

STRUCTURE OF PERINATAL PATHOLOGY PREMATURE NEONATES WITH EXTREMELY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (ELBW)

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In most countries of the world achieved a significant decrease for perinatal and infant mortality in ELBW. Survival of ELBW children in different countries is 10–85 %.

Objective: to explore the structure of perinatal pathology of survivors infants with ELBW.

Patients and methods. The study was conducted at the Department of Pathology newborn Sumy Regional Children's Clinic Hospital in 2012–2013 years. Total for this period of time in the Sumy region were born 52 preterm newborns with ELBW. Were examined 40 (76 %) preterm infants with ELBW who experienced age 28 days. Criteria for inclusion in the research infants were: body weight up to 1000 g, gestational age – 26–28 weeks, post-conceptual age – 30–32 weeks and more.

Results of the research.

1. Respiratory disorders different severity level were observed in all children: 35 (87.5 %) of them had severe RDS and long automatic ventilation (AV); 3 (7.5 %) infants were in mode NSPAP; 2 (5 %) – received humidified oxygen through a mask. The total duration of AV was 16 days (3–62 days), NSPAP – 5 days, duration of oxygen therapy through a mask – 7.5 days (3–15 days).
2. All newborns (100 %) were identified pathological changes in neurological status, are associated with hypoxic-hemorrhagic CNS – intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) I–III d.
3. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia was diagnosed in 6 (15 %) patients.
4. Congenital abnormality was detected in 10 (25 %) patients: VSD – 2; ASD – 6; Diaphragmatic hernia – 1; Biliary atresia – 1.
5. In the study group in 5 (12.5 %) children was diagnosed retinopathy of prematurity.
6. Obvious poor prognosis of psychomotor development was observed in 17 infants, accounting for 42.5 % of the treated children.

The conclusions:

1. Till the age of 1 month survived 76 % of preterm infants with extremely low body weight.
2. In the study group 25 % of the children had congenital pathology, as well as higher incidence of bronchopulmonary dysplasia and retinopathy of prematurity.
3. Obvious poor prognosis of psychomotor development was observed in 42.5 % cases of the treated children.

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