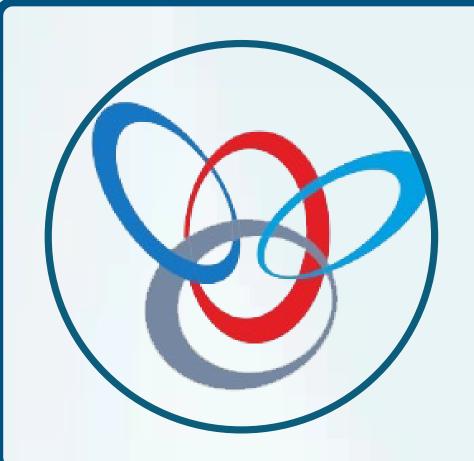




3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

PEDIATRICS AND NEONATAL CARE

MARCH 15-16, 2023 | (Hotel Crowne Plaza Dubai - Deira)



Mr. mohammed suliman bhader

Mohammed S. Bhader,¹,² Abdullah A. Ghaddaf,¹,² Anas Alamoudi,¹,² Amal Abualola,¹,² Renad Kalantan,¹,² Noura Alkhulaifi,¹,² Ibrahim Halawani,c Mohammed Alhindi, MD ¹,²,⁴

- ¹ College of Medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
- ² King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
- ² College of Medicine, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
- ⁴ Department of Pediatrics, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Noninvasive neurally adjusted ventilation versus nasal continuous or intermittent positive airway pressure for preterm infants: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Background:

Noninvasive neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NAVA) is a relatively new mode of non-invasive ventilation with promising clinical and patient-ventilator outcomes for preterm infants. The aim of this systematic review was to compare NAVA to nasal continuous or positive airway pressure (NCPAP) or intermittent positive airway pressure (NIPP) for preterm infants.

Methods:

We searched the online databases Medline, Embase, and CENTRAL. We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared NAVA to NCPAP or NIPP for Preterm infants < 37 weeks gestational age. We sought to evaluate the following outcomes:non-invasive intubation failure rate, desaturation rate, fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO2), and length of stay in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). We used the mean difference (MD) to represent continuous outcomes while odds ratio (OR) was used to represent dichotomous outcomes.

Results:

A total of 11 RCTs that enrolled 429 preterm infants were deemed eligible. NAVA showed similar clinical outcomes to NCPAP or NIPP with respect to non-invasive intubation failure (RR for NAVA versus NCPAP: 0.82, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.49 to 1.37), desaturation rate (RR for NAVA versus NCPAP: 0.69, 95%Cl: 0.36 to 1.29; RR for NAVA versus NIPP: 0.58, 95%Cl: 0.08 to 4.25), FiO2 (MD for NAVA versus NCPAP: -0.01, 95%Cl: -0.04 to 0.02; MD for NAVA versus NIPP: -7.16, 95%Cl: -22.63 to 8.31), and length of stay in the NICU (MD for NAVA versus NCPAP: 1.34, 95%Cl: -4.17 to 6.85).

Conclusion:

NAVA showed similar clinical and ventilator-related outcomes compared to the usual care non-invasive respiratory support measures NCPAP or NIPP for preterm infants.

Keywords: epistaxis, fiberoptic, hemodynamic, nasotracheal, intubation, vasoconstrictors.

Biography:

Assistant Professor Anesthesiology, SGPGIMs, Lucknow. U.P Publications in the last 5 years: 21(14- original articles, 7- other articles) Member of national bodies like ISA, IMA, ISCCM, RSACP, AORA, ICA, NAMS More than 25 oral presentations at various national and regional conferencesTeacher in post graduate courses Contributed 3 chapters (Anaesthesia in emergency surgery, Pediatric trauma, Gastrointestinal emergencies) in Trauma and Emergency book