

† 1405 OUTCOMES FOR AGA AND SGA VERY LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS CONTROLLING FOR GESTATIONAL AGE. M Hack, N Breslau, A.Fanaroff, CWRU, Dept. Peds., RB&C Hosp.,Cleve, OH

Follow-up of infants <1.5kg (VLBW) has focused predominantly on birthweight(BW) rather than gestational age(GA). We sought to determine the impact of intrauterine growth retardation on 3 year outcome, controlling for GA. Of 182 VLBW born in 1977-1978 and followed to 3 years of age we were able to match only 17 pairs of appropriate for GA (AGA) and small for GA (SGA) infants by: GA (within 1 week), race, sex, multiple birth and social class. SGA was defined as BW <-2SD for gestational age at birth, excluding congenital malformations or infections.

No significant differences were documented in maternal age, education, perinatal risk, method of delivery or neonatal course including Apgars, RDS, apnea, jaundice and sepsis.

	GA (wks)	BW (kgm)	BW <1kgm	3 yr IQ mean	WT <-2SD	HC <-2SD
AGA (n=17)	30.4±2	1.3±.2	3	90.5±17	3(18%)	1(6%)
SGA (n=17)	30.7±2	1.0±.2	9	92.7±16	9(53%)	6(35%)

The incidence of chronic disease (AGA 2, SGA 3), neurologic abnormality (AGA 1, SGA 0) and mean 3 yr IQ, was similar; however, more SGA children had a subnormal (<-2SD) weight(WT), height and head circumference(HC) (p<.05) at 3 years. Within the SGA group, the IQ of those(11) with a normal HC was 96±11 vs 86±12 for those(6) with a subnormal HC at 3 years.

Thus, despite growth failure in 53% of SGA with differential effects of subnormal HC growth on IQ, grouped data reveals comparable neurodevelopmental outcomes among SGA and AGA infants.

1406 INTRAVENOUS NITROGLYCERIN (NTG) IN THE TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT PULMONARY HYPERTENSION OF THE NEWBORN (PPHN). Joseph R. Hageman, Elaine E. Farrell (spon. by Carl E. Hunt). Dept. of Pediatrics; Evanston Hospital; Northwestern U. School of Medicine; Evanston, IL.

We report the use of intravenous NTG in a 2600 gram, 37-week gestational age newborn with PPHN unresponsive to hyperventilation(HV). The diagnosis of PPHN was made based on unexplained hypoxemia, initial positive response to HV, and evidence of a ductal level right-to-left shunt. After repeated transient responses to HV and pancuronium therapy, the PaO₂/FiO₂ dropped to 53. An IV continuous infusion of NTG was begun at 5.9 mcg/kg/min. at 45 hours of age. The infusion was increased in a step-wise manner to 13 mcg/kg/min. After each increase, a transient elevation in PaO₂/FiO₂ occurred. After the increase to 13 mcg/kg/min., and without any alteration in ventilatory settings, a sustained rise in PaO₂/FiO₂ to 242 was noted. No significant changes in CVP (5-6 cm H₂O) or arterial blood pressure(mean=54-59 mm Hg) pre- or post-NTG were seen. NTG was stopped by Day 4, pancuronium and HV by Day 5, and assisted ventilation by Day 9. He was discharged home on Day 19. Twelve month follow-up is normal.

Intravenous nitroglycerin may be as effective a pulmonary vasodilator in the treatment of neonates with PPHN and may be used with significantly less side effects than seen with tola-zoline. Further clinical trials will be necessary to establish its efficacy.

1407 CANDIDA COLONIZATION AND INFECTION IN VERY LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT (VLBW) IN THE INTENSIVE CARE NURSERY (ICN).

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Systemic candidiasis is a serious problem in the VLBW(<1500g) infant. We carried out a prospective study(1.84-10.84) of Can-dida colonization(col.) of 251 infants admitted to ICN. All had serial cultures obtained from the mouth, groin, umbilicus and perirectal area on Days 1, 3, 7, and weekly until discharge and other cultures as clinically indicated. Forty-nine(19%) of these infants had positive cultures for Candida: C.albicans 28(58%), C. parapsilosis 18(38%), and C. glabrata 2(4%). However, in VLBW infants, col. with C. parapsilosis was as common as with C. albicans. Col. rates were higher in VLBW infants (47% v 14% p<.05) and gestational age was lower in the col. v noncol. VLBW infants (28.7 v 31.5 wks p<.02). Initial site of col. was the perirectal and/or groin area in 16 of 18 (89%) of the VLBW group.

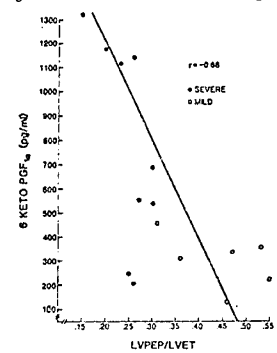
Three of the 10(30%) colonized babies <1000g birthweight devel-oped candidemia:2-C.albicans, 1-C.parapsilosis. There was no CNS involvement.

The use of surveillance cultures for Candida of the perirectal and groin areas may enable more rapid identification of VLBW in-fants at greatest risk for systemic candidiasis and result in more rapid diagnosis of systemic infection in these infants.

1408 PROSTAGLANDINS AND SYSTOLIC TIME INTERVALS (LVSTI) IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS (PDA).Cathy Hammerman, Elene Strates, Stuart Berger, William Zala and Abdul Aldousary. (Spon. by K.S. Lee) University of Chicago, Department of Pediatrics, Chicago, Illinois.

The ductus arteriosus of the premature neonate is exquisitely sensitive to prostaglandins. Dilator prostaglandins 6 keto PGF_{1α}, a stable metabolite of prostacyclin, and PGE₂ were measured by RIA in 15 infants with PDA. Left ventricular systolic time inter-vals (LVSTI) were measured by M-mode echocardiography. LVSTI < 0.30 are associated with clinically significant ductal shunting. Mean 6 keto PGF_{1α} levels in infants

with more severe shunting (LVSTI < 0.30) were significantly higher than in those with a moderate level of shunting (776 + 432 vs. 302 + 115 pg/ml; p<0.05). Furthermore, a significant correlation was found between the extent of elevation of 6 keto PGF_{1α} and of decrease in LVSTI suggesting that both reflect the severity of left to right shunting. Elevated PGE₂ levels and LA/Ao ratios, on the other hand, were not correlated with PDA severity.



●1409 BRAIN BLOOD FLOW ALTERATIONS DURING PROLONGED RE-SPIRATORY ALKALOSIS (RA). Nancy B. Hansen, Randy Miller, Philip Nowicki, Rex Bickers, Thomas Malone.

Spon. by Grant Morrow. Ohio State University, Columbus Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatrics, Columbus, Ohio.

Hypocarbic RA acutely reduces brain blood flow (BBF) by 40-50%, however, most evidence in adult subjects suggests BBF normalizes during prolonged hypocarbia. We investigated the time course of this change in hyperventilated (HV) newborn pig-lets. Cardiac output (C.O.) and BBF (n=8) were determined by the microsphere method and brain oxygen consumption (VO₂) and extraction (EO₂) measured from the sagittal vein. Following baseline (B) (PaCO₂ 35-40) determinations, RA (PaCO₂ 15-20) was induced by hyperventilation. Measurements were repeated at 30, 60 and 120 minutes.

	B	30"	60"	120"
C.O. ml·min ⁻¹ ·kg ⁻¹	398±158	311±97	382±135	408±153
BBF ml·min ⁻¹ ·100 gm ⁻¹	91±15	54±18*	63±18*	65±16**
VO ₂ ml·min ⁻¹ ·100 gm ⁻¹	5.5±0.5	4.8±0.5*	5.7±0.6+	5.8±0.8+
EO ₂ %	51±8	76±10*	77±8*	74±10*

M±SD ANOVA *p <0.01 compared to B; + p <0.01 compared to 30" Similar timed measurements in control piglets (PaCO₂ 35-40) showed no significant variation over time. Acutely (30"), RA decreased BBF (40%), but this degree of vasoconstriction was not maintained. EO₂ was maintained at a consistently elevated level during RA. Thus, VO₂ initially decreased but then re-turned to B. We speculate that RA induced a maximal increase in EO₂, with the late increase in BBF representing a vascular escape phenomenon which serves to preserve VO₂.

●1410 TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL NEONATAL E.COLI K1 SEPSIS AND MENINGITIS WITH INTRAVENOUS IMMUNE GLOBULIN.

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E.coli is a leading cause of infection in neonates and in many cases antibiotics alone are ineffective. Therefore, we tested the effect of intravenous immune globulin(IVIG) on neutrophil(neut) kinetics and survival. When 10⁴ E.coli K1/gm body wt was given transthoracically(TT) to 37 newborn rats, all died. Five of 6 blood cultures were positive(+) after 30 min; all were + in 2h. Spinal fluid was + in 1/6 by 30 min, in 2/6 by 2h, and in 7/7 by 6h. When 2.5 cc/kg of intraperitoneal IVIG was given simultane-ously with TT E.coli, 8/18(44%) lived, with 5 cc/kg 14/17(82%) lived, with 20 cc/kg 17/18(94%) lived, and with >30cc/kg 34/34 (100%) survived. IVIG recipients(30 cc/kg) released neut from their reserves more rapidly than did controls (after 2h neut re-serve=4.9±0.7x10⁶ vs 8.1±0.8x10⁶ in controls, x±SEM,p<0.01). IVIG recipients did not become neutropenic (2.7±0.4x10³ neut/mm³ vs 0.2±0.1 x10³/mm³ 22h after inoculation, p<0.001), nor did they completely exhaust their marrow neut reserve (3.3±0.5x10⁶ vs 1.4±0.3x10⁶ after 22h, p<0.005). When IVIG was delayed for 12h after TT E.coli, 3/17(18%) lived but when ampicillin (200 mg/kg/day) and gentamicin (5 mg/kg/day) were given at 12h instead of IVIG 11/17(65%) lived. When both IVIG and antibiotics were given, 12/14(86%) survived. When treatment was delayed for 16h, 5/17 (29%) antibiotic vs 1/17(6%) IVIG recipients lived, but 13/22 (59%) which received both survived. Thus, IVIG facilitated marrow neut release, prevented neutropenia and marrow neut exhaustion, diminished mortality, and enhanced the effect of antibiotics.