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## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Effects of therapeutic approach on the neonatal evolution of very low birth weight infants with patent ductus arteriosus<sup>☆,☆☆</sup>



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**KEYWORDS**

Preterm;  
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PDA management

**Abstract**

**Objective:** To analyze the effects of treatment approach on the outcomes of newborns (birth weight [BW] < 1,000 g) with patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), from the Brazilian Neonatal Research Network (BNRN) on: death, bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), severe intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH III/IV), retinopathy of prematurity requiring surgical (ROP<sub>sur</sub>), necrotizing enterocolitis requiring surgery (NEC<sub>sur</sub>), and death/BPD.

**Methods:** This was a multicentric, cohort study, retrospective data collection, including newborns (BW < 1000 g) with gestational age (GA) < 33 weeks and echocardiographic diagnosis of PDA, from 16 neonatal units of the BNRN from January 1, 2010 to Dec 31, 2011. Newborns who died or were transferred until the third day of life, and those with presence of congenital malformation or infection were excluded. Groups: G1 – conservative approach (without treatment), G2 – pharmacologic (indomethacin or ibuprofen), G3 – surgical ligation (independent of previous treatment). Factors analyzed: antenatal corticosteroid, cesarean section, BW, GA, 5 min. Apgar score < 4, male gender, Score for Neonatal Acute Physiology Perinatal Extension (SNAPPE II), respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), late sepsis (LS), mechanical ventilation (MV), surfactant (< 2 h of life), and time of MV. Outcomes: death, O<sub>2</sub> dependence at 36 weeks (BPD<sub>36wks</sub>), IVH III/IV, ROP<sub>sur</sub>, NEC<sub>sur</sub>, and death/BPD<sub>36wks</sub>. Statistics: Student's *t*-test, chi-squared test, or Fisher's exact test; Odds ratio (95% CI); logistic binary regression and backward stepwise multiple regression. Software: MedCalc (Medical Calculator) software, version 12.1.4.0. p-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

**Results:** 1,097 newborns were selected and 494 newborns were included: G1 - 187 (37.8%), G2 - 205 (41.5%), and G3 - 102 (20.6%). The highest mortality was observed in G1 (51.3%) and the lowest in G3 (14.7%). The highest frequencies of BPD<sub>36wks</sub> (70.6%) and ROP<sub>sur</sub> were observed in G3 (23.5%). The lowest occurrence of death/BPD<sub>36wks</sub> occurred in G2 (58.0%). Pharmacological (OR 0.29; 95% CI: 0.14-0.62) and conservative (OR 0.34; 95% CI: 0.14-0.79) treatments were protective for the outcome death/BPD<sub>36wks</sub>.

**Conclusion:** The conservative approach of PDA was associated to high mortality, the surgical approach to the occurrence of BPD<sub>36wks</sub> and ROP<sub>sur</sub>, and the pharmacological treatment was protective for the outcome death/BPD<sub>36wks</sub>.

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**PALAVRAS-CHAVE**

Prematuridade;  
Muito baixo peso;  
Ligadura cirúrgica;  
Canal arterial

**Efeitos da abordagem terapêutica da persistência de canal arterial sobre a evolução neonatal de recém-nascidos de extremo baixo peso****Resumo**

**Objetivo:** Analisar os efeitos da terapêutica adotada para o canal arterial (CA) em recém-nascidos (RN) < 1.000g admitidos em unidades neonatais (UN) da Rede Brasileira de Pesquisas Neonatais (RBPN), sobre os desfechos: óbito, displasia broncopulmonar (DBP), hemorragia intraventricular grave (HIVIII/IV), retinopatia da prematuridade cirúrgica (ROP<sub>cir</sub>), enterocolite necrosante cirúrgica (ECN<sub>cir</sub>) e o desfecho combinado óbito e DBP.

**Métodos:** Estudo multicêntrico, de coorte, coleta de dados retrospectiva, incluindo RN de 16 UN da RBPN de 01/01/2010 a 31/12/2011, PN < 1.000 g, idade gestacional (IG) < 33 semanas e diagnóstico ecocardiográfico de PCA. Excluídos: óbitos ou transferências até o terceiro dia de vida, infecções congênitas ou malformações. Grupos: G1 – conservadora (sem intervenção medicamentosa ou cirúrgica), G2 – farmacológica (indometacina ou ibuprofeno) e G3 – cirúrgico (com ou sem tratamento farmacológico anterior). Analisou-se: uso de esteroide antenatal, parto cesárea, PN, IG, Apgar5' < 4, sexo masculino, SNAPPE II, síndrome do desconforto respiratório

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