intrauterine fibroids, myomas or the foetal limbs could result in deformation.

In the case described the history of oligohydramnios may have contributed to skull depression by bringing the foetal skull into contact with the solid structures within the maternal pelvis.

Proposed treatments for congenital SD include conservative management, surgical and non-surgical interventions. The majority of skull depressions resolve spontaneously, therefore as in this case, in the absence of neurological symptoms a conservative approach of a six-month observation period is recommended.

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Background Bronchopulmonary dysplasia(BPD) has been a challenging condition for neonatologists(1). Prematurely born infants who had BPD may require supplementary oxygen at home for many months(2).

Objectives To determine the number of premature babies discharged on home oxygen over two years period in UMHL and to confirm about average gestation age at which babies were self ventilating in air.

Methodology Retrospective data of 38 babies equal to or less than 29 weeks of gestation was collected, born in UMHL from February 2016 to February 2018. Different variables were studied including Gestation at birth, Birth weight, Date of admission, Date of discharge, Gestation for self ventilation in air, Gestation of home oxygen referral and gestation at discharge. Management of Chronic Lung Disease in the form of steroids, diuretics, patent ductus arteriosus(PDA) treatment and number of blood transfusions were also looked upon.

Results Total 38 babies born in UMHL from February 2016 to February 2018, equal to or less than 29 weeks of gestation. 26%(n=10) babies were excluded from the study including 21%(n=8) babies died, 3%(n=1) chart missing and 3%(n=1) baby lost follow up. 71%(n=20) were born in the gestation range of 26 to 28 weeks and 70%(n=19) were between birth weight of 750 grams to 1250 grams. 59%(n=16) babies were self ventilating in air between 31 to 35 weeks of gestation compared to 11%(n=3) who took over 41 weeks of corrected gestational age. 4%(n=1) babies were not able to wean off from oxygen over two years period. 29%(n=8) of the babies didn’t need any intervention (Diuretics, Steroids, PDA management, Blood transfusion) during their stay in NICU while 29%(n=8) needed just one intervention. 43%(n=12) of the babies needed two or more interventions to achieve self ventilation in air.

Conclusion Only one baby out of total 28 was discharged on home oxygen over two years period and most of the babies were able to achieve self ventilation in air between 31st to 35th weeks of gestation.

REFERENCES