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Treatment of HIE in neonates: Whole body hypothermia

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Neonatal encephalopathy affects 2 to 5 of every 1000 live births and represents a major cause of mortality and long-term morbidity in affected infants. *Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy* (HIE) is the major cause of encephalopathy in the neonatal period. Until recently, management of a newborn with encephalopathy has consisted largely of supportive care to restore and maintain cerebral perfusion, provide adequate gas exchange and treat seizure activity. Preventing the secondary reperfusion injury that occurs following a hypoxic-ischemic event is paramount to ensuring the best possible neurologic outcome for the neonate. Induced hypothermia is currently being studied in various institutions as a means of neuroprotection for neonates at risk of severe brain injury following a hypoxic-ischemic event. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of whole body cooling in management of neonatal HIE admitted in NICU. This study was conducted in patients of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of Satyam Hospital Raebareli. A total of 200 neonates with whole body cooling, were analyzed their outcome. All patients responded to treatment, with a variety range of activity improvement. The number of patients required a second anticonvulsant therapy. Regarding safety of hypothermia was also studied.

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