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The clinic knowledge and good applicability can disappear the ROP disease

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Objectives: To observe the incidence of the retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and it correlate with the clinic risk factors, among premature babies treated in the neonatal unit intensive care of one 3rd level hospital. To recognize predictive factors for ROP those are preventable in neonatal period.

Methodology: It was a retrospective cross-sectional observe study of clinical data obtained of the electronic charts of premature babies born between 11/2014 and 04/2017. Premature babies with gestational age equal or less 32 weeks and birth weight equal or less than 1.600 grams, attended at neonatal intensive unit care of the referrer hospital (UTINCHU), during above referred period, with registered ophthalmological evaluation data and presented a minimum one ophthalmological exam, during the neonatal UTI period. The premature babies did not attend the inclusion factors were excluded. Two groups were formed to statistical study of the clinical variables of risk of ROP: G1 (any stage of ROP) and group G2 (without ROP). The risk factors studied were: birth weight, gestational age, Apgar of 1º and 5º minute, corporal temperature of first hour of life, neonatal infection and oxygen therapy). The exam was made in the four week of premature life or 32 weeks of gestational age, obeying the established international criteria for examination and treatment. The software Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 21.0 statistical program was used to this study and for all statistical model $p<0.05$ was considered.

Results: 48, from 168 premature babies were sectioned to the study: G1 with ten premature with ROP (four with laser treatment and six with spontaneous regressed ROP), did not have stage of ROP above stage three also not ROP type I. In G2 group were 38 premature without ROP. The gestational age, birth weight ($p<0.01$) and hypothermia ($p=0.02$) were presented statistical difference to ROP in univariate analysis. None of the risk factors were presented independent predictive factor to ROP development, in multivariate analysis.

Conclusion: The incidence of ROP was still high, 21%, with GA medium 26.1w and e BW 865.0 g. The gestational age, birth weight and corporal temperature were predictive factors in univariate analysis. There was no independent factor for the development of the ROP in multivariate analysis, in this study. The stabilization of corporal temperature in first hour is necessary to consider.

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