## Long-term consequences of prematurity

implications for follow-up

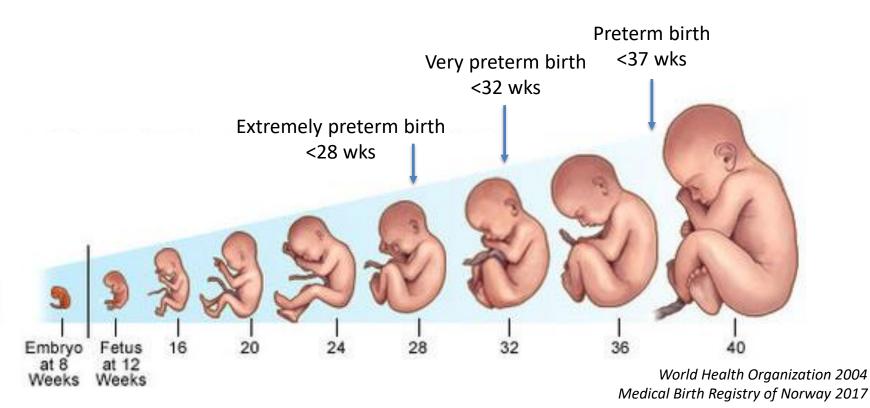


Oslo 13.12.18

Kari Anne I. Evensen

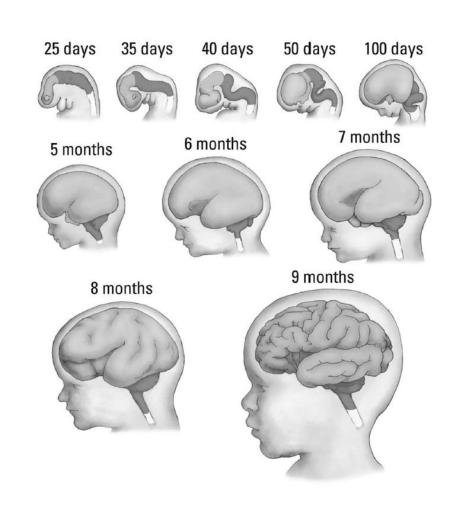
#### Prematurity and low birth weight

- Low birth weight (LBW)
- <2500 g ~ <37 wks 5.7%
- Very low birth weight (VLBW)
- <1500 g ~ <32 wks 0.9%
- Extremely low birth weight (ELBW)  $<1000 \text{ g} \sim <28 \text{ wks}$  0.5%



#### **Brain vulnerability**

- Rapid brain growth during later pregnancy
- More folding as amount of brain tissue increases
- Structures in rapid development are vulnerable to damage



Kolb & Fantie. Handbook of Clinical Child Neuropsychology 2009 Volpe, Lancet Neurol 2009



#### **Consequenses of prematurity**

- High risk for mortality and morbidity
- Advances in peri- and neonatal medicine

mortality in children born with very low birth weight





# NTNU Low Birth Weight in a Lifetime Perspective Study (NTNU LBW Life)



- A longitudinal follow-up study of VLBW individuals at NTNU
- Study clinical outcomes and brain correlates across a life span



#### **NTNU LBW Life**



57 international publications



16 PhD theses



International network



**EU** project



https://recap-preterm.eu/







#### Study population



Three counties in Central Norway



#### **VLBW**



"very low birth weight" children born preterm with birth weight below 1500 g (n=55-64)

#### **Control**



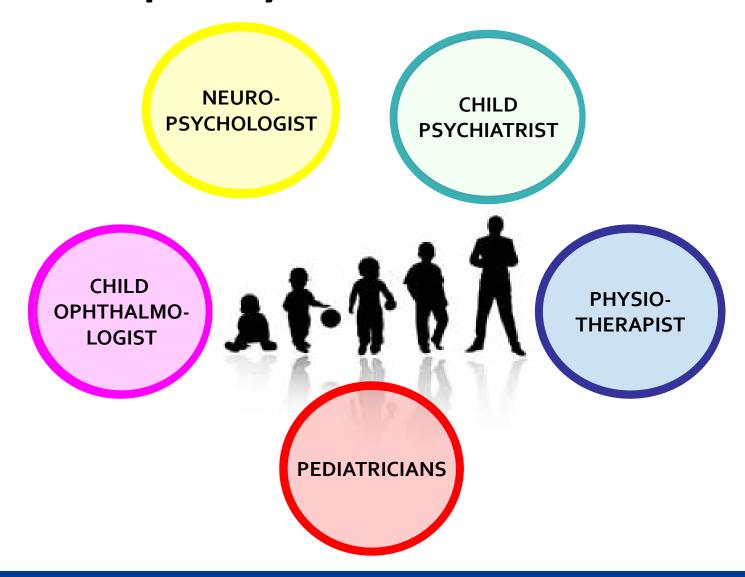
"normal birth weight"

children born at term with birth

weight above the 10<sup>th</sup> centile

(n=81-90)

#### Multidisciplinary research





#### Assessments from childhood to adult age

• 1 yr: Motor and cognitive skills

5-6 yrs: Motor and cognitive skills

14 yrs: Motor and cognitive skills,

vision, mental health and quality of life

18-19 yrs: Cognitive and executive skills,

mental and physical health,

quality of life

23 yrs: Motor skills, mental health and

quality of life

• 26-28 yrs: Cognitive skills, mental and physical

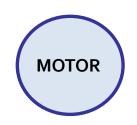
health and quality of life

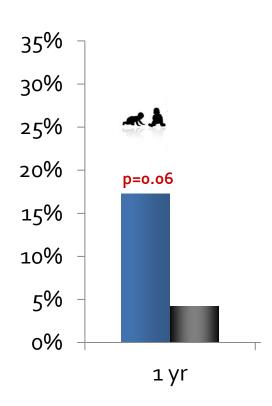


#### **LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES**



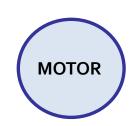
#### Motor problems in VLBW children

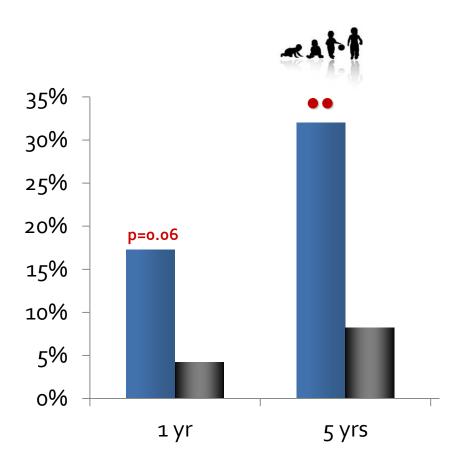






#### Motor problems in VLBW children





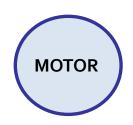
■ VLBW

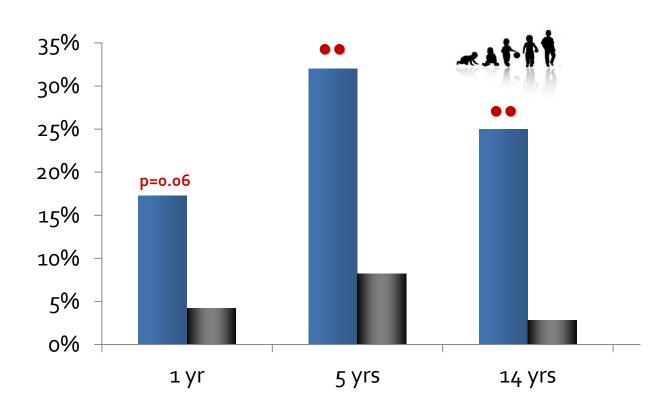
■ Control

•• p<0.01 vs. Control



### Motor problems in VLBW adolescents





■ VLBW

■ Control

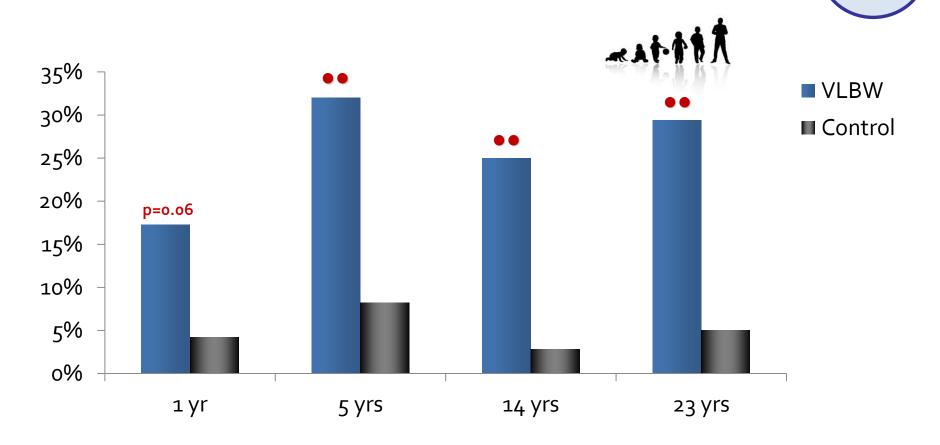
•• p<0.01 vs. Control





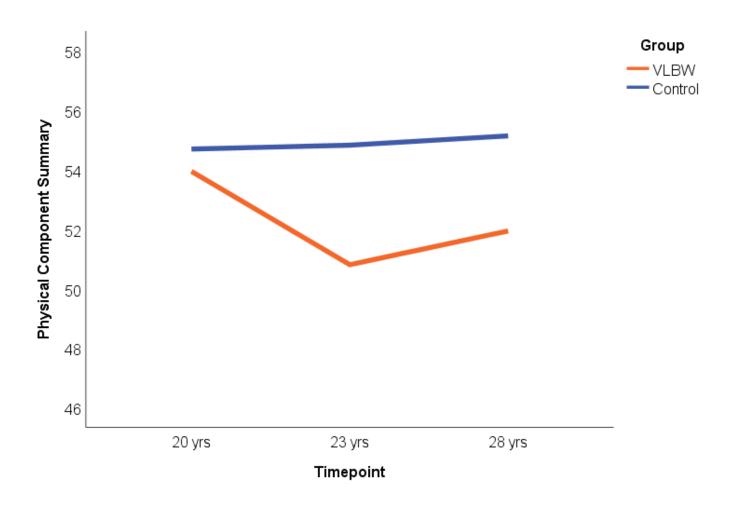
#### Motor problems in VLBW young adults



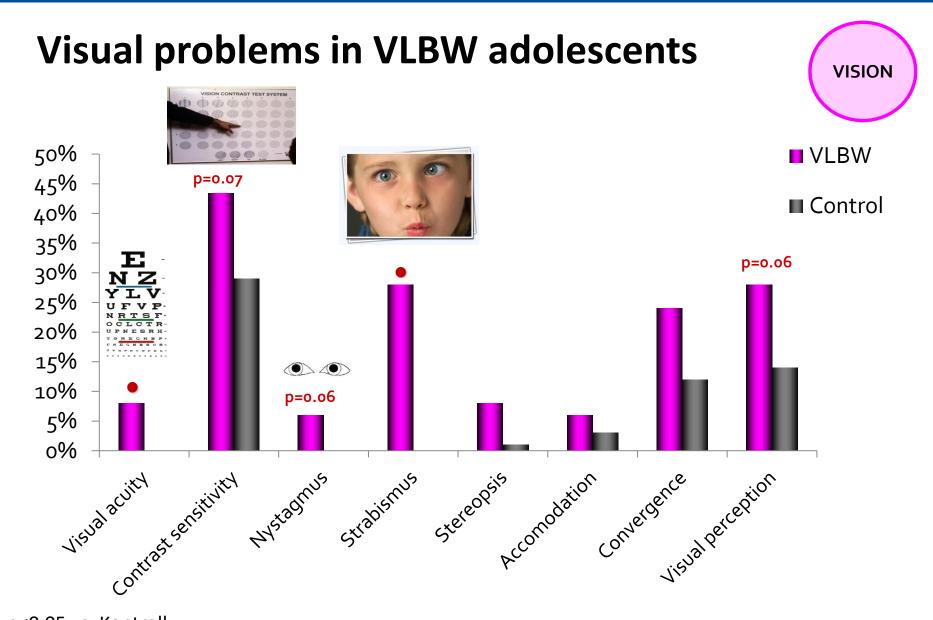


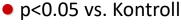
•• p<0.01 vs. Control

#### Physical health-related quality of life



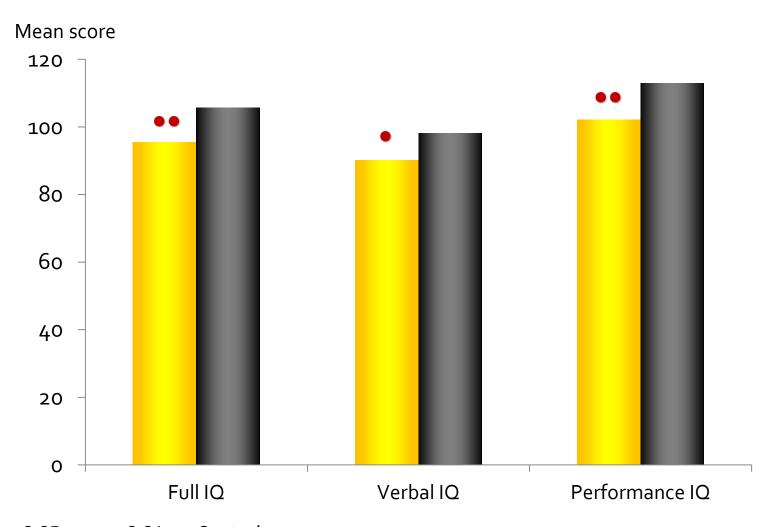








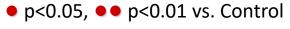
#### IQ in VLBW children





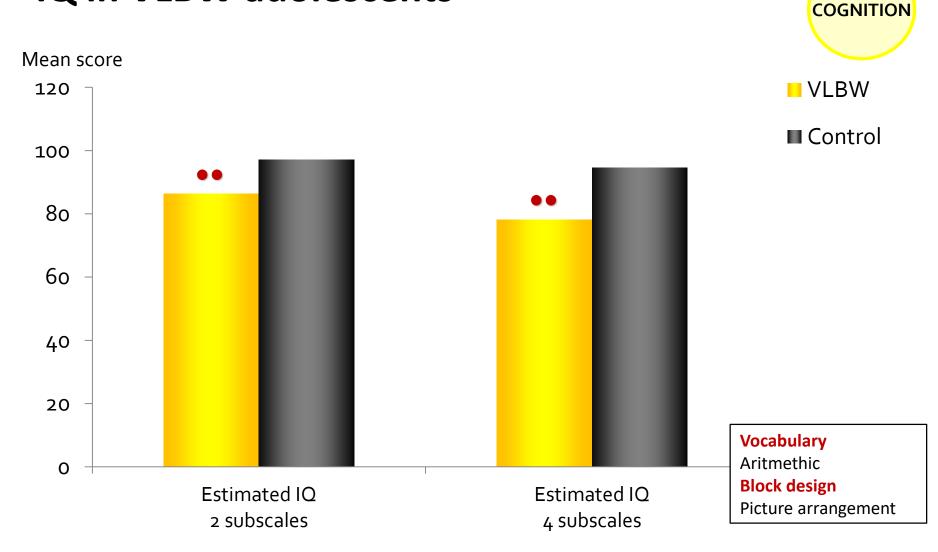
VLBW

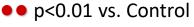
■ Control





#### IQ in VLBW adolescents



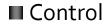


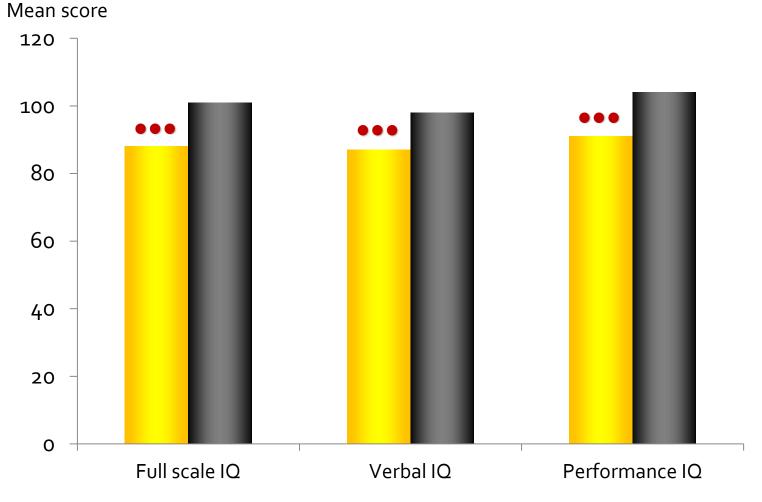












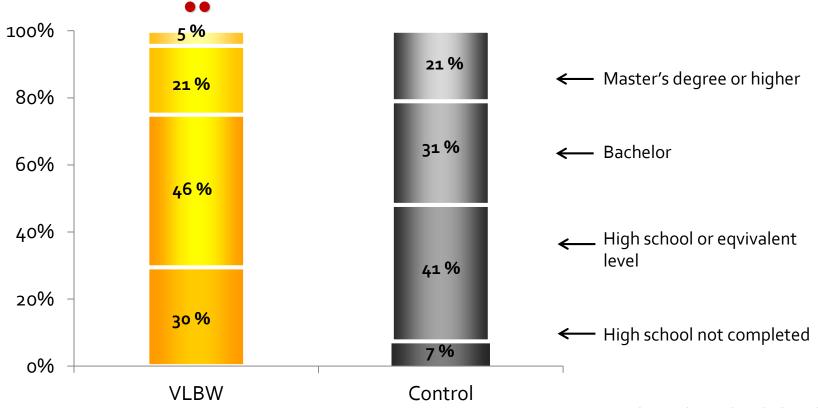
• • • p≤0.001 vs. Control

Løhaugen et al. 2010

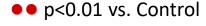


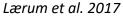
#### **Education in VLBW young adults**





Unemployed or disability benefit: 19% VLBW vs. 5% Control

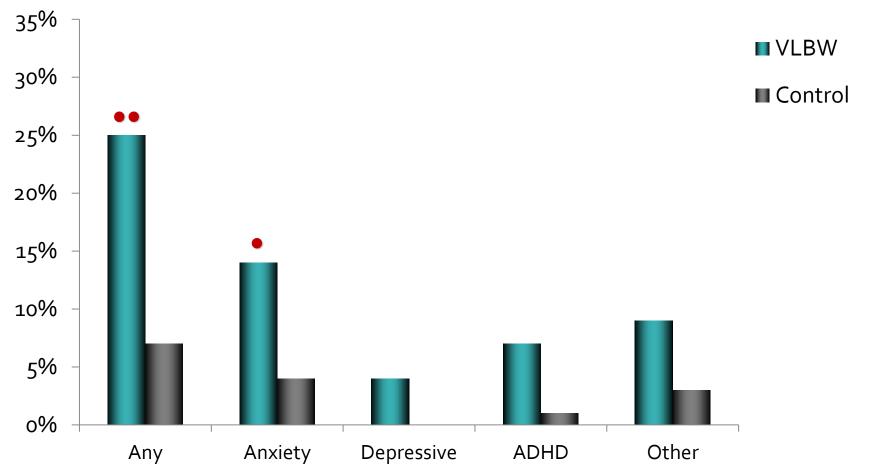






#### Psychiatric diagnoses in VLBW adolescents





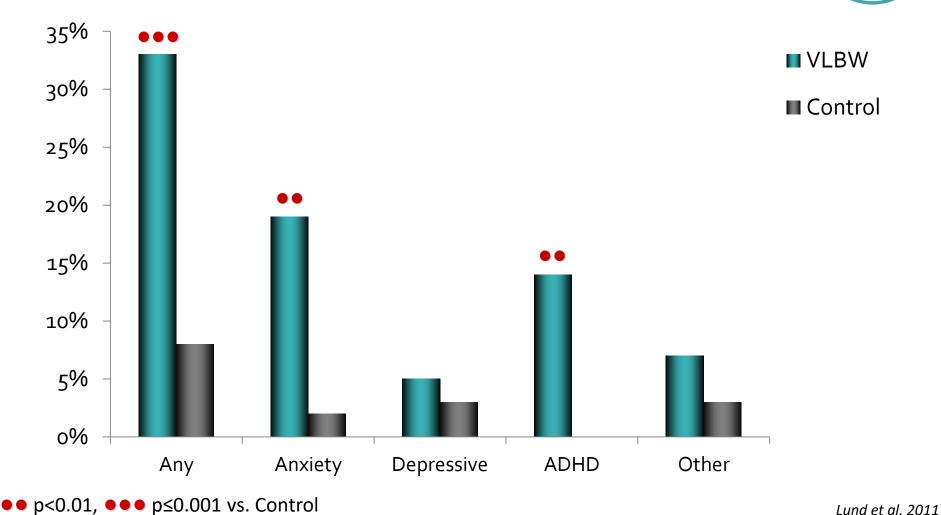
p<0.05, ●● p≤0.01 vs. Control</li>



Indredavik et al. 2004

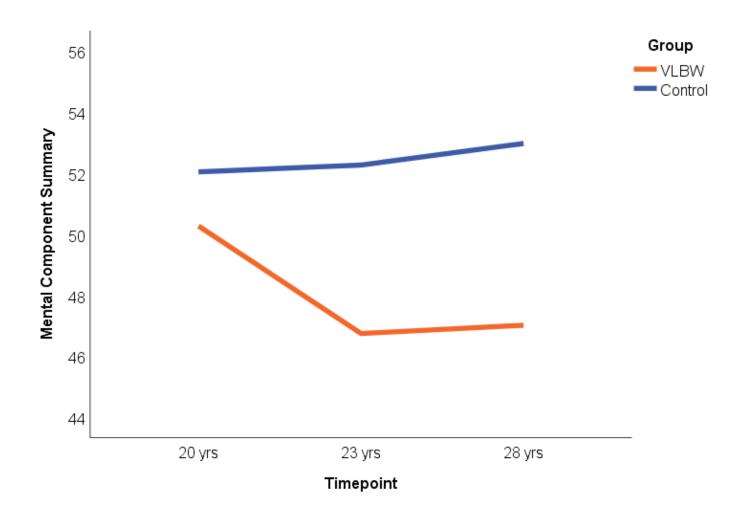
#### Psychiatric diagnoses in VLBW young adults







#### Mental health-related quality of life

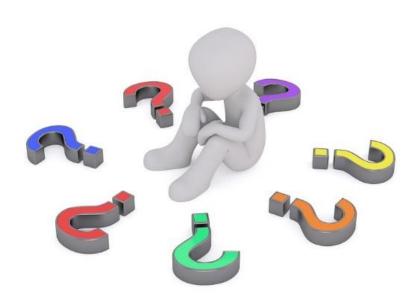


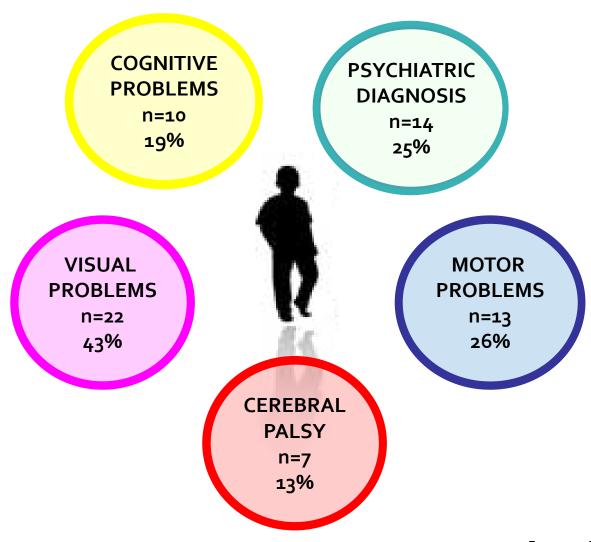


Preterm children have increased risk of motor, visual, cognitive and psychiatric problems lasting into adulthood

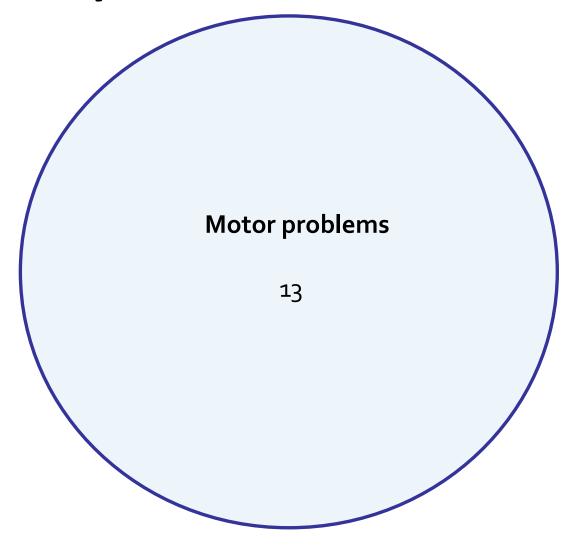


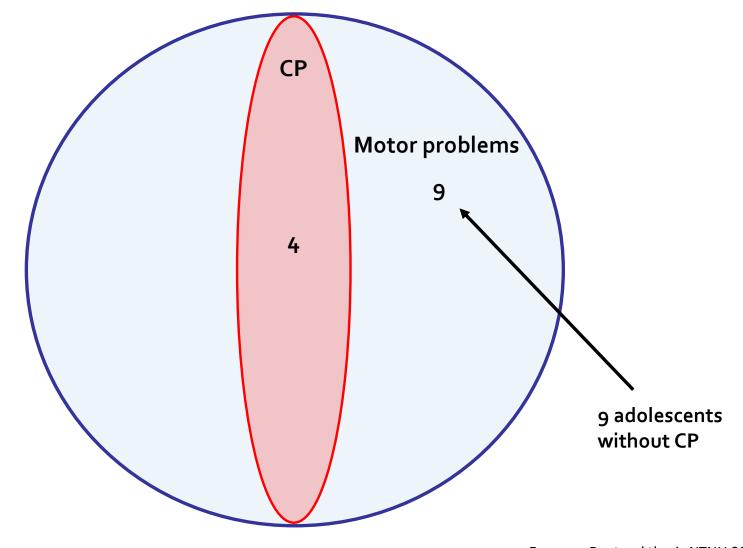
#### **IMPLICATIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP**



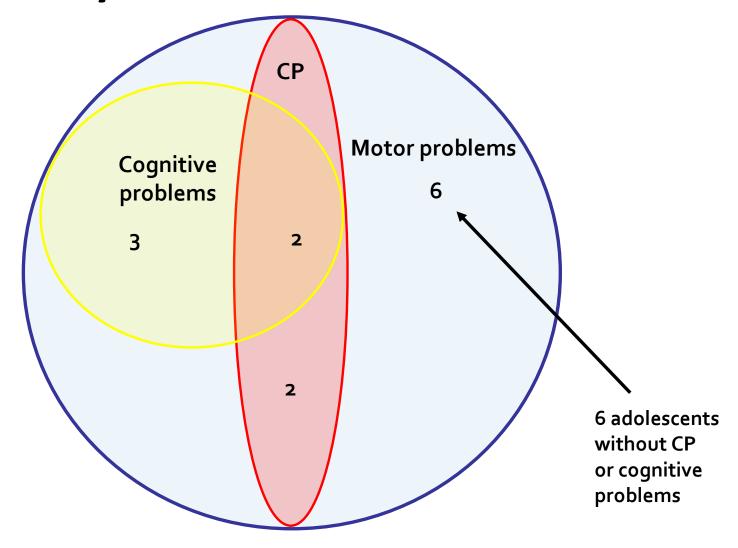




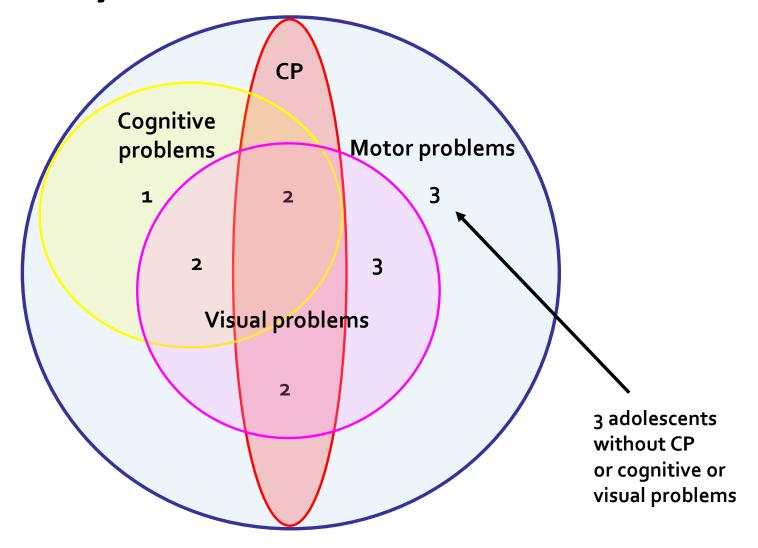




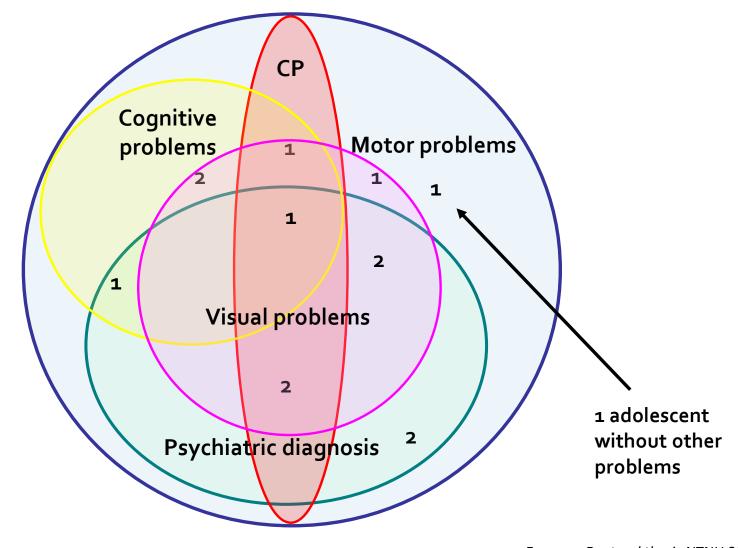


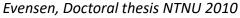




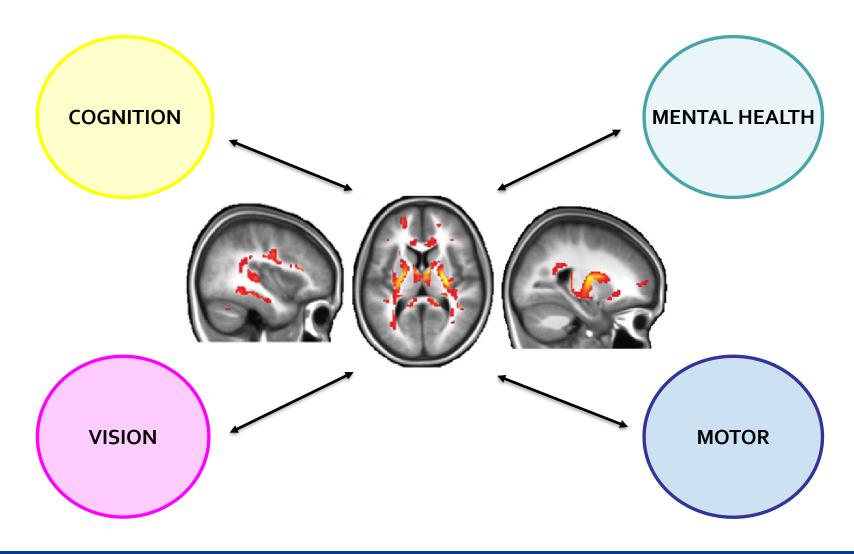




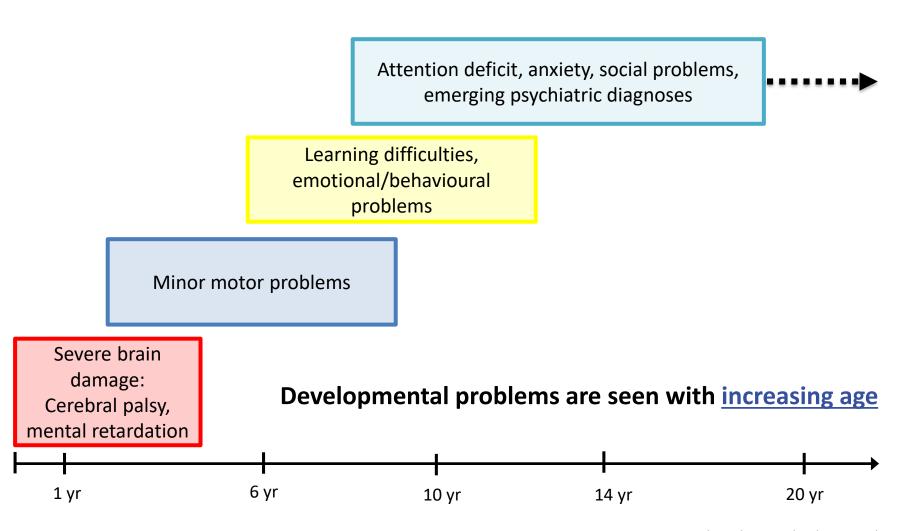




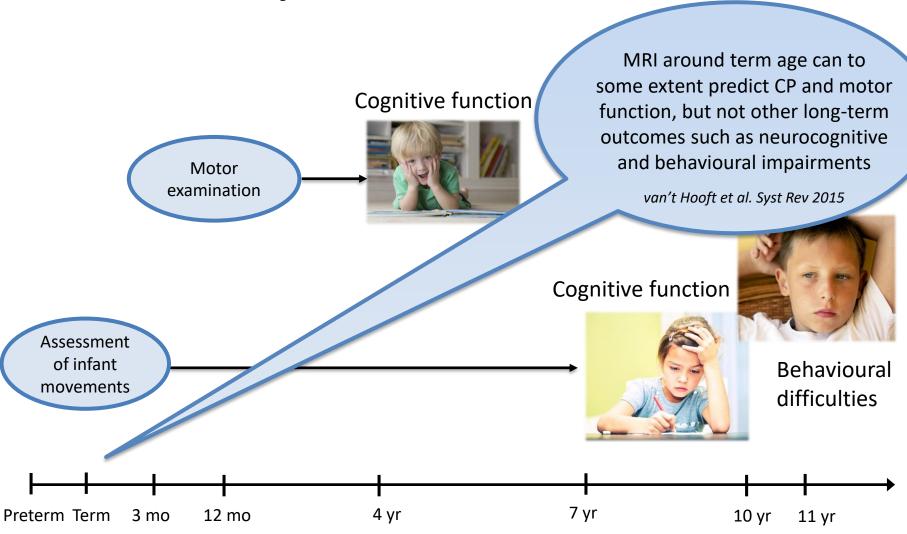




#### When do problems appear?



#### **Prediction of problems**



Burns et al. 2004, Butcher et al. 2009, Bruggink et al. 2010, Fjørtoft et al. 2013, Fjørtoft et al. 2015

Motor, visual, cognitive and psychiatric problems occur together – and motor problems may be an early marker



#### Follow-up in Trondheim Municipality

- Collaboration between public health nurses, doctors and physiotherapists in Trondheim Municipality and St. Olavs Hospital
- All children born before week 32 and/or with birth weight below 1500g
- Based on national clinical guidelines for follow-up of preterm children (Helsedirektoratet 2007)
- Systematic reviews and meta-analyses last 10 years











#### Follow-up in Trondheim Municipality

- Multidisciplinary
- Family-centered and home-based
- Standardised screening tools as recommended in national and international guidelines and literature:
  - Early and continuous motor evaluations
  - Continuous screening of general and socio-emotional development
  - Screening of language at 2-3 and 4 years of age









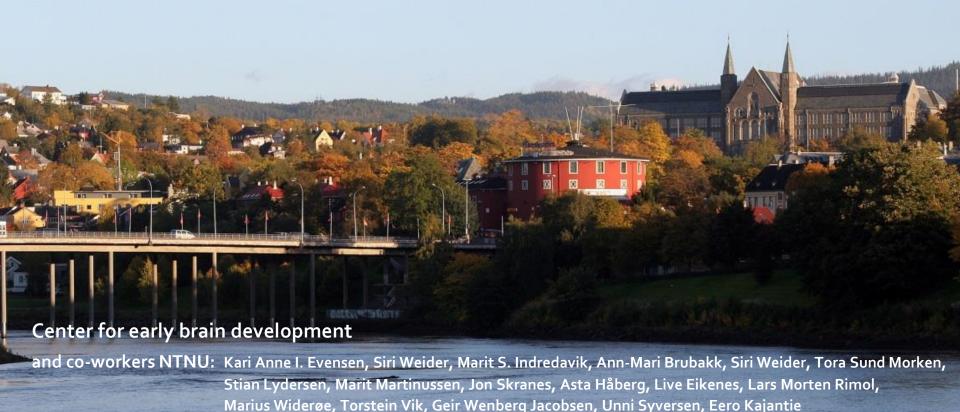


#### **Summary**

- Preterm children have increased risk for neurodevelopmental problems lasting into adulthood
- There are associations between motor, visual, cognitive and psychiatric problems as well as brain findings – and early motor problems may be a marker
- Follow-up should be multidisciplinary as well as home-based, family-centered and standardised



#### Thank you for your attention!



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