



Perinatal Risk Factors for Postnatal Weight Loss in Late Preterm Infants

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Many studies have reported associations of early postnatal growth failure in preterm infants with several morbidities. However, the risk factors for postnatal weight loss (PWL) in late preterm infants have not been identified. We investigated the independent risk factors for PWL in late preterm infants.

Methods: This was a retrospective cohort study. We enrolled 369 late preterm infants born at 34⁺⁰ to 36⁺⁶ weeks gestational age who were admitted to the Soonchunhyang University Cheonan Hospital between 2015 and 2017. PWL% was calculated as (birth weight–lowest weight)/birth weight×100. The infants were classified into lower (<5%) and higher (≥10%) PWL% groups by propensity score matching for gestational age, sex, and birth weight. Perinatal risk factors were analyzed using multivariable logistic regression.

Results: The lower and higher PWL% groups included 62 and 31 infants, respectively. Antenatal steroids administered within 1 week before birth (odds ratio [OR], 3.26; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.015 to 10.465; *P*=0.047), lower total calorie intake during days 1 to 7 (OR, 0.98; 95% CI, 0.977 to 0.999; *P*=0.027), and phototherapy (OR, 5.28; 95% CI, 1.327 to 21.024; *P*=0.018) were independent risk factors for the higher PWL%.

Conclusion: Further studies are needed to identify the risk factors that cause high PWL% according to gestational age and short- and long-term morbidities based on the degree of PWL.

Key Words: Infant, Premature; Weight loss; Betamethasone; Comorbidity

INTRODUCTION

Early changes in body weight after birth are known to be due to a decline in extracellular fluid and are affected by energy expended to adapt to the extrauterine environment and to survive and grow. Recently, Paul et al.¹⁾ reported that early weight change varied according to the mode of delivery and that 5% to 8% of infants had not recovered to their birth weight by 3 weeks of age even in term infants.

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Late preterm infants are relatively immature compared to term infants and are reported to have a higher incidence of morbidity and organ immaturity than term infants²⁻⁴. There are limited data with respect to standardized growth curves and nutritional recommendations for the early postnatal period of late preterm infants. Therefore, a consensus on interpretations and interventions to support early weight change is lacking⁵.

Many studies have investigated the risk factors, clinical outcomes of postnatal weight loss (PWL), and comorbidities associated with early postnatal growth failure in infants with extremely low birth weight or low gestational age^{6,7}. However, few studies have been conducted on the PWL in late preterm infants, which are the most prevalent among preterm infants. Thus, we conducted this study to identify the independent perinatal risk factors affecting the PWL percent (PWL%) in late preterm infants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Subjects

This study was a retrospective cohort study that included infants born at 34⁺⁰ to 36⁺⁶ weeks of gestational age who were admitted to the Soonchunhyang Cheonan University Hospital between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2017. Infants were excluded from the study if they had congenital anomalies, were transferred to another hospital, received total parenteral nutrition (TPN), were under nothing by mouth (*nil per os* [NPO]) for longer than 24 hours, or lacked a complete medical record. Perinatal and clinical course data were collected retrospectively from the medical records. PWL% was calculated as (birth weight–lowest weight)/birth weight×100. The infants were classified into lower (<5%) and higher (≥10%) PWL% groups by propensity score matching for gestational age, sex, and birth weight.

2. Care environment

All late preterm infants were admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), received care in incubators until the 5th day of life, and were maintained at a similar temperature (32.8°C to 33.8°C) and humidity (60% to 65%). The incubator care was tapered according to our NICU protocol. When the infant's weight steadily increased and feeding progressed well, incubator care was stopped and light-emitting diode (LED) phototherapy was initiated if jaundice was detected (Natus Medical, München, Germany).

3. Fluids

If the infant was healthy, feeding was initiated on the first day of life. If the infant's general condition was not good or feeding was not progressing well, additional intravascular fluid was administered instead of full oral feeding. If there was insufficient feeding during the first 5 days, following the protocol of the NICU, the feeding was increased to 60 mL/kg on day 1, 80 mL/kg on day 2, 100 mL/kg on day 3, 120 mL/kg on day 4, and 150 mL/kg on day 5. Until the infants recovered their birth weight, the birth weight was used to calculate feeding amounts. The deficit amount of feeding was supplemented by intravascular administration of 10% to 12.5% dextrose water.

4. Statistical analyses

We collected infant demographics and data on maternal factors, comorbidities, and hospital courses for univariable analysis of the different PWL% groups. Categorical data were analyzed using a chi-square test, and the Mann-Whitney test was performed for continuous data that were not distributed normally. Variables with a significance of $P \leq 0.2$ in the univariable analysis were analyzed by multivariable logistic regression analysis with the stepwise method and significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) and R package version v3.3.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

RESULTS

Of the 469 infants born during the study period, 369 were

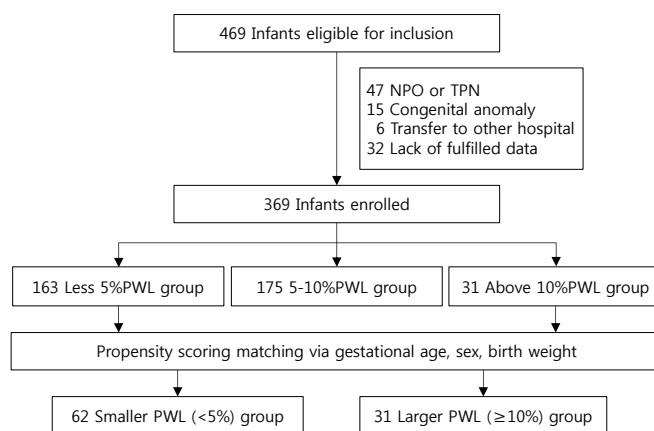


Figure 1. Flow chart of study population. Abbreviations: NPO, *nil per os*; TPN, total parenteral nutrition; PWL, postnatal weight loss.

included in the study. Forty-seven infants under NPO restrictions for longer than 24 hours or TPN, 15 with congenital anomalies, six transferred to other hospitals, and 32 infants lacking complete data were excluded (Figure 1). According to propensity score matching for gestational age, sex, and birth weight, infants were classified into the lower (n=62) and higher (n=31) PWL% groups.

Analysis of maternal factors revealed that the administration of antenatal steroids (ANS) within 1 week before birth ($P<0.001$)

and gestational diabetes mellitus ($P=0.026$) differed significantly between the groups. For the ANS, betamethasone was administered in all but three of the infants receiving dexamethasone. There were no significant differences in the other maternal factors analyzed (Table 1).

There were no significant differences in birth height or head circumference between the groups. The small for gestational age or with birth weight Z scores <-2 standard deviations, calculated

Table 1. Demographics of Infants, Maternal Characteristics, Comorbidities, and Hospital Courses of Lower and Higher Postnatal Weight Loss Groups

Variable	Smaller PWL group (n=62)	Larger PWL group (n=31)	P-value
Demographics of infants			
GA (wk)	35 (34.4–35.4)	35.1 (34.2–35.5)	0.719
BW	2,360 (2,117.5–2,612.5)	2,370 (2,130–2,630)	0.609
BH	46.75 (45–48)	46 (44.5–48)	0.422
BW z score <-2 SD	9 (14.5)	7 (22.6)	0.331
Caesarean section	47 (75.8)	23 (74.2)	0.865
Male sex	27 (43.5)	15 (48.4)	0.658
Maternal characteristics			
Maternal age (yr)	32 (29–35)	32 (31–36)	0.239
Antenatal steroid within 1 wk before birth	15 (24.2)	19 (61.3)	<0.001
IVF	9 (14.5)	7 (22.6)	0.331
PPROM	4 (6.5)	2 (6.5)	1.000
GDM	8 (12.9)	10 (32.3)	0.026
PIH	19 (30.6)	11 (35.5)	0.638
Maternal thyroid disease	19 (10.3)	15 (8.1)	0.461
Comorbidities			
Apgar score 1 min	6.5 (6–7.25)	7 (5–8)	0.748
Apgar score 5 min	8 (8–9)	9 (8–10)	0.312
Surfactant	4 (6.5)	2 (6.5)	1.000
Mechanical ventilation	2 (3.2)	2 (6.5)	0.598
TTN	6 (9.7)	0	0.173
Oxygen therapy	16 (25.8)	6 (19.4)	0.490
Phototherapy	23 (37.1)	26 (83.9)	<0.001
IVH	5 (8.2)	3 (9.7)	1.000
Hospital courses			
Total fluid intake during day 1–7 (mL/kg)	824.6 (792.0–860.5)	793.0 (760.4–829.5)	0.005
Total calorie intake during day 1–7 (kcal/kg)	492.6 (457.0–512.1)	417.9 (362.9–497.4)	0.002
Total urinary output during day 1–5 (mL/kg)	266.8 (238.0–290.0)	271.85 (228.9–300.7)	0.445
Time to achieve full feeding (100 mL/kg/d)	5.5 (5–6)	8 (5–10)	<0.001
Day of meconium first passing	1 (1–1)	1 (1–1)	0.652
Total hospitalization period (d)	16.5 (12.25–20)	19 (16–24.5)	0.021
Recover to birth weight at discharge	30 (48.4)	1 (3.2)	<0.001

Values are expressed as median (interquartile range) or number (%).

Abbreviations: PWL, postnatal weight loss; GA, gestational age; BW, birth weight; BH, birth height; IVF, *in vitro* fertilization; PPROM, preterm premature rupture of membranes; GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; PIH, pregnancy induced hypertension; TTN, transient tachypnea of newborn; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage.

by the INTERGROWTH-21st standard, was not significantly different between the different groups.

The phototherapy was significantly higher in the higher PWL% group than in the lower PWL% group ($P < 0.001$). Regarding the hospital course, total fluid intake ($P = 0.005$) and total calorie intake ($P = 0.002$) during day 1 to 7 were significantly lower and the time to achieve full feeding (100 mL/kg/day, $P < 0.001$) was longer in the higher PWL% group than in the lower PWL% group. The higher PWL% group had a significantly longer hospitalization period ($P = 0.021$), and the majority of infants in the higher PWL% group were discharged without recovering to their birth weight ($P < 0.001$).

Regarding perinatal risk factors, the multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that administration of ANS within 1 week before birth (odds ratio [OR], 3.26; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.015 to 10.465; $P = 0.047$) was found to increase the risk of a higher PWL%. Lower total calorie intake during day 1 to 7 (OR, 0.98; 95% CI, 0.977 to 0.999; $P = 0.027$) and phototherapy (OR, 5.28; 95% CI, 1.327 to 21.024; $P = 0.018$) were identified as independent risk factors for a higher PWL% (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

The water content varies according to gestational age and even varies in infants of the same gestational age⁸⁾. Preterm infants require more energy than term infants to achieve optimal intrauterine weight gains, but their energy expenditure is higher owing to comorbidities, difficulties with nutritional support, and the immaturity of multiple organs. Therefore, it is difficult to judge the proper PWL according to gestational age or birth weight.

This study was performed to investigate the risk factors affect-

ing the PWL% in late preterm infants. The administration of ANS within 1 week before birth, lower total calorie intake during day 1 to 7 after birth, and phototherapy were identified as independent perinatal risk factors influencing the PWL%. However, postnatal comorbidities were not found to affect the PWL%.

Interestingly, ANS administration was found to affect PWL% in the present study. ANS have many complex actions that have short-term and long-term effects⁹⁻¹¹⁾. In infants with extremely low birth weight, ANS had been reported to decrease PWL by reducing insensible water loss and promoting earlier diuresis and natriuresis^{12,13)}. Conversely, in this study of late preterm infants, ANS was reported to be an independent risk factor for increased PWL%. A recent study suggested that ANS might modify the metabolic state by inducing hormonal changes in late preterm infants¹⁴⁾. Another study reported a higher prevalence of hypoglycemia in late preterm infants who received ANS¹⁵⁾.

Growth patterns of preterm infants have been reported. Thorp et al.¹⁶⁾ reported that ANS did not affect weight gain in preterm infants. Battin et al.¹⁷⁾ reported that repeated ANS administration affected postnatal growth acceleration 3 to 5 weeks after birth. However, studies on growth pattern changes in late preterm infants are rare. Additional studies will be needed on growth patterns and prognoses according to antenatal ANS dosing.

The total calorie intake for the first week of life in the higher PWL% group was lower than that of the lower PWL% group in the current study. Because the infants enrolled in this study did not receive an intravenous amino acid solution or a lipid formulation, this difference in caloric value was thought to be due to delayed full feeding. Delayed full feeding was reported to be one of the important factors of postnatal growth failure in infants with very low birth weight, and enhanced feeding was shown to reduce growth failure^{18,19)}. However, feeding progression is influenced not only by neurological development but also by various other factors such as medical conditions, milk types, and feeding schedules^{20,21)}. Thus, the authors concluded that if feeding progression is slow and a mother had a history of ANS administration, close monitoring and nutritional supplementation might be necessary in late preterm infants.

The association between the degree of PWL and the clinical outcome of premature infants has not been clear^{6,12,22)}. However, in term infants, excessive weight loss was reported to increase the risk of hypernatremia, dehydration, and readmission for hyperbilirubinemia^{23,24)}. In infants with extremely low birth weight, postnatal early weight loss had also been reported to

Table 2. Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Perinatal Risk Factors for the Higher Postnatal Weight Loss Group

Variable	Adjust OR (CI)	P-value
Antenatal steroid within 1 wk before birth	3.26 (1.015-10.465)	0.047
Total calorie intake during day 1-7 (kcal/kg)	0.98 (0.977-0.999)	0.027
Phototherapy	5.28 (1.327-21.024)	0.018

Adjusted for gestational diabetes mellitus, antenatal steroids, phototherapy, total fluid intake during day 1-5, total calorie intake during day 1-5.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

reduce the risk of bronchopulmonary dysplasia or death^{25,26}). In this study, the higher PWL% group underwent more phototherapy than the lower PWL% group. All infants received incubator care until the fifth day of life and LED phototherapy, which has little effect on transepidermal water loss²⁷). In the higher PWL% group, total calorie intake was significantly lower than that in the lower PWL% group, and weight loss is also known to cause hyperbilirubinemia. Therefore, if hyperbilirubinemia is observed in the PWL state, the overall nutritional status and insensible water loss should be considered.

Most of the late preterm infants had shorter hospital stay to monitor growth unless there were complications. Regarding the hospital course, the higher PWL% group had a long hospitalization period, and most of the infants in this group had not recovered their birth weight at discharge.

Further studies are needed to identify risk factors for a high PWL% according to each gestational age and to establish standard comparators to assess the early weight change of late preterm infants for prompt and proper intervention.

To our knowledge, this is the first report that showed the effect of ANS on PWL in late preterm infants. However, this study had several limitations. First, the exact total fluid intake, urinary volume, and insensible water loss could not be measured as this was a retrospective study. Second, the composition of the fluid therapy differed slightly between infants. Third, some infants were discharged without recovering to their birth weight. Therefore, we did not know the rate of recovery to birth weight or growth rate for these infants.

In conclusion, administration of ANS within 1 week before birth, lower total calorie intake during day 1 to 7, and phototherapy were independent risk factors for a greater PWL%. It is necessary to evaluate the degree of appropriate PWL according to gestational age and to conduct further studies on the short- and long-term morbidities according to the degree of PWL.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Ethical statement

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Soonchunhyang University Cheonan Hospital (SCHCA 2019-04-020). Written informed consent by the patients was waived due to a retrospective nature of our study.

Conflicts of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Author contributions

Conception or design: S.P.B.

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: S.P.B., J.W.K., H.K.

Drafting the work or revising: W.H.H., J.H.S.

Final approval of the manuscript: J.H.S.

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