changes remain necessary to help contributors as well as to increase the journal's visibility and to grow its readership. Another objective is the publication of a special version of the abstracts of the Japanese microcirculation meeting.

Microcirculation research is markedly influenced by technological advances, because many high-tech devices have been invented for rheological study and for precise blood flow measurement. This trend must be considered if the reform of the journal is to be effective. We are also expecting good suggestions from the journal's readers.

In this issue of *Microvascular Reviews and Communications*, Ishizuka *et al.* show the normal intra-

neural vascularization of the infraorbital foramen to the peripheral vibrissae. They clearly show the existence of blood vessels in the nerve fascicle. It will be very interesting to see whether or not the existence of this kind of intraneural blood vessel is universally acknowledged.

Matsuo *et al.* investigate the effect of platelet-rich plasma on the treatment of extraction sockets with a microvascular resin cast method. They clearly show that the application of platelet-rich plasma to the extraction sockets facilitated the regeneration of bone and blood vessels. Although it is well known that platelet-rich plasma contains many kinds of growth factors, such as FGF and PDGF, attention must be paid to virus infection such as HIV, hepatitis, herpes and still-unknown others.

Kikuchi *et al.* examine the lymphatic distribution around tooth gums of unerupted mandibular first molars using 0- to 14-day-old mice. They show that the relationship between the distribution of micro-lymphatics and tooth development is very poor in the initial stage but is well developed in adult mice.