


Research Article

# Clinical and Ultrasound Aspects of Neonatal Hypoxia Ischaemia at the Regional University Hospital of Ouahigouya

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## Abstract

Neonatal hypoxia ischaemia (HI) is the third leading cause of neonatal death worldwide. Medical imaging plays an important role in its diagnosis and monitoring. We aim to analyze the clinical and ultrasound aspects of neonatal HI at the Ouahigouya Regional University Hospital (CHUR/OHG). This was an analytical cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection covering the period from 1 January 2017 to 30 April 2019. During the study period, neonatal HI for 20.12% of pediatric admissions, of which 33.7% underwent Transfontanellar ultrasound (7.31% of all ultrasounds). The sex ratio was 1.6. The majority (85.81%) of children were born at term. According to the Sarnat classification, mild distress predominated (66.89%), followed by moderate distress (27.03%) and severe distress (6.08%). Transfontanellar ultrasound was abnormal in 71 patients (47.97%). Typical brain lesions found were hemorrhage (27.70%), anoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy (18.24%), and periventricular leukomalacia (2.70%). The outcome was normal in 81.08% of patients, with a mortality rate of 6.08%. In view of the seriousness of neonatal brain damage, it is necessary to improve diagnostic methods (MRI) and treatment (hypothermia) to limit the sequelae.

## Keywords

Neonatal Hypoxia Ischaemia, Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy, Transfontanellar Ultrasound, Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso

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## 1. Introduction

Neonatal hypoxia ischaemia (HI), also known as perinatal asphyxia, is "fetal hypoxia with severe acidosis leading to poor cardiorespiratory adaptation at birth and, in the most serious cases, is accompanied by severe encephalopathy with multi-visceral failure" [1]. It is the third leading cause of neonatal mortality worldwide (23%), after low birth weight (30%) and neonatal infections (25%). [2]. In developing countries, particularly in Africa, neonatal HI incidence is still high (42‰) [3] due mostly to inadequate monitoring of pregnant women and inappropriate management of the mother and newborn in the delivery room [4]. In Burkina Faso, the hospital incidence of perinatal asphyxia was 19.8% based on data collected from 1 June to 30 November 2013 at the Charles de Gaulle Pediatric University Hospital Centre [3].

Medical imaging plays an important role in the diagnosis and monitoring of neonatal brain injury [5]. Radiological exploration techniques for neonatal brain damage are almost exclusively transfontanellar ultrasound (TFUS) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). MRI is the reference method for detecting lesions encountered in hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy (HIE) [5]. However, TFUS is the most widely available medical imaging modality in Africa and is becoming increasingly accessible, even in remote areas. TFUS thus constitutes the initial radiological assessment for cerebral exploration in newborns and plays a fundamental role in screening and monitoring various cerebral lesions [6, 7]. To this end, we aimed to study the clinical aspects and contribution of this technique neonatal HI management at the Ouahigouya Regional University Hospital (CHUR-OHG).

## 2. Materials and Methods

The study was performed in the medical imaging and pediatric department of the CHUR-OHG.

This was an analytical cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 to 30 April 2019.

All patients aged between 1 and 28 days, followed in the pediatric department of the CHUR-OHG during the study period with available clinical records and who had undergone an TFUS in the medical imaging department for neonatal HI were included.

Data were collected from ultrasound registers and patients' clinical records on a pre-established individual form. It included variables such as epidemiological data (age, sex, address), medical history (antenatal, perinatal, and postnatal), clinical data, TFUS indication, TFUS results, and other para-clinical data (hemogram results, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein).

Data were analyzed using Epi info software. Chi-square and FISHER statistical tests were used to compare proportions at the 5% significance level.

Authorization from the Director General of the CHUR-OHG was obtained before the start of our study, and data were collected in such a way as to respect the anonymity of the patients.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Epidemiological Data

During the 28-month study period, 534 newborns were admitted to the pediatric department for neonatal HI giving a rate of 20.12%. Of them, 61% were male giving a sex ratio of 1.6. Only 33.7% of 534 newborns with neonatal HI underwent TFUS. In the same period, 269 TFUS out of a total of 3649 ultrasound scans were performed in the CHUR-OHG medical imaging department, i.e. 7.37% of all ultrasound examinations. Neonatal HI was the indication of TFUS in 66.91% of cases.

The average age of newborns at admission to pediatric department was 2.5 days, with extremes of 1 and 18 days, and 7 days at TFUS realization with extremes of 1 and 28 days. The average time between admission to pediatrics and TFUS realization was 5 days.

### 3.2. Clinical Data

In relation to antenatal history, the number of antenatal consultations (ANCs) varied between 0 to 6, and 89.19% of mothers had attended more than 3 ANCs. Newborns from pregnancies that had undergone at least 4 ANC accounted for 57.43%. The mean term of pregnancy was 37 weeks of amenorrhoea (WA)), with extremes of 25 WA and 44 WA. and 10.14% were multiple. In terms of perinatal history, 89.86% of pregnancies were singleton and 17.57% of delivery were by cesarean. The mean birth weight was 2905 grams, with extremes of 1200 grams and 4800 grams. The APGAR score was below 7 in 75.68% of newborns at 1 minute and 54.05% at 5 minutes. In this study, 65.54% of newborns received resuscitation at birth, with an average resuscitation time of 9 minutes and extremes of 3 and 36 minutes. The nature of the amniotic fluid was specified in 84.46% of patients, with a predominance of meconium (37.6%).

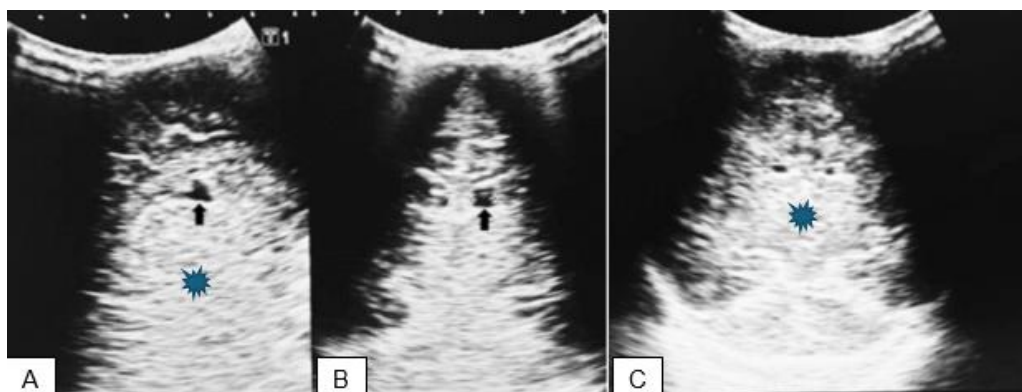
The reasons of hospitalization were dominated by respiratory distress (50%) followed by reflex abnormalities (26%). According to the Sarnat classification, grade I was predominant (66.89%) in our patients, followed by grade II (27.03%) and grade III (6.08%).

### 3.3. Ultrasound Data

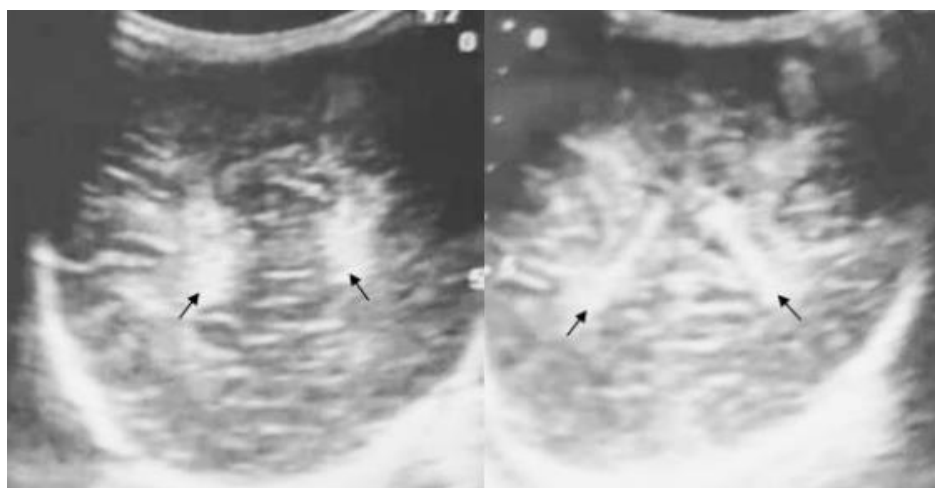
The TFUS result was pathological in 47.97% of cases. There were 27.7% of hemorrhages, 18.24% of hypoxo-ischaemic encephalopathy, and 2.7% of periventricular leukomalacia (Figures 1-3). Cerebral hemorrhage was found

mostly in term newborns (27.7% / 21.62%) as well as for hypoxo-ischaemic encephalopathy (18.24% / 15.53%).

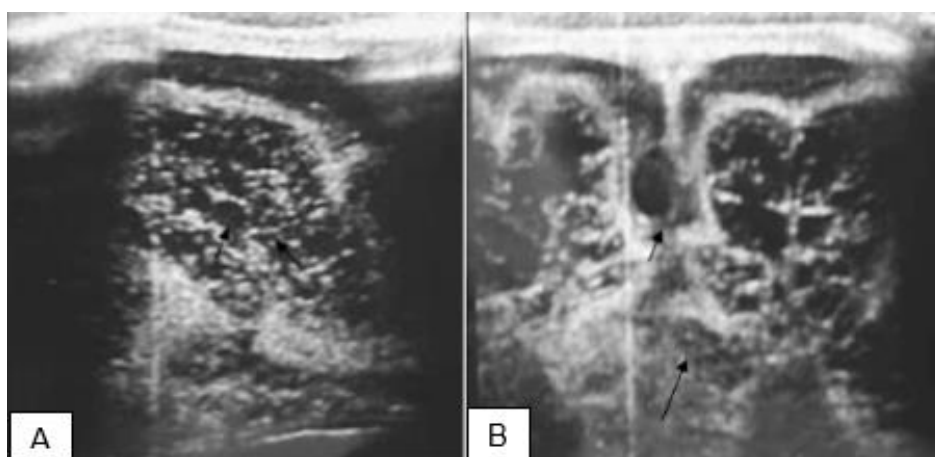
However, periventricular leukomalacia seemed to be more common in premature babies (2,03% / 2.70%).



**Figure 1.** Sagittal (A) and coronal (B and C) ultrasound sections in a 2-day-old full-term girl, showing diffuse hypoxo-ischemic encephalopathy marked by extensive subcortical corticostriatal hyperechogenicity (blue asterisk) associated with grade 1 left subependymal hemorrhage - echogen-walled subventricular cystic image - (black arrow).



**Figure 2.** Coronal ultrasound sections in a 3-day-old boy, born at 33 weeks + 2 days, showing bilateral periventricular leukomalacia - bilateral periventricular hyperechogenicity - (arrows).



**Figure 3.** Sagittal (A) and coronal (B) ultrasound sections in a 7-day-old full-term boy, showing hypoxo-ischemic encephalopathy with multicystic encephaloma made up of numerous wallless anechoic images with tendency to confluence, disseminated in the cerebral parenchyma (arrows).

The presence of global abnormalities at TFUS was significantly associated with the Sarnat stage with p value = 0.02 (table 1), and more specifically the presence of hypoxo-ischaemic encephalopathy with p value = 0.0008 (table 2).

**Table 1.** TFUS abnormality according to Sarnat stage.

Parameters	number of people	Abnormal ETF	P-value	odds ratio	Confidence Interval
Sarnat			0,02	0,46	[0,23-0,92]
2-3	49	30 (61,22%)			
1	99	42 (42,42%)			

**Table 2.** Sarnat stage according to hypoxo-ischaemic encephalopathy.

Parameters	number of people	Sarnat stade 2-stade 3	P-value	odds ratio	Confidence Interval
Hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy			0,0008	0,23	[0,09-0,55]
Oui	28	17 (60,71%)			
Non	120	32 (26,67%)			

### 3.4. Evolution

The average length of hospitalization was 10 days, with extremes of 1 and 34 days.

Discharge from hospital was normal in 81.08% newborns and 6.08% of deaths were recorded.

Mortality was significantly associated with the Sarnat stage with p value = 0.0006 (table 3).

**Table 3.** Mortality prognosis according to Sarnat stage.

Parameters	Lethality	number of people	P-value	odds ratio	Confidence Interval
Sarnat			0,0006	0,05	[0,006-0,04]
Stade 2-stade 3	8 (16,33%)	49			
Stade 1	1 (1,01%)	99			

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Epidemiological Data

In our study, perinatal asphyxia accounted for 20.12% of neonatal admissions to CHUR-OHG. Our results are similar to those reported by Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] (19.8%) and Thiam L [8] (20,6%). TFUS accounted for 7.31% of all medical imaging scans. This rate is higher than that of N'timon B [7] which was 1.6%. The policy of free care for newborns and pregnant women would explain this relatively high TFUS realization in our context.

The average age of newborns at admission was 2.5 days. This result was close to that of Okoko AR [4] i.e. 2.7 days. Other African authors such as Fiangoa F [9] and Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] reported a lower average ages with 1.2 days and 1.7 days respectively. The fact that some newborns often pass through several health centers before reaching the CHUR-OHG, the referral hospital for the northern region of Burkina Faso, would justify the high mean age at admission in pediatric department.

Men predominated (61%). Fiangoa F [9] (57.42%) and Ouédraogo /Yugbaré SO [3] (62.4%) also reported male dominance. According to Badawi N [10] male gender increases the risk of perinatal asphyxia by 50%. Moreover, Johnston MV [11] reported that sex hormones, in particular

estrogens, protect against anoxic-ischaemic lesions.

## 4.2. Clinical Data

Newborns from pregnancies that received at least 4 ANC accounted for 57.43%. Fiangoa F [9] and Okoko AR [4] recorded rates was higher than our results with respectively 74% and 80.8%. The WHO recommends monitoring pregnancies with at least 4 ANC. The late consultation at the first ANC would explain this difference and urges us to raise mothers' awareness of ANC, which remains ineffective. Most of our newborns (77.70%), like those of Siva Saranappa SB [12] i.e. 80.34% and Lebbardi O [13] i.e. 81.4%, were born at term. In our series, the majority of patients (82.43%) were born vaginally, as in the study by Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] also in Burkina Faso. Elsewhere in Africa and the world, Nihal AK [14], Siva Saranappa SB [12], and Sidibé LN [15] reported respectively 74.8%, 75%, and 76% of vaginal deliveries. Most of the patients (78.38%) had a normal birth weight with an average of 2905 g. This average weight is close to that of Sidibé LN [15] and Lebbardi O [13] which are 2876 g and 2900 g respectively. Pregnancy follow-up, with more than half of the women having undergone at least 4 ANC, could explain the high rate of newborns with normal weights. Most patients (70.4%) had an abnormal amniotic fluid at birth. Fiangoa F [9], Thiam L [8] and Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] also reported a predominance of the abnormal nature of amniotic fluid with respectively 74.1%, 77.22%, and 78%. For Diarra KL [16], there is a significant link between stained or meconium amniotic fluid and perinatal asphyxia. According to Bordarier C [17], hypoxia is responsible for an increased intestinal peristalsis and relaxation of the anal sphincter by sympathetic stimulation, resulting in meconium emission.

## 4.3. Ultrasound Data

In our series, TFUS results were predominantly normal (52.03%). Likewise, Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] (60%), Lebbardi O [13] (80%), and Okoko AR [4] (91%) reported mostly normal results. This could be explained by the fact that clinical distress is not always reflected by ultrasound lesions. In addition, TFUS is not always sensitive, especially when lesions are minor and/or symmetrical and requiring MRI realization. TFUS revealed cerebral hemorrhages with 27.70%. This was also the most frequent lesion (32%) observed by Berrada S [6]. Hypoxo-ischaemic encephalopathy accounted for 18.24% of lesions. Berrada S [6] and Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] had much lower rates, 2.3% and 3.5% respectively. Periventricular leukomalacia was present in 2.70% of newborns. This frequency is lower than that of Berrada S [6] (3.9%) and Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] (5.9%). These differences in results are related to the variability of neonatal hypoxia ischaemia lesions.

## 4.4. Evolution

The average hospital stay was 10 days. This average is identical to that of Thiam L [8] and close to those of Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO (11.7 days) [3] and Somé MJM [18] (13.5 days). There were 10.81% of discharges against medical advice. Fiangoa F [9] reported 7.92%. This could be due to the poverty of the population. We recorded a relatively high mortality rate (6.08%) as for Ouédraogo/Yugbaré SO [3] (7.1%), Siva Saranappa SB [12] (8%) and Thiam L [8] (10.4%).

## 5. Conclusion

Neonatal hypoxia ischaemia is a worrying pathology, and its frequency remains high at the CHUR-OHG. The FTUS, which is of great help in diagnosing and monitoring this condition, is normal in most cases in our study. The lesions found were, in order of frequency, hemorrhage, hypoxo-ischaemic encephalopathy, and periventricular leukomalacia. To improve the prognosis of this condition, regular monitoring of pregnancies and labor delivery under better conditions, availability of high-performance imaging equipment (FTUS, MRI) and appropriate neonatal management using hypothermia are essential.

## Abbreviations

ANC: Antenatal consultation  
CHUR/OHG: Ouahigouya Regional University Hospital  
CRP: C-reactive protein  
ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate  
HI: Hypoxia ischaemia  
HIE: Hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy  
MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging  
TFUS: Transfontanellar ultrasound  
WA: Weeks of amenorrhoea

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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