Aspiration pneumonia in association with oral vitamin K

Most infants born in the British Isles now receive vitamin K prophylaxis, and the trend towards oral administration continues.1 With the awareness that vitamin K is well absorbed from the gut2 and following publication of the report linking intramuscular vitamin K and childhood cancer,3 oral vitamin K prophylaxis has become more widespread. However, because of lack of uniform national policy, the practice of vitamin K administration varies from region to region. Cases of aspiration or anaphylaxis following oral vitamin K administration in neonates have not been previously reported.

We report three cases of aspiration associated with oral vitamin K, Orakay, the preparation uniformly used in Northeast England. Acute respiratory distress developed previously well, breast fed neonates following administration of Orakay at home. All required hospital admission, and two of them had radiological evidence of aspiration.

Case 1: A 14 day old term boy was well until a second dose of Orakay by his father. He immediately developed a cough, tachypnoea, and grunting, cried inconsolably, and refused feeds. On examination, he had features of respiratory distress. A chest radiograph was normal. After discharge, he was given a fourth dose of Orakay under hospital supervision and remained well.

Of note, even oral administration of vitamin K can occasionally be hazardous. This is of particular concern because Orakay is not licensed in the United Kingdom. There is an urgent need to develop a consensus policy and a product that is licensed, effective to administer, and has minimal adverse effect.

V Bhandari, N On Tin, S R Ahmed
Darlington Memorial Hospital, Darlington DL3 6HX, UK; vidya@bhandari@hotmail.com

References

Hypothesis waiting for proof: unswapping neonates for transfer

During transfer from the delivery suite to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), infants are traditionally wrapped in pre-warmed towels. Whether this is optimal remains unknown. We compared the effects on core temperature of wrapping or not wrapping neonates during their transfer from the delivery suite to the NICU.

After resuscitation, infants in both groups were transferred to a Vickers 77-transport incubator and left wrapped or unswapped. Rectal temperature was recorded using a mercury thermometer before leaving the delivery suite and again, immediately after transfer into a NICU incubator. The study was granted ethical approval.

Our findings are summarised in the table. There were no significant demographic differences between the two groups. While the mean transfer time was longer in the unwrapped group, the mean temperature change during transit was lower although neither difference reached statistical significance. No hypothermia (rectal temperature <36°C) occurred in either group.

Wrapping infants in towels prevents convectional heat gain. Additionally, leaving infants unwrapped allows essential clinical observation.

Despite the limitations of this small study, our findings challenge the practice of wrapping infants and warrant further examination in larger clinical studies.

D J Hawkes, D G Spendley, M Alfaham
Departments of Child Health and Medical Physics, Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust, Llandough Hospital, Cardiff CF64 2XX, UK

Correspondence to: Dr Alfaham; Mazin.Alfaham@CardiffandVale.wales.nhs.uk

Diuretics in CLD

This symposium on chronic lung disease of prematurity (CLD) by Kotecha et al. covered important aspects and controversies in the management of CLD. We accept the authors’ inability to cover all aspects of management. We feel that some space could have been devoted to diuretics in management of CLD. Nearly all patients with CLD of some stage of their disease will receive diuretics and most of them will be on them for a long time. We came across only one systemic review by Brion et al. in the Cochrane database. Conclusion of the authors was that there was no beneficial effect of using distal tubular diuretics for more than 4 weeks after initial stage. There was also no benefit in adding potassium sparing diuretics or newer diuretics like metolazone. Inspite of very little evidence base for diuretics in CLD, one finds nearly all CLD patients on a diuretic cocktail. In addition to their effect on electrolytes, they affect Ca/Po metabolism. This may exacerbate osteopenia of prematurity and may have adverse effect on lung compliance. There is a need for more discussion or clear guidelines on this issue.

V A Pai
Southmead Hospital, Bristol, UK
B Pai
Royal United Hospital, Bath, UK

Correspondence to: Flat 3, 19 Newbridge Road, Bath BA1 3HE; binapai@hotmail.com

References

Table 1 Demographics of the two study groups and temperature difference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wrapped</th>
<th>Unwrapped</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male:female</td>
<td>5:5</td>
<td>3:7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean weight (kg)</td>
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<td>1.595</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight range (kg)</td>
<td>1.29–2.35</td>
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<td>Mean gestation</td>
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<td>32/40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gestation range</td>
<td>30/40–34/40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transit time (min)</td>
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<td>7–60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temperature difference (°C)</td>
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<td>−0.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>−0.7 to +0.1°C</td>
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</table>
Positioning long lines: response to Reece et al

Percutaneously inserted central venous lines are widely used in neonatal intensive care to administer parenteral nutrition and medications. It is important to ascertain the position of the line tip before use as incorrectly positioned long lines can lead to life-threatening complications like cardiac tamponade and pulmonary oedema.

Reece et al suggested that it is prudent to use a routine contrast radiograph to localise the line tip in newborn infants. We would like to comment on their suggestion and report a relevant study from our unit on our neonatal unit.

Intravenous water soluble contrast is not commonly used in neonates and very little is known about its potential side effects in premature infants. Studies have shown that renal clearance is prolonged in premature infants because of renal immaturity. Data in children have shown a number of possible side effects, including hypotension and cardiac arrhythmia. Moreover, obtaining an intravenous contrast radiograph of a long line would require additional medical and nursing time as a doctor would have to “gown up” for the procedure, and this may not be logistically feasible in some busy neonatal units, especially out of hours.

Reece et al were unable see the line tip clearly as reported by others, even after a contrast study. This was due to delay between the injection of contrast and the radiographer exposing the film. This shows that fine coordination is required between the radiographer and the person injecting the contrast. Specific training may be necessary.

We performed a retrospective study of the reliability of plain radiographs in identifying the true line tip in our tertiary neonatal intensive care unit. Over a 10 month period all 27 babies who had long lines inserted were included. In all cases an Epicutaneo-Cava-Katheter (Vygon, UK) was inserted. This is the same catheter as that used by Reece and colleagues. Our placement aim was also similar to that in their study.

The position of the line tip on the postmortemæ is rarely reviewed by an experienced junior doctor (IB) and a consultant neonatologist (SB). There was agreement between the two investigators in 25/27 (92.6%) cases. No complications due to line placements were reported between the two investigators in 25/27 (92.6%) cases. No complications due to line placements were reported between the two investigators in 25/27 (92.6%) cases.

In our study all neonatal intensive care unit infants were studied in different positions—supine, prone, and 45° head up tilt. We had then hypothesised that the combination of the prone position and the 45° head up tilt could facilitate diaphragmatic activity. We do not think that this hypothesis can be totally dismissed by the results of Dimitriou et al as suggested by the authors, since their infants were studied in different postures that is, supine in their study and prone in our study.

We would like to comment on their suggestion and report a relevant study from our unit on our neonatal unit.

We therefore feel that a plain radiograph is the safest, quickest, and cheapest way to ensure the safety of the line.

References

1 Bagnoli, I A Nycky, S Bodicott Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, City Hospital, Birmingham, UK; bagchii@btinternet.com

Neonatal sepsis in Peshawar

We wish to raise a few concerns regarding the study reported by Rahman and colleagues.

We found it surprising that only five species of microorganisms were isolated in this series of over 1000 blood cultures obtained from neonates with sepsis. Similar studies done in other major cities of Pakistan, with much smaller sample sizes, have shown a wider spectrum of pathogens. Anwer et al showed 11 species types in 109 blood cultures, Bhutta and Yusuf reported 13 species types in 38 cultures, Khan and Akram showed more than eight different species types from 89 cultures, and Bhutta reported 11 species types in a series of 276 positive blood cultures. In addition to the five species causing neonatal sepsis reported by Rahman et al (Escherichia coli 36.6%, Staphylococcus aureus 29.5%, Pseudomonas 22.4%, Klebsiella 7.6%, and Proteus 3.8%), all the other investigators have also reported Serratia spp and Enterococcus, and most reported Streptococcus pneumoniae, Salmonella spp, and group B Streptococcus. Although the authors do not clearly state whether they excluded hospital-acquired infections in their series, the studies published by Bhutta did exclude nosocomial infections.

The antimicrobial susceptibility data reported by Rahman and colleagues were not interpretable as the number of microorganisms on which antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed is not stated. In addition, the susceptibility results are not internally consistent; 60% of the Staphylococcus aureus tested are reported to be ampicillin sensitive but only 27% were Amoxicillin + Clavulanate (Augmentin) sensitive. This represents a highly unusual result, especially as this is difficult with a high percentage of S. aureus not producing beta-lactamase enzymes to inactivate penicillin (ampicillin), but still showing resistance to a penicillin-beta-lactamase-inhibitor combination such as Augmentin. We wonder if the 60% reported sensitivity of S. aureus to ampicillin is erroneous since the vast majority of S. aureus, even in developing countries, are now penicillin (ampicillin) resistant. We also find the 73% resistance rate of S. aureus to amoxicillin-clavulananate (which is equivalent to methicillin resistance for S. aureus) surprisingly high, and question if this indicates the presence of hospital acquired infections in this series.

S A Ali, T A Khan, A M Zaidi Department of Paediatrics, The Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

Correspondence to Dr Ali, syed.ali@aku.edu

References


Effect of head up tilting on oxygenation

We read with interest the paper by Dimitriou et al in which it was confirmed again that head up tilting to 45 degrees results in better oxygenation in stable preterm neonates. However compared with our study, in which the same effect was observed, there is a (probably) significant difference. Their infants were studied in the horizontal prone, in the horizontal supine and in the 45° head up tilt supine position whereas in our study all infants were studied in the prone position including the 45° head up tilt. We had then hypothesised that the combination of the prone position and the 45° head up tilt could facilitate diaphragmatic activity. We therefore feel that a plain radiograph is the safest, quickest, and cheapest way to ensure the safety of the line.

We however, propose that the improvement in oxygenation seen in the head up tilt position was more likely to be due to a change in lung volume. In the head up tilt position, the weight of the abdominal contents on the diaphragm is reduced, tending to increase functional residual capacity. In contrast, ultrasonographic examination has demonstrated that the diaphragm becomes significantly thicker at end expiratory volume in the prone rather than the supine position, which is likely to result in reduced diaphragm strength. Indeed, we demonstrated that the activity of respiratory muscle strength was lower in the prone compared to the supine position and the supine posture with 45° head tilt.

A Greenough, G Dimitrou

Department of Child Health, King’s College Hospital, London, UK

Correspondence to Professor Greenough, Department of Child Health, King’s College Hospital, London, SE5 8RS, UK; anne.greenough@kcl.ac.uk

References


Authors’ reply

We thank Professor Dellagrammaticas for his comments on our study. Dellagrammaticas et al3 hypothesised that the combination of the prone posture and the 45° degree head up tilt position could facilitate diaphragmatic activity. We however, propose that the improvement in oxygenation seen in the head up tilt position was more likely to be due to a change in lung volume. In the head up tilt position, the weight of the abdominal contents on the diaphragm is reduced, tending to increase functional residual capacity. In contrast, ultrasonographic examination has demonstrated that the diaphragm becomes significantly thicker at end expiratory volume in the prone rather than the supine position, which is likely to result in reduced diaphragm strength. Indeed, we demonstrated3 that the activity of respiratory muscle strength was lower in the prone compared to the supine position and the supine posture with 45° head tilt.

A Greenough, G Dimitrou

Children Nationwide Regional Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, King’s College Hospital, London, UK

Correspondence to Professor Greenough, Department of Child Health, King’s College Hospital, London, SE5 8RS, UK; anne.greenough@kcl.ac.uk

www.archdischild.com

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sodium depletion, and hyponatraemia, ignored; for example, renal salt wasting, revealing some major features of sodium homoeostasis to central nervous system function. In particular, the work of our group in selection of references as subjective and arbitrary. In particular, the work of our group in selection of references as subjective and arbitrary.

I read with interest the report by Al-Dahhan et al. on the beneficial effect of NaCl supplementation of newborn premature infants. In this regard it is relevant to mention our most recent findings describing a new aspect of the relation of neonatal sodium homeostasis to central nervous system function. Namely, we showed that hyponatraemia is one of the most significant risk factors for development of sensorineural hearing impairment detected by transient evoked otoacoustic emission and confirmed by auditory brainstem response.

In addition, I consider their report raises an important ethical issue, in that I regard their selection of references as subjective and arbitrary. In particular, the work of our group in revealing some major features of sodium homeostasis in premature infants has been ignored; for example, renal salt wasting, sodium depletion, and hyponatraemia, and the first introduction of NaCl supplementation in a dose of 3–5 mmol/kg/day to prevent sodium deprivation, to improve somatic stability, and to avoid untoward clinical consequences.

E Sulyok
Professor and Chairman, County Children’s Hospital, Institute of Health Promotion and Family Care, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pecs, H-7624 Pecs, PO Box 76, Hungary

References

Author’s reply

Methinks Professor Sulyok doth protest too much. His early, pioneering work on electrolyte balance in the newborn is well known, and extensively cited in an earlier review of the subject co-authored by myself. In this, inter alia, his study of the effect of salt supplementation on the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system is quoted in support of the hypothesis that hyponatraemia in premature infants is due to salt depletion rather than water retention. The reason these papers were not cited in the present paper is that they are not relevant to it. The paper is not a historical or general review of hyponatraemia in the newborn but the results of a study specifically designed to examine neurodevelopmental outcome in two particular groups of infants previously studied by ourselves. His recent study of hyponatraemia and sensorineural deafness in preterm infants had not been published when our paper was submitted to the Archive; although we would certainly have referred to it if it had been.

G Haycock
Blackheath, London SE3 9DE, UK, GHaycock37893@aol.com

References

We would like to apologise for an error that occurred in the paper Oxygen therapy for infants with chronic lung disease by S Kotecha and J Allen (Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed 2002;87:F11–F14). The following sentence, under the heading Weaning from home oxygen, should have read: Vermeulen et al showed that infants who could be weaned from oxygen had median saturations of 97% during one hour awake studies, spent only 14% of time with saturation ≤ 95% and 2% of time ≤ 92%.

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