

Poster Submission

The Poster you submitted is Poster **POS-1800**

General Information

Name	Value(s)
Poster Title (max 250 characters):	Incidence and main risk factors for severe retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in infants born under 1,000 grams in Brazil
Type:	Poster
Purpose (max 100 words):	This study evaluated the incidence and main risk factors for severe ROP in preterm babies born with birth weight (BW) <1,000g at Porto Alegre, Brazil.
Setting/Venue (max 50 words):	A prospective cohort study was performed in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unity of the Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, a tertiary university hospital in an urban area with a population estimated at 3 million inhabitants in Southern Brazil, from October 2002 to December 2012.
Methods (max 200 words):	The study included premature infants with birth weight <1,000g. The main clinical outcome was the occurrence of severe ROP (defined as ROP stage 3 plus, ROP stages 4 or 5) in either eye during the entire observational period. The worst stage of ROP was recorded. Secondary outcomes were the main risk factors for severe ROP. The recorded variables were: BW, gestational age (GA), gender, being appropriate or small for GA (SGA; <10th percentile for GA), gemelarity (born from single or multiple gestation), patient's weight measured at completed 6th week of life, use of oxygen-therapy on mechanical ventilation or on nasal continuous positive airway pressure, number of days on mechanical ventilation, use of surfactant, indomethacin, blood transfusions and erythropoietin therapies, occurrence of sepsis, meningitis, all stages of intraventricular hemorrhage, and persistent ductus arteriosus. These data were obtained prospectively. The chi-square test was used to compare no-ROP patients (including in this group also mild ROP patients, as stage 1 and stage 2) with severe ROP patients. Student's unpaired t-test was used to compare continuous data. Logistic regression was performed to the variables with significance after univariate analysis. Confidence interval 95% and significance levels of P<0.05 were recorded.
Results (max 200 words):	A total of 157 infants were included. Severe ROP occurred in 20 infants (12.7%). Nineteen patients were treated by laser photocoagulation. One outpatient at the 37th postconceptional age (PCA) lost the opportunity for laser treatment missing the follow-up appointment and the disease progressed to stage 5 of ROP and blindness. The mean PCA at diagnosis was 35.0 ± 1.9 weeks and the mean PCA at treatment was 37.4 ± 1.8 weeks. Main risk factors for severe ROP were GA at birth (P=0.029), infant's weight measured at 6th week of life (P<0.001) and number of days of oxygen-therapy under mechanical ventilation (P<0.001). After logistic regression infant's weight at 6th week of life and number of days in mechanical ventilation were associated to severe ROP.
Conclusions:	We reported the incidence of 12.7% of severe ROP among babies born <1,000 g in our institution. Laser photocoagulation was effective to stabilize the disease among 19 treated patients.
Theme:	Vascular Diseases and Diabetic Retinopathy

Presenter

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Does one or more of the authors have any financial interest in the subject matter of this presentation?:	No