CHANGES OVER TIME IN NEONATES WITH HIE

Daphna Yasova Barbeau FN3 2019



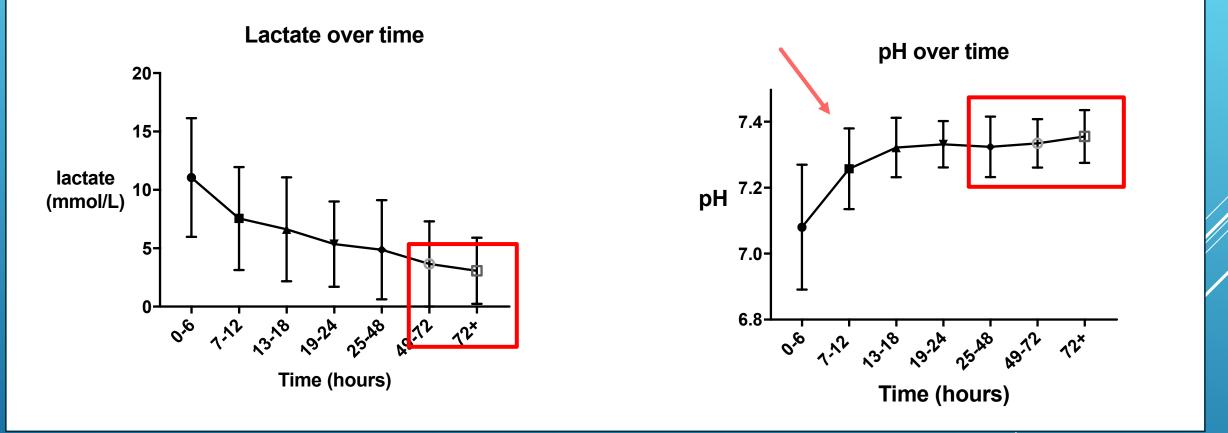
## OBJECTIVES

- Identify normal trends in laboratory values in neonates with HIE.
- Define neonates who may need further evaluation for end-organ injury.
- Understand how heart variability can predict inflammation and neurological injury.





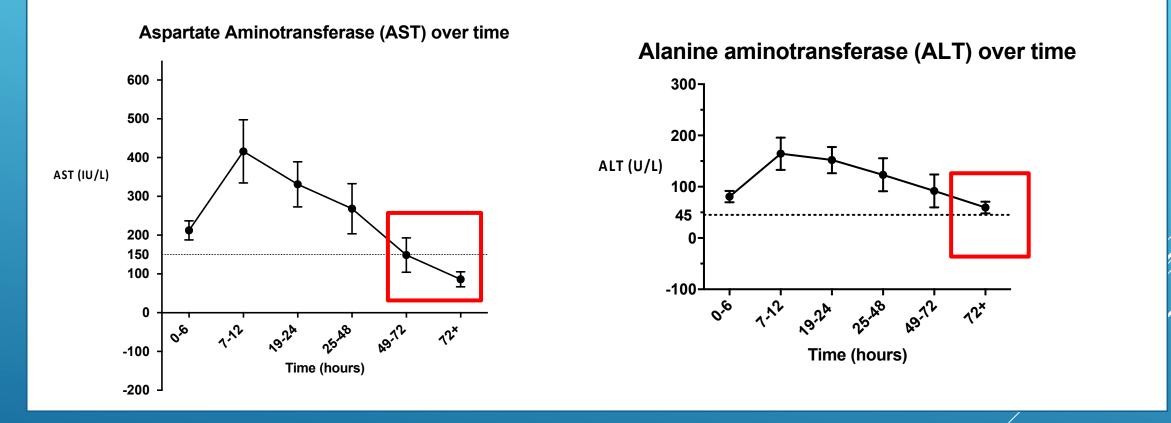
### ACID BASE BALANCE







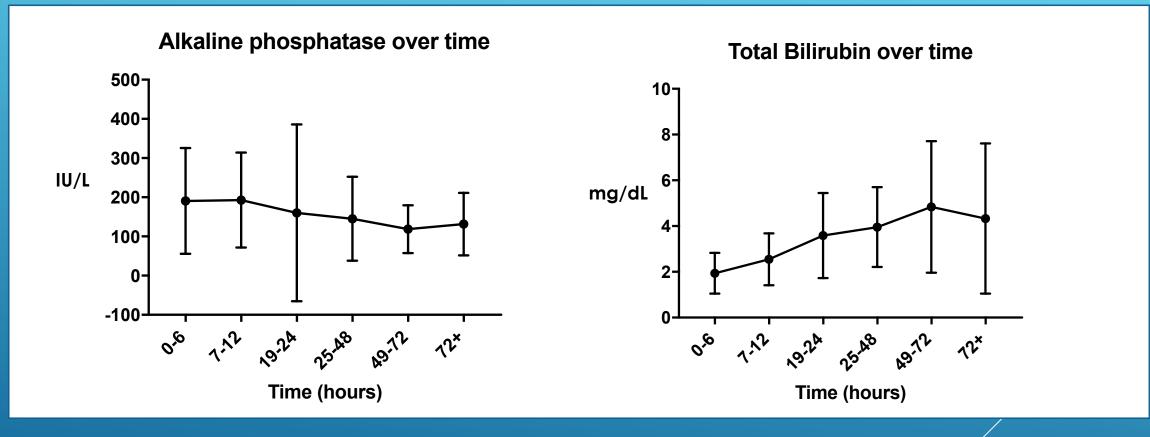
#### TRANSAMINASES







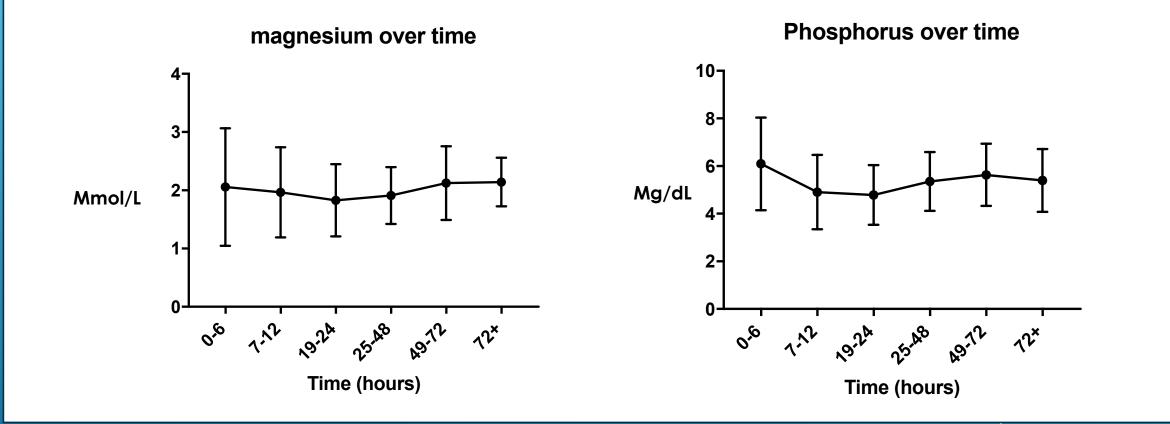
### ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE AND BILIRUBIN







## ELECTROLYTES





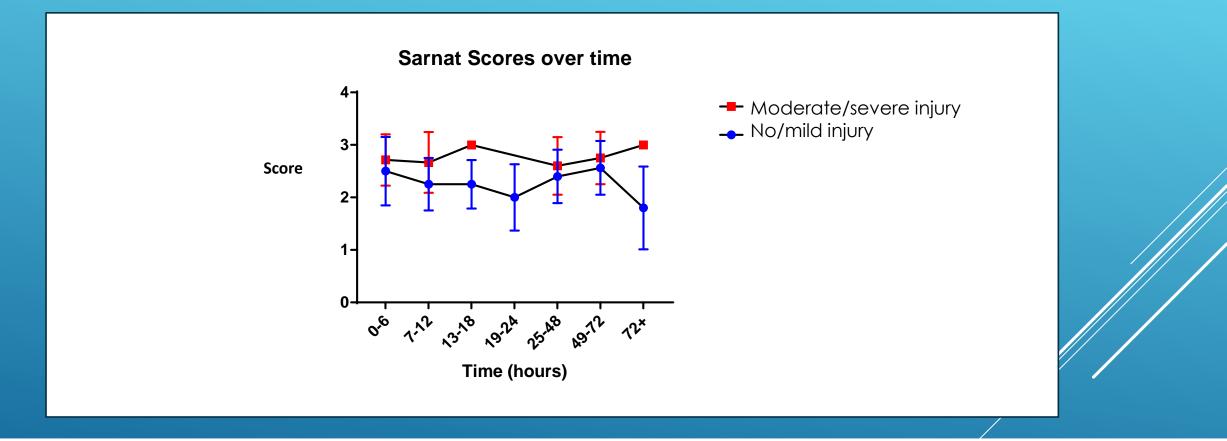


## ARE THERE DIFFERENCES IN THOSE BABIES WHO DO AND WHO DO NOT DEMONSTRATE INJURY ON THEIR MRI?





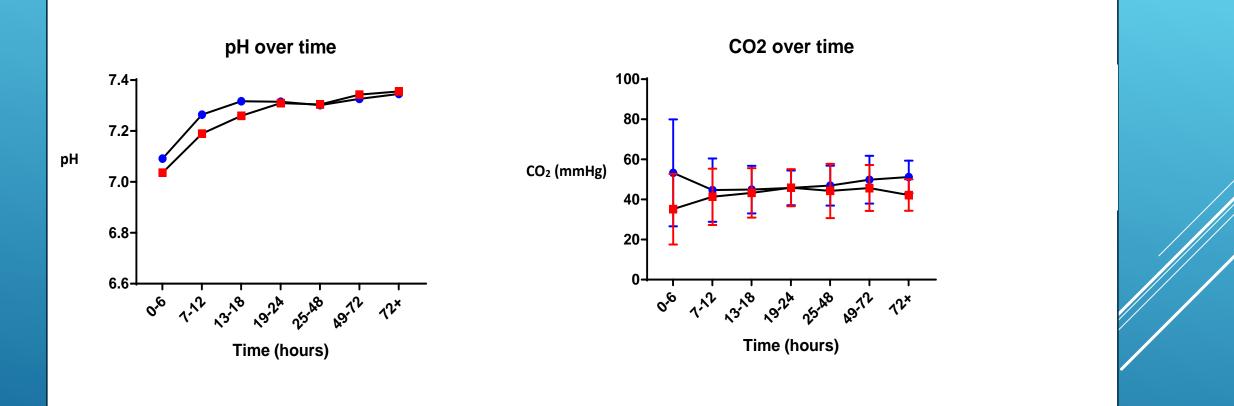
#### SARNAT SCORES







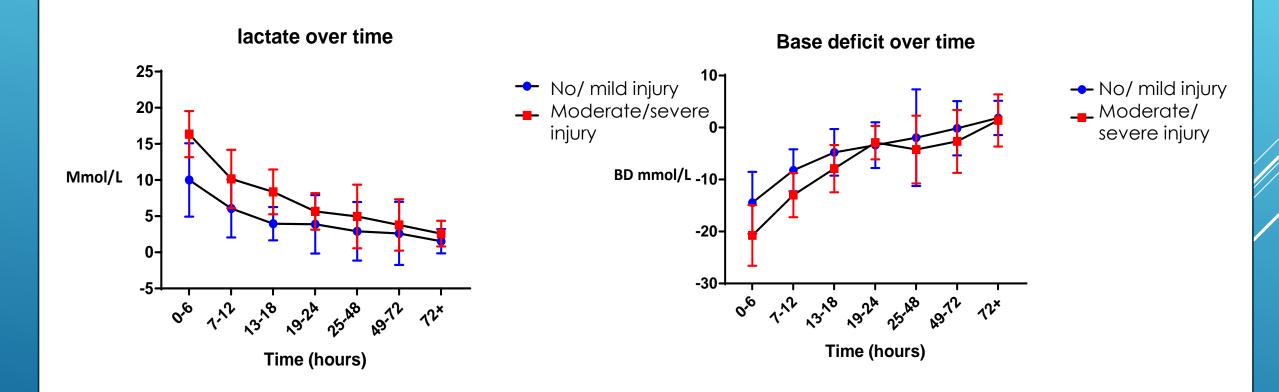
## ACID BASE BALANCE







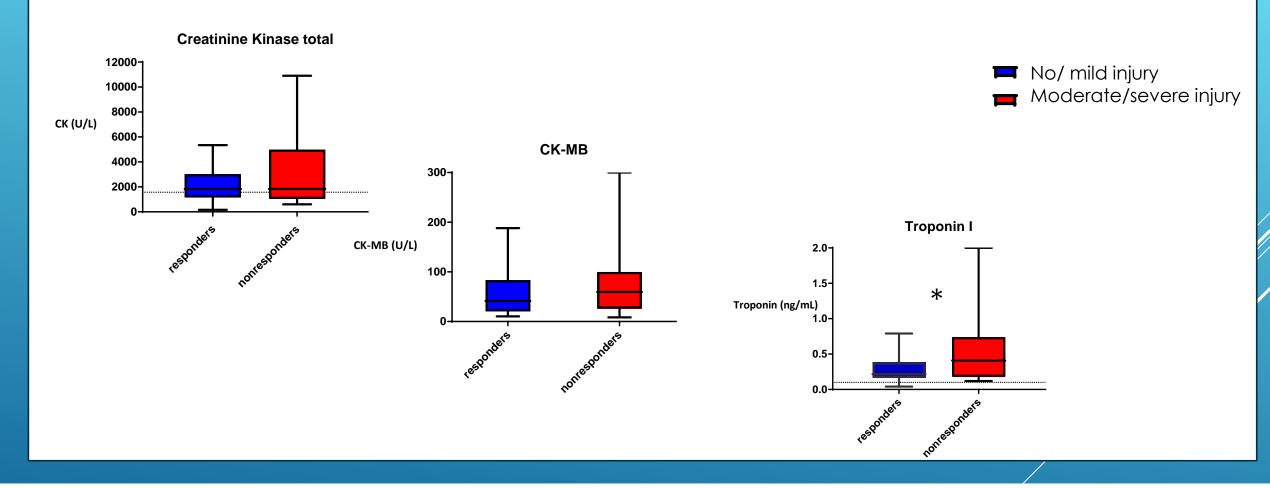
#### ACID BASE BALANCE





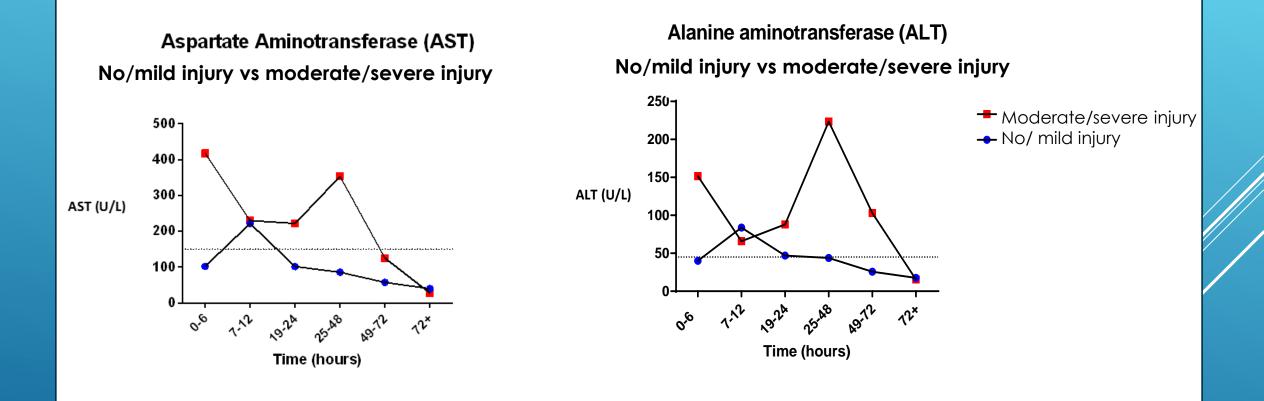


#### MARKERS OF CARDIAC ISCHEMIA





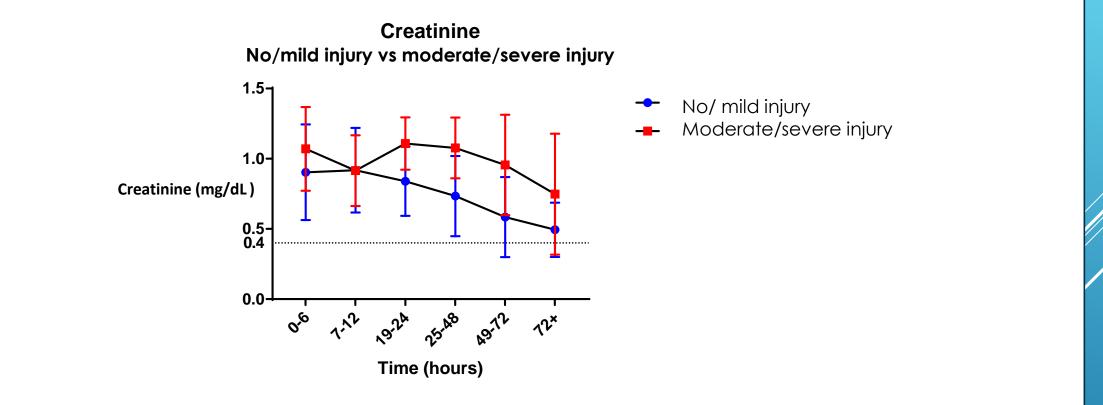








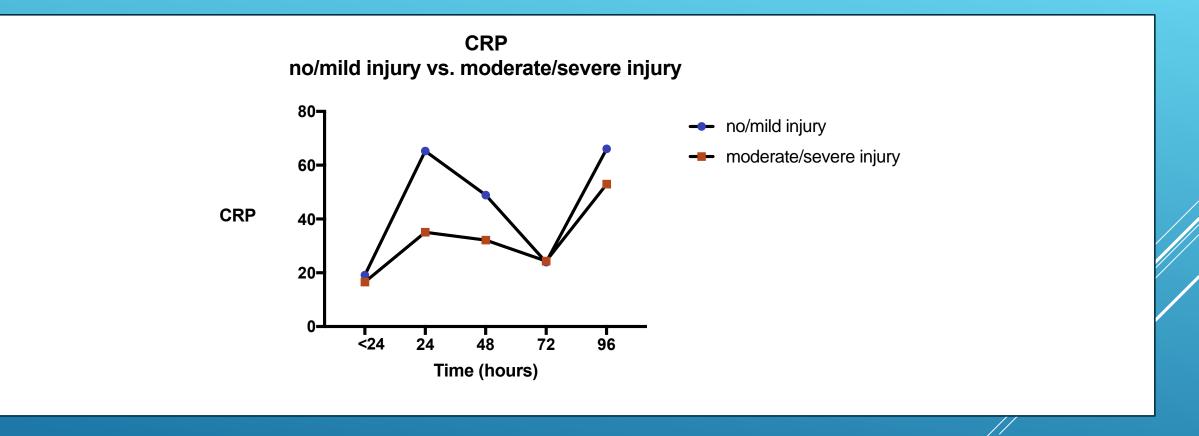
### **RENAL FUNCTION**







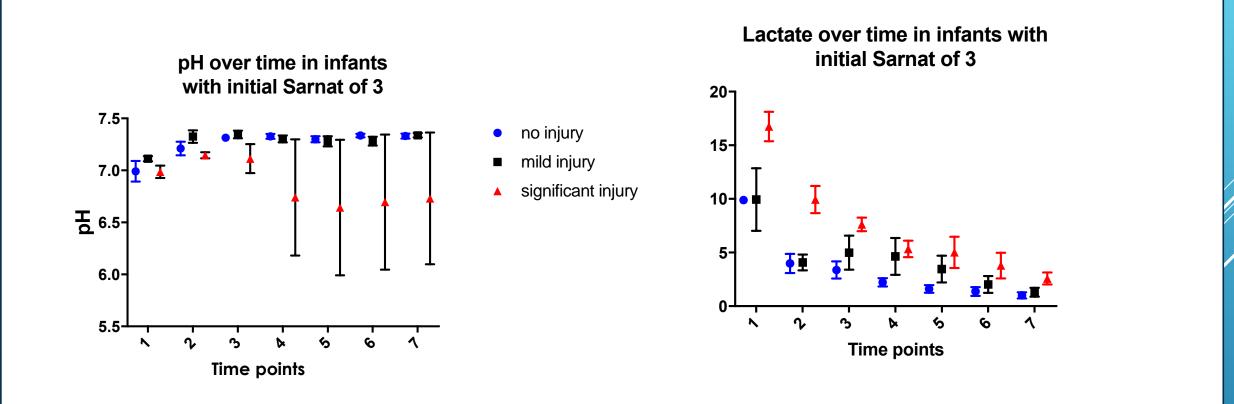
#### **C- REACTIVE PROTEIN**







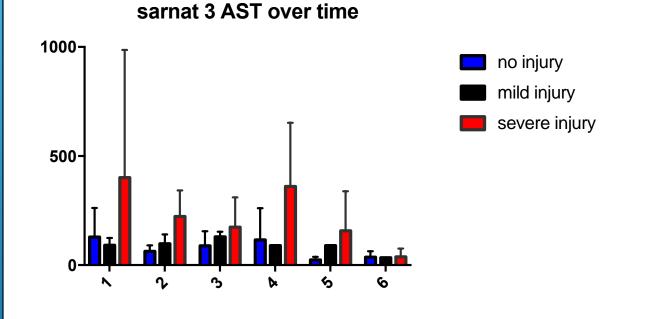
#### WHAT ABOUT THE SEVERE BABIES?

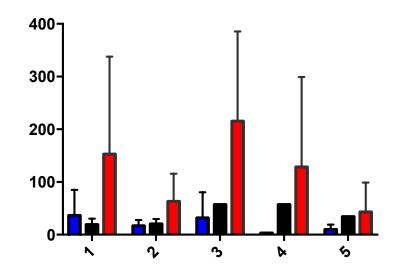






#### WHAT ABOUT THE SEVERE BABIES?





sarnat 3 ALT over time





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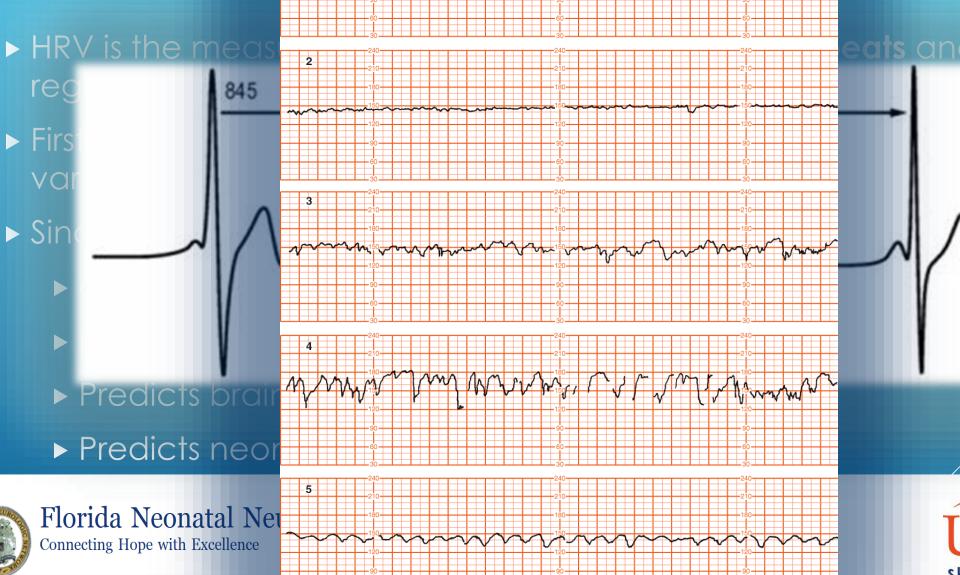
# LAB TREND KEY POINTS

- Extremes of electrolytes, glucose or acid/base disturbance also worsen prognosis, or are indicators of worse prognosis
- Babies that do not follow the normal trends should be evaluated for a different pathology
- Still no definitive marker to predict injury
  - Could we combine markers?
  - ► Is there anything else?





## HEART RATE





### FREQUENCY

#### High frequency

 Regulated by parasympathetic nervous system (0.3 -1.0 Hz)

#### Low frequency

 Regulated by the sympathetic nervous system (0.04 - 0.20 Hz)





## BENEFITS OF USING HRV AS A BEDSIDE MARKER

- ► Non-invasive
- ▶ Quick
- Continuous information
- Data in raw form is already being used
  - Simple conversion





## HRV IN OTHER DISEASE STATES

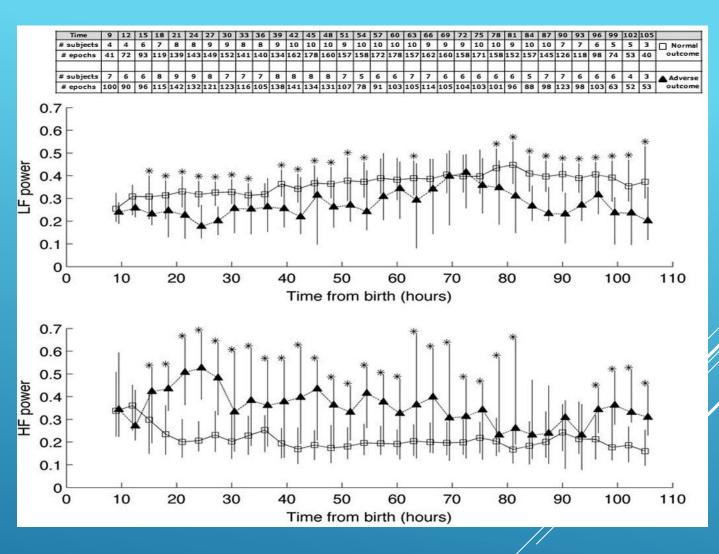
High frequency (HF)	Low frequency (LF)	LF/HF ratio	
1	$\downarrow$	-	
-	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	
_	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	
Ļ	$\downarrow$	Ţ	
	High frequency (HF)   -	High frequency (HF)       Low frequency (LF)         ↑       ↓         -       ↓         -       ↓         ↓       ↓         ↓       ↓         ↓       ↓         ↓       ↓	High frequency (HF)Low frequency (LF)LF/HF ratio $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $  \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $ \downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$





## PREVIOUS STUDIES

- 2014 Masaro et al. LF relative power was lower at nearly all time points and HF power was higher at all time points, in infants in the adverse outcome group compared to those with favorable outcome.
- Particularly salient at 24 hours







## PREVIOUS STUDIES

• 2017 Goulding et al. There is decreased HRV with increasing EEG grade of HIE in both the pre-TH and TH groups and in infants with moderate EEG grades undergoing TH, the HF feature of HRV was increased with a resultant decrease in the LF/HF ratio

 2017 Masaro et al. HRV did change as a result of temperature. Demonstrated an overall decrease in variability as infants returned to normothermia.

• 2017 Metzler et al. A decrease in relative LF power and an increase in relative HF power was observed across brain injury pattern groups there was a significant negative association between brain injury pattern and relative LF power.



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## STUDY DESIGN

Infants undergoing cooling identified HRV measured once during cooling and once after rewarming

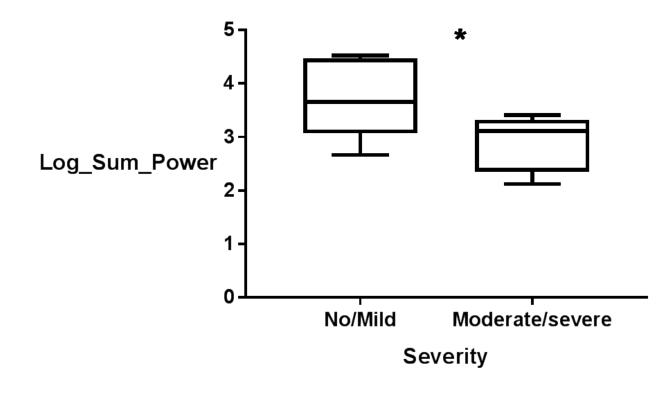
ventilated infants measured both on and off support

signal filtered and frequencies examined



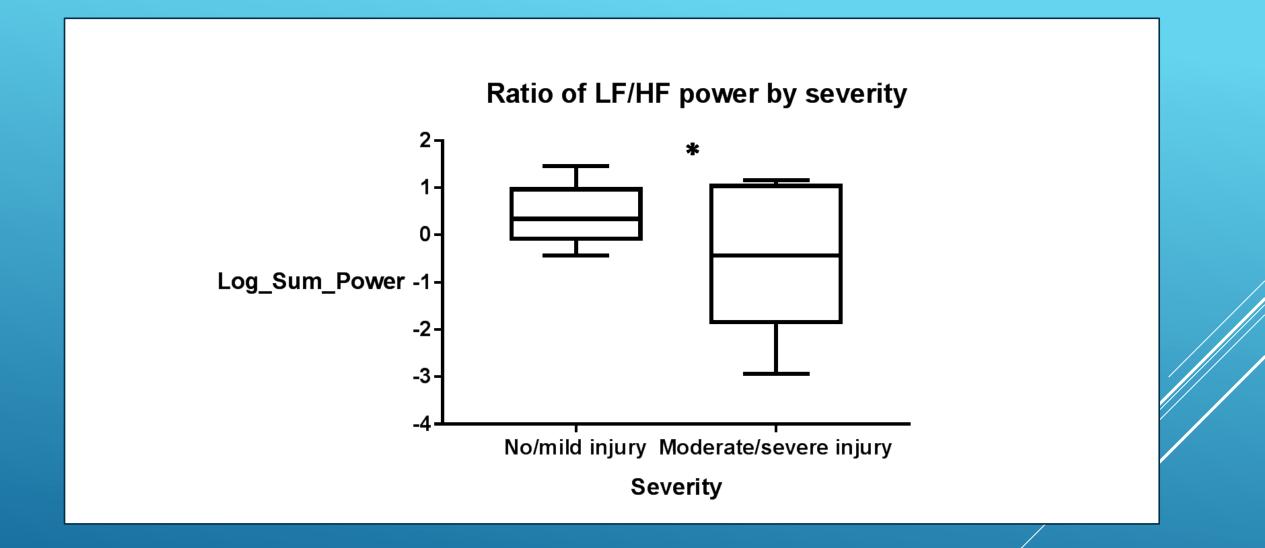


Low frequency power during hypothermia by severity



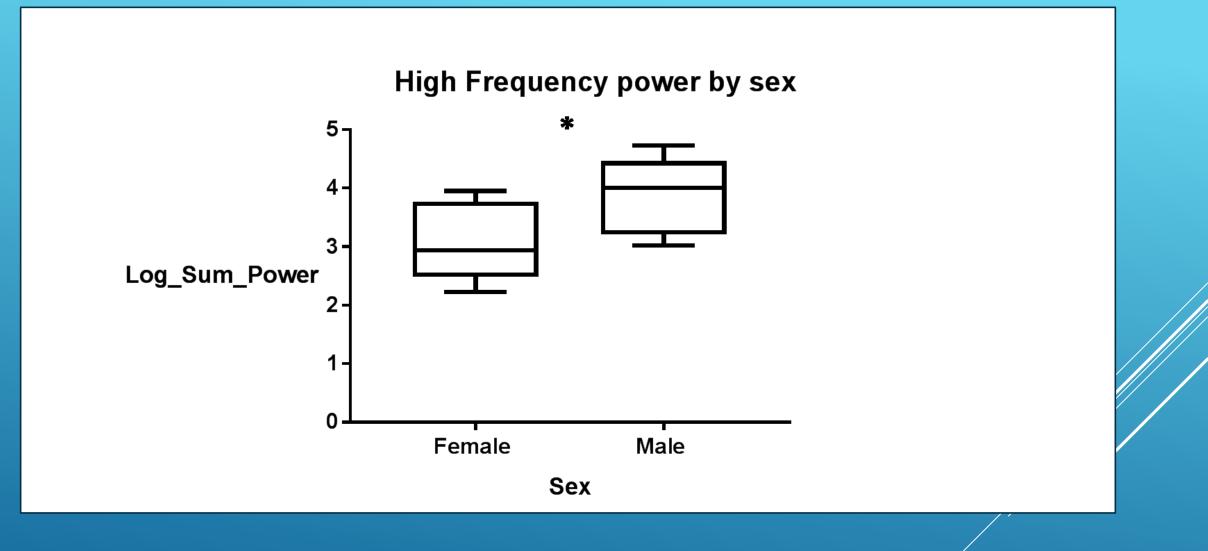








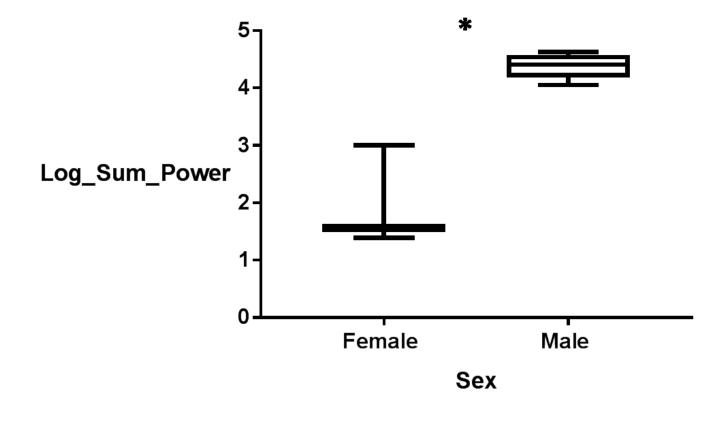








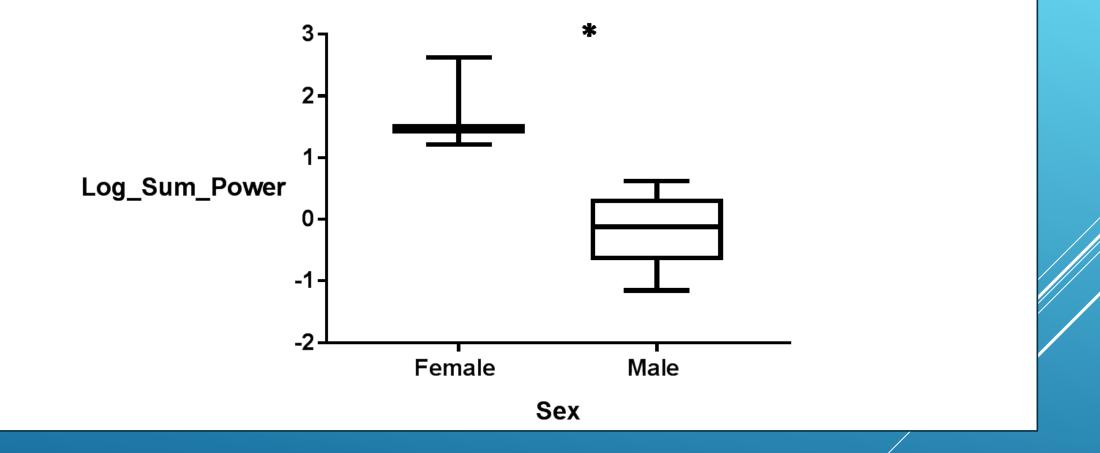
#### High frequency power during normothermia by sex





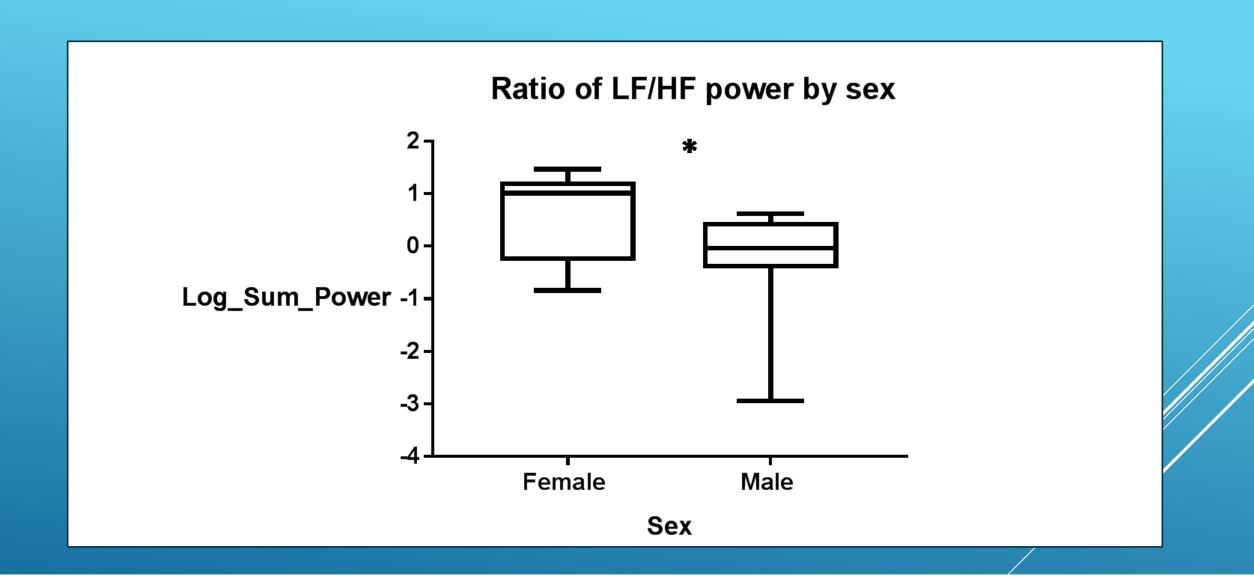


#### Ratio of LF/HF power during normothermia by sex













## HRV KEY POINTS

- Neonates undergoing hypothermia with worse injury exhibit lower LF power compared to neonates with moderate/severe injury.
- During therapeutic hypothermia, neither mechanical ventilation or pressor substantively impacted HRV.
- There are differences in HRV between female and male neonates.
- Continuous HRV monitoring may provide prognostic value.



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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FN3 babies and families
FN3 hospitals- that's you!







# QUESTIONS





