PROSTAGLANDIN E, USE IN THE TRANSFER OF INFANTS WITH SUSPECTED DUCT DEPENDENT CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

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Background Transport of infants with suspected duct dependent congenital heart disease (DDCHD) represents a diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma, specifically in relation to use of prostaglandin E1 (PGE1) to maintain ductal patency.

Aims To evaluate factors influencing, and consequences of, PGE1 use in transport of infants with suspected DDCHD or persistent pulmonary hypertension (PPHN).

Methods Retrospective study of infants ≤10 days old with suspected DDCHD/PPHN transferred to the Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne, by NETS (Victoria) identified from transport and hospital databases.

Results Of 142 eligible infants, 81 had DDCHD, 51 had PPHN and 10 had neither. Diagnostic accuracy of DDCHD by transport team was 77%. PGE1 was commenced in 50% of infants, 63% of DDCHD group, and 19% of non-DDCHD group.

“Time critical” transfers were significantly associated with PGE1 use; transfer distance and air/land were not. PGE1 use was significantly associated with the presence of cyanosis, abnormal pulses and lower initial SpO2 and PaO2.

Ventilation and inotrope use during transfer were significantly higher in infants with DDCHD who received PGE1, than those who did not (both P < 0.007). Use of PGE1, significantly shortened length of stay in PPHN but not DDCHD patients. There was no significant difference in death rates between PGE1 and no-PGE1 group.

Conclusions Although the ability of transport personnel to differentiate DDCHD from PPHN and correctly administer PGE1 was high, 35% of infants with DDCHD were transferred without PGE1. Cyanosis, abnormal pulses and initial hypoxemia influenced the decision to start PGE1. PGE1 may improve outcome in PPHN.

BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE (BNP) MEASUREMENT IN THE PREDICTION OF PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS (PDA) SEVERITY AND NEED FOR LIGATION

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Aim Has Brain Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) role in the prediction of Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) severity and need for ligation.

Method
- Prospective study
- July 2010 to Feb 2011
- Single tertiary neonatal unit
- BNP level was done in babies < 30 wks with the diagnosis of PDA.
- Data was collected from SEND database and medical notes.

Results
- 35 babies of which one baby was excluded as sample was unsuitable.
- Male: Females 1.25:1
- Birth weight ranges from 410 gm to 1200 gm.
- Based on the BNP value babies are divided into 4 groups.
Group 1: BNP value 0 to 500, of 25 babies 11 had at least 1 course of Ibuprofen of which 2 babies PDA closed, 9 needed ligation. Of the 25 babies 14 had contraindications for medical treatment of which 6 babies needed PDA ligation.

Group 2: BNP value of 501 to 1000, of the 4 babies all were treated with Ibuprofen only 2 babies PDA closed and 2 babies PDA needed ligation.

Group 3: BNP value of 1001 to 2000, of the 2 babies all treated with Ibuprofen 1 baby’s PDA closed and 1 baby’s PDA needed ligation.

Group 4: BNP>2000, of 3 babies 2 were treated with Ibuprofen, PDA not closed needing ligation and 1 baby not treated with PDA closed.

Conclusion In our study group 59% (20/34) of babies with PDA needed ligation. BNP level did not predict severity or early referral for PDA ligation in our study group. We need further study with large sample and randomization to support our study conclusion.

**SPONTANEOUS CLOSURE OF PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS IS PRESUMABLE IN VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS**

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**HYPoxic PERINATAL CARDIOMYOPATHY-DIAGNOSIS AND EVOLUTION**

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**Surgical ligation of patent ductus arteriosus in preterms less than 30 weeks gestation in a tertiary neonatal unit**

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**A Report of two cases of glucocorticoid associated cardiac dysfunction in Noonan syndrome**

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**Hypoxic perinatal cardiomyopathy-diagnosis and evolution**

**Surgical ligation of patent ductus arteriosus in preterms less than 30 weeks gestation in a tertiary neonatal unit**

**Abstracts**

1154. SPONTANEOUS CLOSURE OF PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS IS PRESUMABLE IN VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS

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**Background and Aims** Emerging evidence suggests, that routine pharmacological or surgical closure of patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is not beneficial for preterm infants. Informations about natural closure of ductus are lacking. Aim of the study was to evaluate untreated preterm infants with PDA.

**Methods** Retrospective observational study. Very low birth weight infants born during the 18 months period were enrolled. Only babies with severe signs of hemodynamically significant PDA were included. All cases: clinical, echocardiographic and perinatal history (perinatal hypoxia). Most of patients were evaluated and after 6 months.

**Results** 195 infants with mean birth weight 1113±690 grams and mean gestation age 28.4±7 weeks were eligible for the study. 22 (12%) died before discharge for morbidities directly unrelated to PDA. 15 patients were treated – 6 with ibuprofen and 8 were ligated. One neonate had residual flow through the PDA after ligation. 15 (7.5%) have been discharged with PDA. From them, 8 had spontaneous closure in the first year of corrected age and 1 in the second year. 6 infants have a small, hemodynamically nonsignificant PDA and are in cardiology follow up.

**Conclusions** Routine treatment of PDA should be abandoned. Chances of spontaneous closure is likely during the first year of corrected age. Cardiological and long term neurological follow up is needed for infants with PDA.

1156. HYPOXIC PERINATAL CARDIOMYOPATHY-DIAGNOSIS AND EVOLUTION

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**Purpose** To present the main aspects of myocardial injury secondary to perinatal hypoxia.

**Methods** Newborns aged 0–14 days, normal birth weight, with perinatal hypoxia (Appgar score 3–7), receiving resuscitation, without major congenital heart diseases. All cases: clinical exam, ECG, chest X-ray (RxC.T), Doppler echocardiography (ECHO). Most of patients were evaluated and after 6 months.

**Results** The patients had mainly signs of neurological post hypoxic suffering, 8 cases signs of severe heart injury (cardiomegaly, respiratory distress, cyanosis, peripheric hypoperfusion), other cases: systolic murmur (64) and signs of PPHN (8). Chest X-ray: cardiomegaly (32). ECG: severe left ventricle (LV) repolarization disturbances and low voltage of QRS complexes (57), without ischemic changes. ECHO at 2–7 days of life: absence of severe congenital cardiac anomaly; permeability of foramen ovalae (100%); mild to severe tricuspid insufficiency, RV and RA dilation (29); sometimes right-left shunt through the FO *myocardial hypertrophy (42) mainly IVS(29), signs of PPHN(6); increased myocardial performance index (44 cases), the systolic dysfunction (5) and severe LV diastolic dysfunction (45 cases). New evaluation at 6 months showed; reduction of the myocardial hypertrophy and of tricuspid regurgitation, noromal LV systolic and diastolic function.

**Conclusions** The perinatal hypoxia can induce a important myocardial injury as hypoxic ischemic myocardopathy or transient post hypoxic hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (62,2% of patients), the signs of cardiovascular suffering missing often. Echo is the main method for diagnosis and follow up of perinatal hypoxic cardiomyopathy and is necessary performed from the first week of life.

1155. SURGICAL LIGATION OF PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS IN PRETERMS LESS THAN 30 WEEKS GESTATION IN A TERTIARY NEONATAL UNIT

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**Background** Patent ductus arteriosus is inversely related to gestational age. It remains a significant morbidity and challenge to manage in extremely preterm babies. Medical therapy reduces the need for surgical ligation.

**Aim** To audit our management of PDA and the need for surgical ligation.

**Methods** The Badger database was interrogated for babies less than 30+0 weeks gestation who had a PDA. Their management and outcomes were audited over a 3 year period from 01/04/09 to 31/03/12.

**Results** In the last 3 years, there were 300 babies less than 30+0 weeks gestation who were admitted to our tertiary neonatal unit. PDA was confirmed on echocardiography in 190 (63%) babies. 72 (38%) babies were treated with Indomethacin (62 complete and 10 incomplete course: 5 renal impairment, 3 thrombocytopenia and 2 NEC). 25 (13%) babies had a surgical ligation of their PDA (The median gestational age at birth was 24 weeks and median birth weight was 725 grams). 13 (52%) babies who underwent ligation, received at least one complete course of Indomethacin. Median age at ligation was 50 days of life. There was no surgical morbidity or mortality from the PDA ligation. 67 babies died and 235 babies were discharged home. 25 babies needed home oxygen of which 21 previously had a significant PDA.

**Conclusion** Despite medical therapy, there is a small population of extremely preterm babies who have a recallitrant PDA that need surgical ligation. Early identification with serial echocardiography and proactive management of these babies might improve their respiratory morbidities.