



A 10-YEAR PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA (2010-2019): THE PHILIPPINE CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER EXPERIENCE

Patricia Marie D. Masangkay, MD
Primary Investigator

Sheila Ann D. Masangkay, MD
Alma Dela Merced, MD
Supervising Investigator

BACKGROUND

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia is a rare congenital malformation of the lung but has important implications for diagnosis, management and prognosis. Although there are improvements in medical and surgical management, mortality rates remain to be high.

OBJECTIVES

To present the clinical profile and outcome of CDH among neonates admitted in PCMC over a 10-year period, determine the survival rate and to identify the factors associated with the morbidity and mortality in these neonates.

METHODS

This is a retrospective study involving all neonates diagnosed with CDH admitted in PCMC from January 2010 to January 2019. Student's t-test and Chi-square test were used to find the association between variables based on crude analysis. Only variables significant on the crude analysis or those with $p\text{-value} < 0.10$ were included in the logistic regression analysis to avoid overfitting of the model.

RESULTS

A total of 60 neonates diagnosed with CDH were included. Unadjusted odds ratio found significant association to higher mortality rates of the following: lower 1st and 5th minute Apgar scores, intubation at the time of delivery relative to onset of respiratory distress, persistent pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary hypoplasia, prenatal ultrasound finding of CDH and delayed operation. While for adjusted odds ratio, only being outborn was significantly associated with lower mortality rates.

CONCLUSION

The study presented the profile and outcomes of neonates diagnosed with CDH admitted in PCMC from 2010-2019. Overall, on the association of neonatal and maternal characteristics with mortality, the study found out that only being outborn was significantly associated with a decrease in the risk of mortality.