Bronchopulmonary dysplasia—impact of severity and timing of diagnosis on neurodevelopment of preterm infants: a retrospective cohort study

Anna Maria Malavolti,1,2 Dirk Bassler,1 Romaine Arlettaz-Mieth,1 Giacomo Faldella,2 Beatrice Latal,3 Giancarlo Natalucci1,3

ABSTRACT

Objective To assess the contribution of the severity of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) and the time point of its diagnosis to the prediction of neurodevelopmental impairment (NDI) at corrected age of 2 years in preterm infants.

Design Retrospective cohort study.

Setting Level-III perinatal centre.

Patients and outcome measures Infants born in 2000–2013 with gestational age <30 weeks. BPD was defined as FiO2 >21% for ≥28 days and its severity classified as mild, FiO2=21%; moderate, FiO2 <30% and severe, FiO2 ≥30% and/or positive pressure support. We applied these criteria at two time points: 36 and 40 weeks' postmenstrual age (PMA). Multivariable regression models were used to estimate the association (OR (95% CI)) between BPD characteristics and NDI defined as cognitive or motor development score <2 SD; severe cerebral palsy; deafness and blindness.

Results Of 610 (81% of cohort) children assessed at 2 years, 357 (58%) had BPD and 98 (16%) had NDI. Neither FiO2 >21% for ≥28 days nor mild or moderate BPD at either 36 or 40 weeks' PMA was associated with NDI, but severe BPD was (at 36 weeks' PMA 5.6 (2.0 to 16.0) and at 40 weeks' PMA 16.6 (4.6 to 59.9)). Infants with severe BPD at both 36 and 40 weeks' PMA had lower mental (mean difference −11.4 (−18.5 to −4.3), −25.7 (−35.9 to −15.5), respectively) and motor (−7.8 (−14.9 to −0.6), −20.1 (−30.7 to −9.5), respectively) developmental scores than infants without BPD.

Conclusion In this cohort, severe BPD was a better independent predictor of NDI at 2 years than mild or moderate BPD. BPD diagnosed at 40 weeks' PMA might allow better identification of infants at highest risk for NDI.

INTRODUCTION

Since its first description in 1967,1 many groups have used alternative definitions of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) to describe this chronic lung disorder, which primarily affects very low birthweight infants. Recent evidence suggests that lung dysmaturation is a key determinant of the development of this condition of the lungs seen in extremely premature infants with BPD.2

The need to quantify BPD severity to enable prediction of respiratory outcome for these infants led the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) workshop to introduce a classification in 2000.3 This definition allows the severity of the disease to be classified by oxygen dependency and respiratory support at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age (PMA) into mild, moderate and severe forms. Independent of any histopathological correlate, this clinical definition has proved useful in the prediction of abnormal pulmonary outcome and somatic growth at 2 years of age.4,5 Subsequent studies have adopted this classification to describe neurodevelopmental outcome of infants with BPD, but it remains unclear whether BPD severity assessment at 36 weeks' PMA also provides the best
timing of assessment for the prediction of neurological outcome. In fact, despite the 2000-NICHD consensus, BPD is defined heterogeneously in the literature, and studies describing neurodevelopmental outcome after BPD report controversial results. This study aimed to assess the contribution of the severity of BPD and the timing of its diagnosis to the prediction of neurodevelopmental impairment (NDI) at corrected age of 2 years in preterm infants. We hypothesised that BPD severity is an independent risk factor for NDI and that, among all criteria, the presence of persistent severe BPD at term-equivalent age is the best predictor of subsequent neurodevelopmental outcome.

METHODS

Study subjects
This is a retrospective cohort study that examined very premature liveborn infants with <30 weeks of gestation at the Zurich University Hospital, a tertiary perinatal centre, from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2013. Exclusion criteria were a priori palliative care in delivery room, major congenital anomalies (ie, genetic anomaly, syndrome or malformation of a major organ system); death before hospital discharge; transfer to another centre within the first day of life and insufficient documentation. We extracted neonatal and follow-up data from the prospective national database of the Swiss Neonatal Network. Specific information concerning the severity of BPD according to the 2000-NICHD consensus at 36 and 40 weeks' PMA was extracted from the neonatal charts.

Neonatal data
BPD was defined as oxygen supplementation for ≥28 days of life. BPD severity was scored at 36 weeks' PMA according to the 2000-NICHD consensus as mild BPD (no oxygen supplementation), moderate BPD (oxygen supplementation <30%) or severe BPD (oxygen supplementation ≥30% and/or requirement for positive pressure support). BPD severity was also scored at 40 weeks' PMA by the same criteria. Gestational age was defined by the best estimate available from prenatal ultrasound findings or obstetric measurements based on the last menstrual period. Birthweight z-scores were calculated based on growth curves by Voigt et al. Major brain lesions were defined as intraventricular haemorrhage >grade 2 or cystic periventricular leukomalacia on ultrasound examination according to Volpe and de Vries classifications, respectively. Persistent ductus arteriosus was defined as a ductus arteriosus requiring medical or surgical closure. Retinopathy of prematurity, necrotising enterocolitis and neonatal sepsis were defined as previously published. Socioeconomic status was estimated by a validated 12-point socioeconomic scale based on maternal education and paternal occupation, on which high scores represent low socioeconomic class.

Neurodevelopmental outcome at 2 years of age
Children were invited to a follow-up at the corrected age of 18–24 months in the Child Development Centre of the University Children’s Hospital Zurich, where experienced developmental paediatricians performed a structured neurological examination and a developmental assessment. Following the recommendation of the Swiss Neonatal Network, the follow-up examinations were based on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition, from 2000 to 2013 (BSID-II) and then on the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, Third Edition (Bayley-III). The Griffiths Mental Development Scales-Revised (GMDS) were used for a few children early in the study. Children with significant disability precluding completion of the development test were assigned a development score of 1 below −3 SD. Cerebral palsy was defined according to Rosenbaum et al and was graded according to the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS) for children aged ≤2 years. Vision and hearing were assessed by either direct examination or caregiver report. NDI was defined as one of the following: mental or motor development index below 70 (−2SD) on the BSID-II; cognitive or motor composite score below 85 (see below) on the Bayley-III; a global score on the GMDS below 76 (−2 SD); cerebral palsy with GMFCS above 1; the absence of useful hearing even with aids; blindness or only perception of light. According to recent literature, Bayley-III scores below 85 were considered as equivalent to indices below 70 (−2 SD) in the BSID-II.

Statistics
χ² (or Fisher’s exact test), independent t-test and Mann-Whitney U tests were used to compare baseline characteristics between infants with and without BPD. Multivariable regression models were used to compare outcome measures between infants without BPD (reference) and (1) infants with BPD, as defined as oxygen supplementation for ≥28 days; (2) infants with mild, moderate and severe BPD, defined at 36 weeks' PMA and (3) infants with mild, moderate and severe BPD at 40 weeks' PMA. We adjusted models for variables that were significantly unequally distributed among groups (see the Results section). Two post hoc analyses were performed by adjusting the models to include known neonatal predictors of poor neurodevelopment (ie, gestational age, sex, necrotising enterocolitis, retinopathy of prematurity, major brain lesions, sepsis and socioeconomic status) in accordance with previous reports and by excluding children assessed with Bayley-III and GMDS. Associations are given as ORs and mean differences (MDs) with 95% CI. In order to estimate the calibration and discrimination of the regression models, we applied the Hosmer and Lemeshow test and calculated the area under the receiver operating curve, respectively. Finally, we calculated accuracy, sensitivity, specificity and positive and negative predictive values for NDI of (1) BPD, (2) BPD severity at 36 weeks’ PMA and (3) BPD severity at 40 weeks’ PMA, using the group of infants without BPD as reference. We did not
impute missing values, because only 4.1% of observations were unavailable. SPSS V.21.0 (IBM) was used. Probability values below 0.05 were considered significant, and testing was two-sided.

RESULTS
Study subjects and neonatal data

Among 1270 liveborn infants registered during the study period, 516 infants were excluded because of death before discharge (n=279), a priori palliative care in delivery room (n=179: with gestational age 22 (n=12), 23 (n=69) and 24 (n=70) weeks, and major congenital anomaly (n=28)) transfer to another hospital (n=32), major congenital anomalies (n=21) or insufficient neonatal documentation (n=5). Among the 754 eligible infants, 610 (81%) returned for follow-up (figure 1): 303 (50%) females, mean (SD, range) gestational age 27.9 (1.2, 24.4–29.9) weeks and birth weight 1050 (230, 400–1750) g. Infants lost to follow-up had a higher gestational age and higher birth weight (both P<0.001), and a lower rate of BPD (45% vs 58%, P=0.007) than those examined. In the 610 infants examined, BPD was diagnosed in 357 (58%). In comparison to infants without BPD, infants with BPD presented significant differences (table 1): lower gestational age and birthweight z-score,
longer mechanical ventilation time and a higher rate of male sex, surfactant treatment, intraventricular haemorrhage higher than grade 2, sepsis and persistent ductus arteriosus. At 36 weeks’ PMA, BPD was classified as mild in 35%, moderate in 15% and severe in 8% of cases, while at 40 weeks’ PMA in 50%, 4% and 3.7% of cases, respectively. Three infants with severe BPD at 36 weeks’ PMA but insufficient data at 40 weeks’ PMA needed 22% to 29% oxygen at discharge from hospital.

**Neurodevelopmental outcome at 2 years of age**

Follow-up assessment was performed at a mean (SD, range) corrected age of 23.1 (3.6, 16.5–37.6) months: body weight 11.7 (1.8, 8.0–20.0) kg, length 85.6 (5.2, 68.0–100.0) cm. There was no difference in the mean age at follow-up between infants with (23.1 (3.4)) and without (23.2 (3.8)) BPD (P=0.770). Of 610 examined children, 460 (75%), 109 (18%) and 20 (3%) children were assessed with the Bayley-II, Bayley-III and GMDS, respectively, while in 21 (4%) children, only part of a developmental assessment could be performed. Ninety-eight (16%) children suffered from NDI. Mean (SD) mental and motor development indices of Bayley-II were 88 (14) and 85 (17), respectively; mean cognitive and motor scores of Bayley-III were 99 (15) and 95 (14), respectively; mean general quotient of GMDS was 86 (14). None of the three children without sufficient data for scoring BPD severity at 40 weeks’ PMA had NDI.

**Association between BPD and its severity defined at 36 and at 40 weeks’ PMA and NDI**

Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for gestational age, sex, birthweight z-score, intraventricular haemorrhage >grade 2, persistent ductus arteriosus, days of mechanical ventilation, surfactant and sepsis) showed that severe BPD was positively associated with NDI at age 2 years (OR (95% CI) at 36 weeks’ PMA: 5.6 (2.0 to 16.0) and at 40 weeks’ PMA: 16.6 (4.6 to 59.9), respectively) (table 2A–C). However, BPD (need for oxygen supplementation for ≥28 days of life) and mild and moderate BPD at 36 and 40 weeks’ PMA were not. Sensitivity analyses revealed similar results after adjusting for known neonatal risk factors for poor neurodevelopment (online supplementary table A) and after exclusion of children tested with the Bayley-III and GMDS (online supplementary table B). The full results of the multivariate models analysing the relationship between BPD and NDI are presented in an online supplementary table D.

**Table 2** Multivariable association of (A) BPD, defined as oxygen supplementation for ≥28 days of life, and its severity defined at (B) 36 weeks’ PMA and (C) 40 weeks’ PMA with NDI at mean (SD) corrected age 23.1 (3.6) months

(A) BPD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No BPD (reference) n=253</th>
<th>BPD n=357</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDI, n (%)</td>
<td>32 (13)</td>
<td>66 (18)</td>
<td>1.5 (0.8 to 2.5)</td>
<td>0.180</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cerebral palsy, n (%)</td>
<td>9 (3)</td>
<td>5 (1.4)</td>
<td>0.4 (0.0 to 2.4)</td>
<td>0.332</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deafness, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (0.8)</td>
<td>3 (0.8)</td>
<td>0.5 (0.0 to 3.7)</td>
<td>0.522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blindness, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (0.6)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NA</td>
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(B) 36 weeks’ PMA

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No BPD (reference) n=253</th>
<th>Mild BPD at 36 PMA n=215</th>
<th>Moderate BPD at 36 PMA n=91</th>
<th>Severe BPD at 36 PMA n=51</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDI, n (%)</td>
<td>32 (13)</td>
<td>29 (13)</td>
<td>21 (23)</td>
<td>16 (31)</td>
<td>1.722</td>
<td>0.722</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cerebral palsy, n (%)</td>
<td>9 (3)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.680</td>
<td>0.680</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deafness, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (0.8)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>0.240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blindness, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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(C) 40 weeks’ PMA

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<th></th>
<th>No BPD (reference) n=253</th>
<th>Mild BPD at 40 PMA n=204</th>
<th>Moderate BPD at 40 PMA n=27</th>
<th>Severe BPD at 40 PMA n=23</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDI, n (%)</td>
<td>32 (13)</td>
<td>46 (15)</td>
<td>6 (22)</td>
<td>14 (61)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.6 to 2.1)</td>
<td>0.599</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cerebral palsy, n (%)</td>
<td>9 (3)</td>
<td>5 (2)</td>
<td>0.4 (0.1 to 2.5)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.373</td>
<td>0.373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deafness, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (0.8)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>0.126</td>
<td>1 (4)</td>
<td>1.5 (0.0 to 34.1)</td>
<td>0.792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blindness, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>0</td>
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BPD, bronchopulmonary dysplasia; NA, not applicable; NDI, neurodevelopmental impairment; PMA, postmenstrual age.
children without BPD when severity was assessed at 36 and at 40 weeks' PMA (mean NDI difference −11.4 (−18.5 to −4.2) and −20.6 (−36.0 to −15.5) and mean PDI difference −7.8 (−14.9 to −0.6) and −20.1 (−30.7 to −9.5), respectively) (online supplementary table C1). BPD was not associated with Bayley-III (online supplementary table C2), rate of cerebral palsy or severe vision or hearing problems.

Among all BPD definition criteria, severe BPD at 40 weeks' PMA provided the highest specificity (96%), positive (61%) and negative (87%) predictive values, and accuracy (85%) for the prediction of NDI at the time of follow-up, while oxygen supplementation for ≥28 days of life or at 36 weeks' PMA provided the best sensitivity (67%) (table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

This retrospective study aimed to gauge the extent to which the severity of BPD and the time of its diagnosis may be used to optimise the prediction of neurodevelopmental development at the corrected age of 2 years in preterm infants <30 weeks of gestation. The main findings show that, among all forms of BPD, severe BPD provides the best prediction of NDI and that the assessment of BPD at 40 weeks' PMA seems to better predict NDI than at 36 weeks' PMA. These two main observations are suggestive to confirm our hypothesis, and although they do not definitively prove it, they raise the question whether the time point for the 2000-NICHD5 severity-based assessment of BPD at 36 weeks' PMA might be redefined to improve prognosis.

Few studies, including the present one, have adopted the severity-based 2000-NICHD consensus definition of BPD5 to predict neurodevelopmental outcome. As recently reported, a diverse range of definitions of BPD can be found in the literature.24 A binary definition of BPD appears less informative for the prognosis of neurodevelopmental outcome than a severity-based definition. The current severity-based definition of BPD was first introduced as a practical tool to predict the severity of lung damage, and 36 weeks' PMA was identified as the best time point to

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<th>Table 3 Predictive values (95% CI) of BPD for neurodevelopmental impairment at mean (SD) corrected age 23.1 (3.6) months</th>
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<td><strong>BPD</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sensitivity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Specificity</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Positive predictive value</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Negative predictive value</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Accuracy</strong></td>
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The predictive values of each form of BPD (BPD, mild, moderate, severe) have been calculated with ‘No BPD’ as reference. BPD, bronchopulmonary dysplasia; PMA, postmenstrual age.

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Strength of this study is the size of the cohort, although the low prevalence of the severe forms of BPD implies wide CIs and high value of negative predictive value. Further study strengths are the prospective systematic data records concerning neonatal and neurodevelopmental variables, and the adjustment of the analyses for several confounding factors. The rate of infants lost to follow-up of 19% represents a limitation of the study. As gestational age and BPD rate were lower and higher, respectively, in infants visited at 2 years of corrected age than in those lost to follow-up, we might assume that we assessed a population sample with high neurodevelopmental risk. The other main study limitations are the retrospective approach, in which specific characteristics of the neonatal respiratory course of the study infants have been extracted from their clinical charts; the lack of information concerning a room air test for the classification of BPD severity; and the fact that the indication for respiratory support might have been influenced by a subjective judgement of the clinicians in charge.

These limitations might have introduced an information bias, especially within the group of infants with moderate BPD, among whom we observed the largest number of reclassifications to mild BPD between 36 and 40 weeks’ PMA. The inclusion of the various developmental tests used within this cohort represents another important limitation, because it might have introduced a bias in the classification of outcomes. However, the sensitivity analysis that focused purely on infants tested with Bayley-II (the largest group of infants within the cohort) supports the study conclusions.

Finally, as no local normative data for Bayley-III is available in Switzerland yet, we opted to set the cut-off for NDI at development scores below 85 and not below 70 for this test version. Despite recent literature in support of this choice, we cannot prove the assumption that Bayley-III tended to overestimate development in this cohort.

In conclusion, we found that, in this cohort, severe BPD was a better independent predictor of NDI at the age of 2 years than mild or moderate BPD. The diagnosis of severe BPD at 40 weeks’ PMA seems to allow better identification of infants at high risk of poor neurodevelopment than at 36 weeks’ PMA. As the generalisability of the present findings is reduced by the study limitations, further prospective studies are needed to confirm them. In addition to the present findings, respiratory outcome data are needed to support resetting the BPD definition so as to provide higher prognostic value than the current consensus.

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Contributors AMM and GN were involved in the study design, data acquisition, analysis and interpretation, and writing of the manuscript. DB was involved in the study design, data interpretation and manuscript reviewing. RA-M, GF and BL were involved in the data acquisition and interpretation, and manuscript reviewing. All authors reviewed and approved the final draft.

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Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval Data collection and evaluation for this study were approved by the institutional ethical review boards and by the Swiss Federal Commission for Privacy Protection in Medical Research.

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