

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Does staged closure have a worse prognosis in gastroschisis?

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INTRODUCTION: Correction of gastroschisis can be accomplished by primary or staged closure. There is, however, no consensus regarding the best approach or criteria to favor one method over the other has been established.

OBJECTIVE: To compare the outcome of primary and staged closure in newborns with gastroschisis using intravesical pressure (IVP) as the decision criterion.

PATIENTS & METHODS: We prospectively analyzed 45 newborns with gastroschisis. An IVP with a threshold of 20 cm H₂O was used to indicate primary or staged closure, and the outcomes between the two methods were compared.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Newborns in whom primary closure was feasible were born at a lower gestational age. There was no significant difference in the frequency of complications, time to begin oral feeding, length of parenteral nutrition or length of hospital stay. Compared with previous reports, our data showed higher rates of prenatal diagnosis and cesarean delivery, a lower average birth weight, a higher rate of small gestational age babies and a more frequent association with intestinal atresia. Conversely, our data showed a lower rate of postoperative necrotizing enterocolitis and a lower average length of hospital stay.

CONCLUSION: No significant difference was observed in the outcome of newborns who underwent primary closure or staged closure of gastroschisis when using an IVP below 20 cm H₂O as the criterion for primary closure.

KEYWORDS: Newborn diseases; Gastroschisis; Abdominal wall; Surgical procedures; Operative; Postoperative complications.

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INTRODUCTION

Gastroschisis is a congenital defect of the abdominal wall that results in the exposure of the abdominal organs to the amniotic cavity. An ideal closure technique for gastroschisis cases has not been established. Primary closure is considered the ideal closure technique, as it is associated with less parenteral nutritional use and a shorter length of hospital stay.^{1,2} Staged closure has been associated with a higher risk of complications such as infections and fistulae, a slower return to normal bowel function and a longer hospital stay.^{3,4}

The viscerο-abdominal disproportion observed in some newborns with gastroschisis and the recognition of abdominal compartment syndrome has allowed staged closure to gain

wider acceptance in selected cases.^{5,6} In addition, the use of preformed silos (which are placed at the bedside) with delayed fascial repair in a more elective setting is a safe technique with low rates of complication and mortality.⁷⁻⁹

Indications for primary or staged closure are unclear and are usually guided individually based on physiological parameters and associated malformations such as intestinal atresia.^{2,10} Despite the development of a number of different approaches to decide on the closure technique, including intravesical pressure (IVP), splanchnic perfusion pressure, and respiratory function, the ideal parameter has yet to be established.¹¹⁻¹³ It has also been suggested that time to closure may be the most significant factor determining length of hospital stay, whereas the closure technique is of secondary importance.¹⁴

Considering the high morbidity of infants with gastroschisis and the lack of a clear association between the type of surgical correction and the evolution of these newborns, the aim of this study was to compare the evolution of newborns who underwent primary closure with newborns who underwent staged closure of gastroschisis.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

This study was approved by The Ethics on Human Research Committee of our institution. We prospectively analyzed all of the newborns with gastroschisis admitted at our institution, a high complexity neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), from January 1999 to June 2010.

Newborns with chromosomal defects or other major malformations were excluded from the study. All of the patients were followed from birth until hospital discharge, and no eligible patients were excluded during the study. At our institution, the criterion adopted to perform primary closure is an intraoperative IVP below 20 cm H₂O.

General anesthesia was performed with tracheal intubation. As a routine, atropine was administered before induction. Fentanyl (5 µg.kg⁻¹), Propofol (3 mg.kg⁻¹) and sevoflurane sevoflurane (1-2%) were used. At the moment of measurement of the IPV and during surgery, all of the patients were submitted to curarization with the neuromuscular blocker Atracurium (0.5 mg.kg⁻¹). Supplementary local infiltration around the incision with bupivacaine (0.25%) was used for all patients to reduce postoperative pain.

Once the baby was born, a temporary silo was placed under mild sedation in the NICU until surgery and was kept for an average of 2 days.¹⁵ The IVP was measured during the surgical procedure. With the newborn in dorsal decubitus, a Foley catheter number 4FR was inserted, and the bladder was completely emptied. A saline solution was then administered through the catheter, which was connected to a plastic tube in the vertical position and considered as zero when the water was at the level of the pubic symphysis.¹¹ Primary closure of the abdominal wall was simulated by holding the borders of the defect with forceps and placing them side-by-side. If the IVP was below 20 cm H₂O, primary closure was performed; however, if it was above 20 cm H₂O or if it was not feasible to interiorize the abdominal organs, staged closure was performed as described by Miranda et al.¹⁶

After closure, the IVP was measured again and was compared to the predicted value. The silo was kept until bowel edema subsided, and clinical evaluation showed that

final closure could be feasible as long as the newborn was stable. The IVP was not monitored during the postoperative period because of the risk of infection associated with performing this procedure in the NICU. During the surgical procedure, the CO₂ level was also monitored, although it was not used as a criterion for surgical decision.

The data analyzed were descriptive maternal and neonatal data, for example, maternal age, parity, prenatal diagnosis, type of delivery, Apgar scores, birth weight, nutrition, gestational age and gender; and evolution, for example, complications, time to begin oral feeding, time of parenteral nutrition, hospitalization length and survival. Infection was defined as confirmed respiratory or urinary infection and was considered to be associated with the procedure when it occurred up until the seventh postoperative day. In contrast, sepsis was defined as every septic episode observed regardless of the source.

We compared the evolution of the newborns according to the type of surgical closure they had. The continuous variables (time to begin oral feeding, time of parenteral nutrition, and hospitalization length) were analyzed with the unpaired Student's t test with a level of significance of 5% (p≤0.05).

RESULTS

Of the 45 newborns included in our study, 24 were subjected to primary closure and 21 underwent staged closure. The average maternal age was 20±3.6 years for the primary closure group and 19±2.9 years for the staged closure group. All maternal and neonatal data are shown in Table I. All newborns with an IVP below 20 cm H₂O also had an expired CO₂ level below 50 mm Hg. Newborns in whom primary closure was feasible were born at a significantly lower gestational age compared with newborns who underwent staged closure (p<0.05) (Figure 1). There were no significant differences in the other maternal and neonatal data between the groups (Table 1). None of the newborns in this study had abdominal compartment syndrome.

Table 1 - Prenatal and neonatal data for both groups and for all of the newborns included in the study. Newborns in whom primary closure was feasible were born at a significantly lower gestational age (p<0.05).

	Primary closure (n = 24)	Staged Closure (n = 21)	Total (n = 45)
Prenatal diagnosis	22 (91.7%)	19 (85.8%)	45 (100%)
Delivery			
Vaginal	6 (25%)	5 (23.8%)	11 (24.4%)
Cesarean	18 (75%)	16 (76.2%)	34 (75.6%)
Birth weight (g)	2154 ± 408	2237 ± 400	2193 ± 401
Gestational age (weeks)*	35 ± 1.9	37 ± 1.7	36 ± 2.0
Nutrition			
PIG	8 (33.3%)	9 (42.9%)	17 (37.8%)
AIG	16 (66.7%)	12 (57.1%)	28 (62.2%)
Associated defects			
Intestinal atresia	5 (20.8%)	4 (19.0%)	9 (20%)
Cardiovascular	2 (8.3%)	9 (42.9%)	11 (24.4%)
Postoperative complications			
Infection/sepsis	13 (54.1%)	9 (42.9%)	22 (48.9%)
Oliguria/Anury	7 (29.2%)	7 (33.3%)	14 (31.1%)
Necrotizing enterocolitis	1 (4.2%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Beginning of oral feeding (days)	19.1 ± 3.3	26.8 ± 6.4	23.5 ± 4.2
Length of parenteral nutrition (days)	25.7 ± 3.4	31.0 ± 6.2	28.7 ± 23.8
Length of hospital stay (days)	34.2 ± 4.1	38.4 ± 6.0	36.5 ± 23.8

*p<0.05.

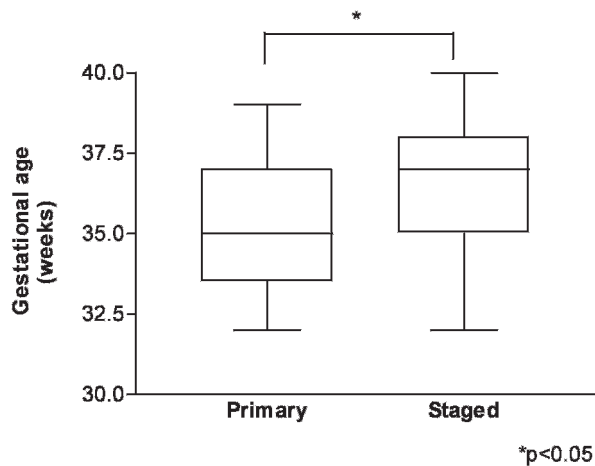


Figure 1 - Newborns in whom primary closure was feasible were born at a significantly lower gestational age ($p < 0.05$).

In all of the newborns included in the study, the values of IVP observed by simulating closure of the abdominal wall were the same as the actual IVP values measured at the end of the procedure. The average length of hospital stay with silo for newborns who underwent staged closure was 6.7 ± 4.5 days. There was no difference in the average number of complications, time to begin oral feeding, length of parenteral nutrition or length of hospital stay between newborns subjected to primary or staged closure (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

The incidence of gastroschisis is increasing worldwide,^{17,18} and, despite low mortality, it is associated with a high occurrence of morbidity, especially infections, intestinal dysfunction and adhesions.¹⁹⁻²¹ Prenatal diagnosis and care, surgical management and neonatal intensive care have indisputably improved during the last thirty years; nevertheless, this disease still has high short- and long-term morbidity as well as high hospital costs.²²

The influence of the surgical procedure performed and the occurrence of complications is not clear, and the best approach to treat gastroschisis remains controversial.^{14,23} Primary closure of the abdominal wall is still considered to be the ideal correction of gastroschisis by some authors.^{1,2} Historically, staged closure has been reported to be associated with increased risk of complications, especially sepsis;^{24,25} however, delayed closure has also resulted in better outcomes, including fewer days on mechanical ventilation, decreased length of hospital stay, decreased time to full feeding and, consequently, reduced morbidities and associated costs.^{7,8,9,26,27}

IVP has been successfully used as a criterion to gauge whether to perform primary or staged closure. Initially proposed by Nakayama et al., the IVP showed good association with the inferior vena cava pressure, and when kept below 20 mm Hg, it was associated with lower rates of complication.¹¹

In a retrospective study including 48 newborns with abdominal wall defects, Lacey et al. used the IVP to guide surgical correction with a threshold of 20 mm Hg, thereby avoiding renal failure and refractory oliguria.²⁸ In newborns

with an intraoperative IVP above 20 mm Hg, Chin et al. observed complications such as ascites leakage, ventral hernia, impaired venous return of the lower extremities and oliguria. In contrast, these complications were not seen in newborns with an intraoperative IVP below 20 mm Hg.²⁹

Olesevich et al. obtained similar results with a faster return to full feeding and a shorter hospital stay in newborns in whom primary closure was accomplished with an IVP below 20 mm Hg.³⁰ Rizzo et al. were the first to report a lower IVP threshold of approximately 15 mm Hg, which is equivalent to 20 cm H₂O, to guide surgical closure. This technique was associated with more prompt diuresis and a trend toward less ventilator support, shorter total parenteral nutrition time and a shorter hospital stay.³¹ Banieghbal et al. used respiratory pressure monitoring as an indirect indication of intra-abdominal pressure in newborns with gastroschisis, which correlated well with the IVP.¹³ At our institution, we use the threshold proposed by Rizzo et al.; however, we did not observe reduction in ventilatory support or in the length of parenteral nutrition.

In our study, infection was the most common complication among newborns in both the primary (54.1%) and staged (42.8%) closure groups. One newborn who underwent primary closure had necrotizing enterocolitis, and there was no significant difference in the frequency of any complications. Among newborns subjected to staged closure, two had a bovine pericardium patch placed during the second surgical procedure to perform complete closure of the abdominal wall. There were no complications related to the patch.

In emerging countries such as ours, mortality from gastroschisis has been reported to be very high, reaching 50%.^{32,33} In our study, three newborns in the primary closure group and three in the staged closure group died, with an overall mortality of 13%. All of the deaths occurred in the late postoperative period and were attributed to sepsis, not to the surgical procedure.

Another controversy concerning the management of babies with gastroschisis is the ideal gestational age of delivery. It has been suggested that preterm delivery together with cesarean section could improve the outcome. This phenomenon was attributed to limiting the exposure of the bowel to amniotic fluid and its harmful effects and was further supported by other authors;³⁴ however, other studies have not supported this hypothesis, including a prospective trial.^{35,36} In our study, newborns in whom primary closure was feasible had a significantly lower gestational age compared with the newborns who needed staged closure (35 ± 1.9 vs. 37 ± 1.7). Future studies may help to clarify the impact of early delivery on the management and evolution of newborns with gastroschisis.

Given that there is no consensus in the literature regarding the best closure technique or clear indications and contraindications of the different methods of treatment, the outcomes of newborns with gastroschisis should be analyzed with caution. The differences among studies may be due to the varying criteria adopted by institutions for determining the type of surgical correction to be performed and the technique to be employed. In our study, the outcomes between newborns who underwent primary and staged closure were statistically similar, even though the ones in whom primary closure was feasible were born at a significantly lower gestational age.

CONCLUSION

Primary closure and staged closure were associated with similar outcomes. Primary closure, based on an intraoperative IVP below 20 cm H₂O, was associated with a low rate of complications related to increased intraabdominal pressure. Similarly, staged closure, performed to keep the intraabdominal pressure below 20 cm H₂O, did not lengthen the hospital stay or increase the frequency of complications compared with the primary closure group. In addition, the association between a lower gestational age and the higher frequency of primary closure must be further evaluated.

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