cerebral oximeter index (COx), to estimate adequacy of autoregulation. The lowest mean arterial pressure at which the COx was 1.2.

**Results** Incidence of cerebral desaturations across the patient population was 30.3% (n = 10). Very premature neonates with severe haemodynamic instabilities undergoing surgery presented greater depressions in $S_{O2}$. Additionally they showed evidence of impaired autoregulation compared to haemodynamically stable neonates. Incidence of loss of CA according to COx was 33% (n = 11) in this patient group.

**Discussion** Results obtained demonstrate that sick neonates are more prone to decreased $S_{O2}$. Further research, with a bigger patient population is needed to determine the incidence more accurately, and its significance and consequences for outcome of these findings.

**REFERENCES**


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**Abstract PO-0423**

**Table 1** Comparison of brain oxygenation and perfusion between SGA neonates with different gestational age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st measurement</th>
<th>28–32w</th>
<th>32–36w</th>
<th>28–32w</th>
<th>32–36w</th>
<th>28–32w</th>
<th>32–36w</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOI left</td>
<td>68.34 ± 0.48</td>
<td>74.06 ± 7.45</td>
<td>72.75 ± 6.49</td>
<td>72.31 ± 6.60</td>
<td>69.97 ± 9.31</td>
<td>70.24 ± 8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI right</td>
<td>67.80 ± 0.89</td>
<td>73.24 ± 8.56</td>
<td>69.62 ± 11.37</td>
<td>71.32 ± 6.30</td>
<td>70.86 ± 7.50</td>
<td>71.19 ± 7.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTOE right</td>
<td>0.31 ± 0.00</td>
<td>0.24 ± 0.09</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.07</td>
<td>0.27 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.30 ± 0.10</td>
<td>0.28 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTOE left</td>
<td>0.30 ± 0.10</td>
<td>0.26 ± 0.10</td>
<td>0.25 ± 0.12</td>
<td>0.27 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.30 ± 0.07</td>
<td>0.28 ± 0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THI left</td>
<td>1.81 ± 0.81</td>
<td>1.18 ± 0.98</td>
<td>1.23 ± 0.47</td>
<td>1.33 ± 0.8</td>
<td>1.71 ± 1.13</td>
<td>1.22 ± 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THI right</td>
<td>1.10 ± 0.55</td>
<td>1.38 ± 0.78</td>
<td>1.56 ± 1.05</td>
<td>1.36 ± 1.06</td>
<td>1.25 ± 0.73</td>
<td>1.62 ± 1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PO-0419 CRANIAL ULTRASOUND FINDINGS IN ASYMPTOMATIC FULL TERM INFANTS

**Background** There has been no study assessing cranial ultrasound (cUS) scans in well newborn infants in Armenia. Our study objective was to assess the cUS scans of asymptomatic term newborns in postnatal ward and identify cUS abnormalities by using high quality ultrasound.

**Methods** Cohort of otherwise healthy term newborns born between 20 March 2013 and 26 April 2013 in YCMCH, Yerevan, Armenia, were scanned by single investigator (PM) accordingly a standart protocol using zone ultra Convertible Ultrasound System machine with a 7.5 frequency microconvex tightly curved array transducer.

**Results** Data from 121 infants scanned at a median age of 2.5 postnatal days were analysed. Mean birth weight was 3357 g (± 341.7), gestational age - 39.6 weeks (± 0.7), Apgar score at 1st postnatal days were analysed. Mean birth weight was 3357 g (± 369.1 vs 1.805, 3 ± 431.7, p < 0.0001), in head circumference (27.4 ± 2.8 vs 30.0 ± 2.4, p = 0.01) and haemoglobin in first postnatal day (17.7 ± 1.7 vs 15.9 ± 1.6, p < 0.0001). Fetal Doppler were pathological in 6 SGA neonates. Doppler study showed a gradual increase in PSV and MV during the first week bilaterally in both groups with statistically significant difference between them in MV in the third day (Right p = 0.017, Left p = 0.05). EDV in right MCA was also found higher in SGA neonates in the second measurement (p = 0.04). No statistically significant differences were found in the resume parameters.

**Conclusion** Increased brain metabolism in the first postnatal days is responsible for the observed augmentation of cerebral perfusion in order to maintain the balance between oxygen...
delivery and consumption. It seems that SGA neonates manage to develop compensatory mechanisms probably with an increase of their brain perfusion.

**PO-0423** **DIFFERENCES IN CEREBRAL OXYGENATION AND PERFUSION OF SGA NEONATES ACCORDING TO GESTATIONAL AGE DURING THE FIRST POSTNATAL WEEK**

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10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1066

**Background and aims** Low birth weight in conjunction with the immature autoregulation mechanisms noted in preterm neonates may influence brain perfusion and consequently the neurodevelopmental outcome. 

The aim of this study was to assess the potential variations in brain oxygenation and perfusion in SGA neonates of different gestational age during the first postnatal week with the use of Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS).

**Patients/methods** SGA neonates born at 28–32 weeks and 32.1–36 weeks respectively consisted the two study groups. Three measurements of forty minutes each were performed with NIRO-200 NX instrument in the first, third and seventh day of life. Tissue oxygenation index (TOI), fraction tissue oxygen extraction (FTOE) and tissue haemoglobin index (THI) were the recorded parameters.

**Results** 38 neonates were prospectively enrolled; 12 were born at 28–32 weeks gestation and 26 at 32.1–36 weeks. Mean birth weight and head circumference were 1,062 ± 265 vs 1,656 ± 401 and 26.0 ± 2.5 vs 30.4 ± 1.8 respectively in the study populations. Haemoglobin in the first day didn’t show any significant difference between the two subgroups (16.4 vs 17.8). NIRS monitoring found higher FTOE at the right side in more preterm SGA neonates (p = 0.018) in the first postnatal day. All the other parameters were similar in the two groups.

**Conclusion** It seems there aren’t significant differences in cerebral oxygenation and perfusion between SGA neonates of different gestational age during the first postnatal week.

**PO-0424** **DOES SUPPLEMENTARY OXYGEN DURING A DESATURATION CAUSE CEREBRAL HYPEROXIA IN PRETERM NEONATES?**

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**Background** Supplementary oxygen is often administered when preterm neonates experience desaturations i.e. after apnea, sometimes resulting in cerebral hyperoxia during recovery. Whether this post-hypoxic cerebral hyperoxia is induced by the supplementary oxygen, remains unknown.

**Aim** To compare the regional cerebral oxygen saturation (rcSO2) and cerebral fractional oxygen extraction (cFTOE) following a desaturation, between preterm neonates who did and did not receive supplementary oxygen.

**Methods** As part of a larger prospective cohort study, near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) was used to measure rcSO2 during days 2 to 5 after birth. We collected 50 consecutive desaturations (SpO2 <80%). CFTOE was calculated: [(SpO2–rcSO2)/SpO2]. We used a Wilcoxon signed rank test to compare mean rcSO2 and cFTOE ten minutes before to ten minutes after desaturation. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare these values in neonates who did and did not receive supplementary oxygen.

**Results** We included 30 desaturations in 16 preterm neonates (median GA 28+4/7 (range 25+0/7–30+0/7) weeks; birth weight 1144 (800–1630) grams). Supplementary oxygen was administered in 60% of the events. We found higher rcSO2 values following desaturation (mean 76.9%;) compared to before desaturation (mean 70.2%, p = 0.001). There was no difference in rcSO2-increase between neonates who did and who did not receive supplementary oxygen (p = 0.79). CFTOE was lower after desaturation (0.17%) compared to cFTOE before desaturation (0.22%, p < 0.001).

**Conclusion** Cerebral hyperoxia after desaturation in preterm neonates indeed occurs, but is not induced by supplementary oxygen administration. The decrease of cFTOE after desaturation supports the hypothesis that post-hypoxic reperfusion might cause cerebral hyperoxia after desaturation.

**PO-0425** **MOTOR DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO COGNITIVE ABILITY IN VERY PRETERM CHILDREN**

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10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1068

**Background and aim** Early motor and cognitive development are interdependent. Poor motor ability decreases possibility to explore and interact with the surrounding environment. Very preterm infants (VPT) and extremely preterm infants (EPT) frequently display atypical motor performance during their first year but little is known whether this predicts later cognitive ability. Is level of motor development (LMD) and quality of motor performance (QMP) at 10 months corrected age (CA), with regards to gestational age (GA) and gender, associated with cognitive ability at 2½ years CA.

**Method** Very preterm infants (n = 85, 48 boys, 37 girls) born 2004–2007 with a mean of 28.5 (22.3–31.9) gestational weeks (EPT n = 30, VPT n = 55) and birth weight 1188 (520–2030) g. Structured Observation of Motor Performance in Infants (SOMPI), which measures LMD and QMP separately, was performed at 10 months CA. Cognitive ability was assessed with Bayley Scales of Infant Development III (BSID III) at age 2½.

**Results** Statistically significant associations were shown between LMD (r = 0.344; p = 0.001) and QMP (r =. 256; p = 0.018), respectively, and BSID III cognitive scaled scores. When separated for gender and GA significant associations were shown for boys (r = 0.392; p = 0.006) and EPT children (r = 0.531; p = 0.003) for LMD only.

**Conclusion** Motor development at 10 months is associated with cognitive development at 2½ years. Level of motor performance had a stronger correlation with cognition than QMP and when analysed for subgroups, was present only in boys and children born extremely preterm.

**PO-0426** **WITHDRAWN**