MONITORING FOR HYPOGLYCAEMIC NEWBORNS – SHOULD WE EXPAND OUR RISK CATEGORIES?

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Background and objectives Universal hypoglycaemia monitoring of newborns is not recommended. We wished to determine the incidence, presentation and case characteristics of hypoglycaemic newborns that were not being monitored.

Methods Through the Canadian Paediatric Surveillance Program we conducted a national study of severe hypoglycaemia in apparently low-risk full-term newborns. Inclusion criteria were: an otherwise healthy infant less than 96 hours old; gestational age 37–42 weeks; birth weight 2500–3999 grams; whole blood or serum glucose less than 2.0 mmol/L; and IV dextrose used to treat the hypoglycaemia. Data were managed and analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.).

Results From April 2014 to March 2016, 177 cases were reported. There were 5 duplicates, 33 cases did not meet inclusion criteria and 46 questionnaires were not returned, leaving 93 confirmed cases. The estimated incidence was 1 in 8378 births. All cases were singletons, 56% were first-borns and 65% were male. An 8% rate of First Nations cases was double the overall pregnancy rate at 23%. Concerning the impact of First Nations origin, maternal obesity, maternal hypertension was present in 20% of all cases. Amongst 13 cases (23 cases) were small for gestational age (SGA) with birth weight <2500 grams; birth weight 2500–3999 grams; whole blood or serum glucose less than 2.0 mmol/L; and IV dextrose used to treat the hypoglycaemia. Data were managed and analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.).

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Aim Alcohol intoxication in children and adolescents is a severe health concern in current paediatrics. In this longitudinal study we monitored intake and treatment of 5893 adolescents in Departments of Paediatrics in Dutch hospitals over the years 2007 to 2016. Methods from 2007 till 2016 we collected data on all adolescents (inclusion criteria: aged younger than 18 and with a positive blood alcohol concentration (BAC), treated by a paediatrician in all Dutch hospitals. Within the Dutch Paediatric Surveillance System (NSCK), all paediatricians report adolescents and fill in a questionnaire, making use of a patient interview.

Results In total 5893 adolescents were treated, mainly (4,678; 88%) related to severe alcohol intoxication; mean age was 15.4 years, and 52% were boys. BAC level increased during this period (1.82 in 2007 and 2.01 in 2016), and reduced consciousness lasted from 2.24 hours in 2007 till 3.12 hours in 2016. 11.4% Of the adolescents with alcohol intoxication had simultaneous drug usage. The attitude of the parents changed during the years: in 2011 (first year of registration) 68% of the parents gave permission to their child to drink alcohol, in 2016 this decreased to only 19%.

Conclusions alcohol intoxication treatment remains an issue of importance. This dataset enables us to conduct longitudinal and interesting analyses on alcohol intoxication characteristics in youngsters, medical treatment, and events leading up to the intoxication.