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Risk factors of mortality in neonates transported to a tertiary hospital: Type of transport and clinical factors

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Aim: To evaluate hospital mortality of infants transported to a tertiary hospital based on clinical factors and type of transport.**Methods:** Observational study of seriously ill neonates transported via air or ground, which required medical care at a center providing highly complex services, was done. A 6 month observational study was conducted to obtain clinical variables for intra-hospital mortality among patients requiring inter-facility transport. Data on sociodemographic, clinical, the transport risk index of physiologic stability (TRIPS) and mode of transport were collected.**Results:** A total of 176 neonates were transported by ambulance (10.22% by air) over 6 months. Mortality was higher among neonates transported by air (33.33%) than by ground (7.79%). No differences in survival were found between the two groups when adjusted by the multiple models. Increased mortality was associated with the transport risk index of physiologic stability (TRIPS).**Conclusions:** Weight<1500 g, renal failure, congenital defects (except congenital cardiopathies) and high TRIPS were associated with a higher risk of intra-hospital mortality. Mode of transport was not associated with the outcome.

Biography

Alvarado Socarras Jorge Luis is a Neonatologist Pediatrician. He is Director of the unit Neonatal of the Fundacion Cardiovascular de Colombia. He is also a University Professor at Universidad Industrial de Santander and Universidad de Santander.

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