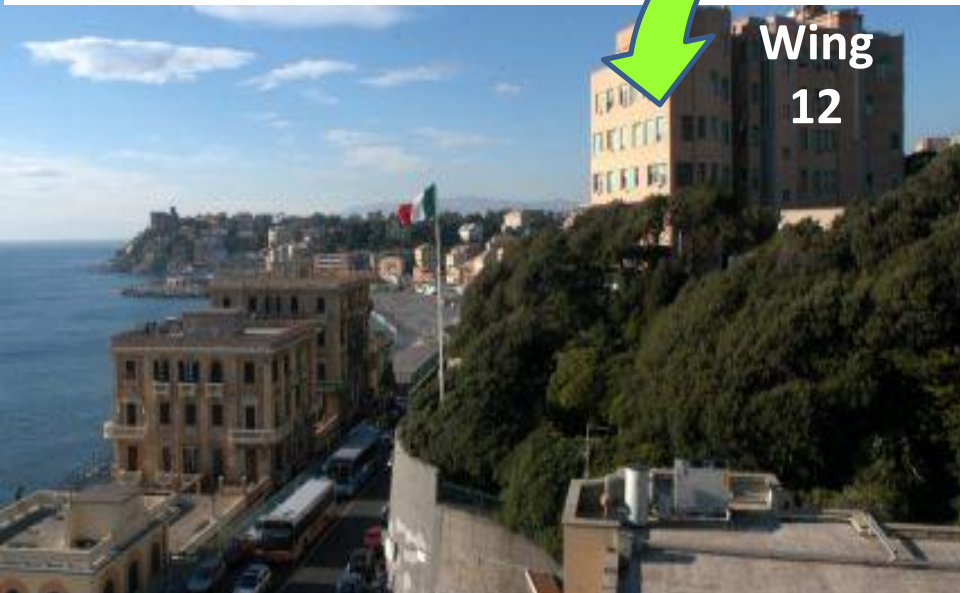




1° Meeting del Network Neonatale Italiano
Il Network per il governo clinico, la ricerca e la formazione
Aula Magna dell'Università degli Studi di Milano
Via Festa del Perdono 7 - Milano
12 novembre 2014



Reparto Immaturi
1938



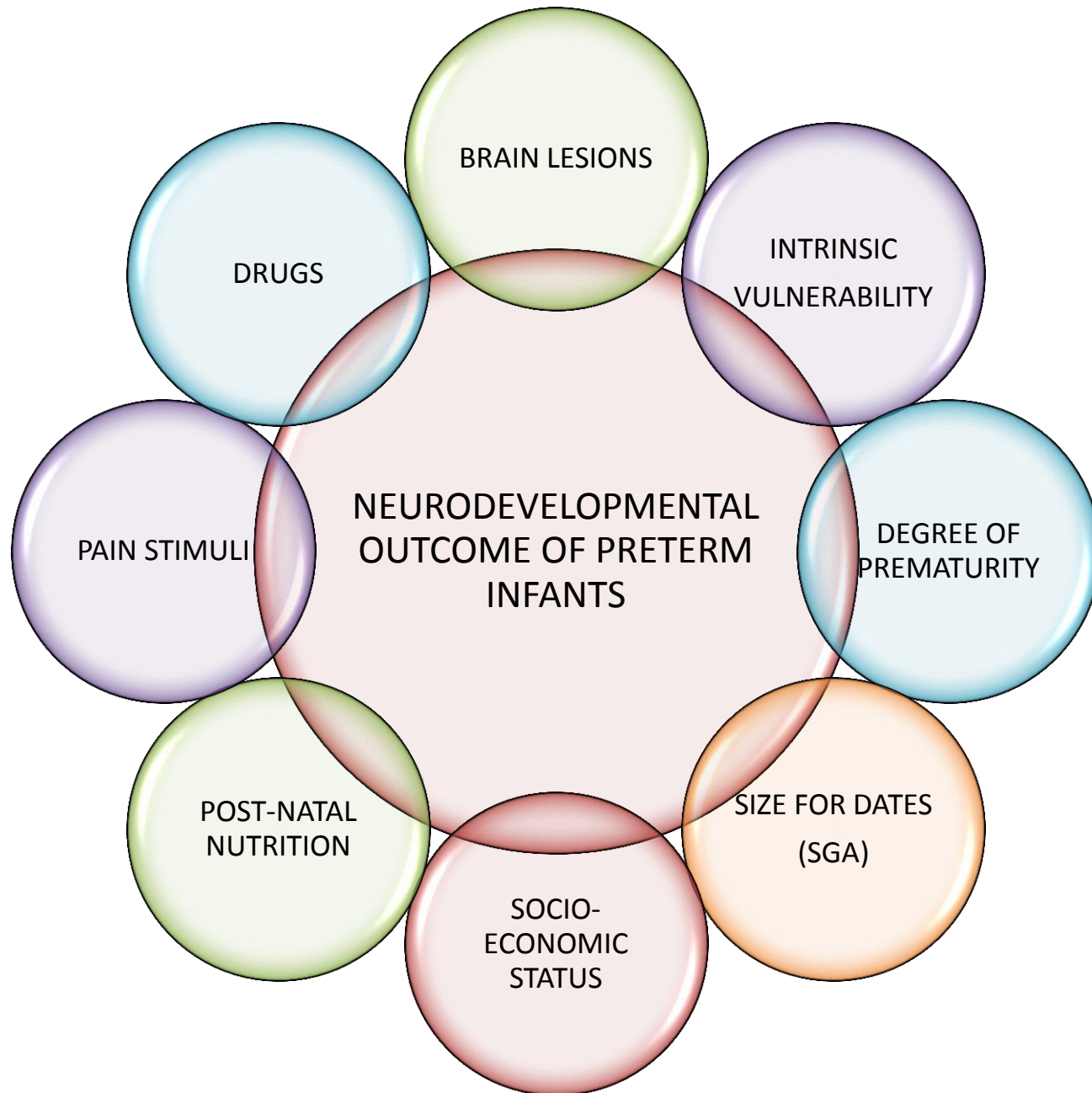
Wing
12

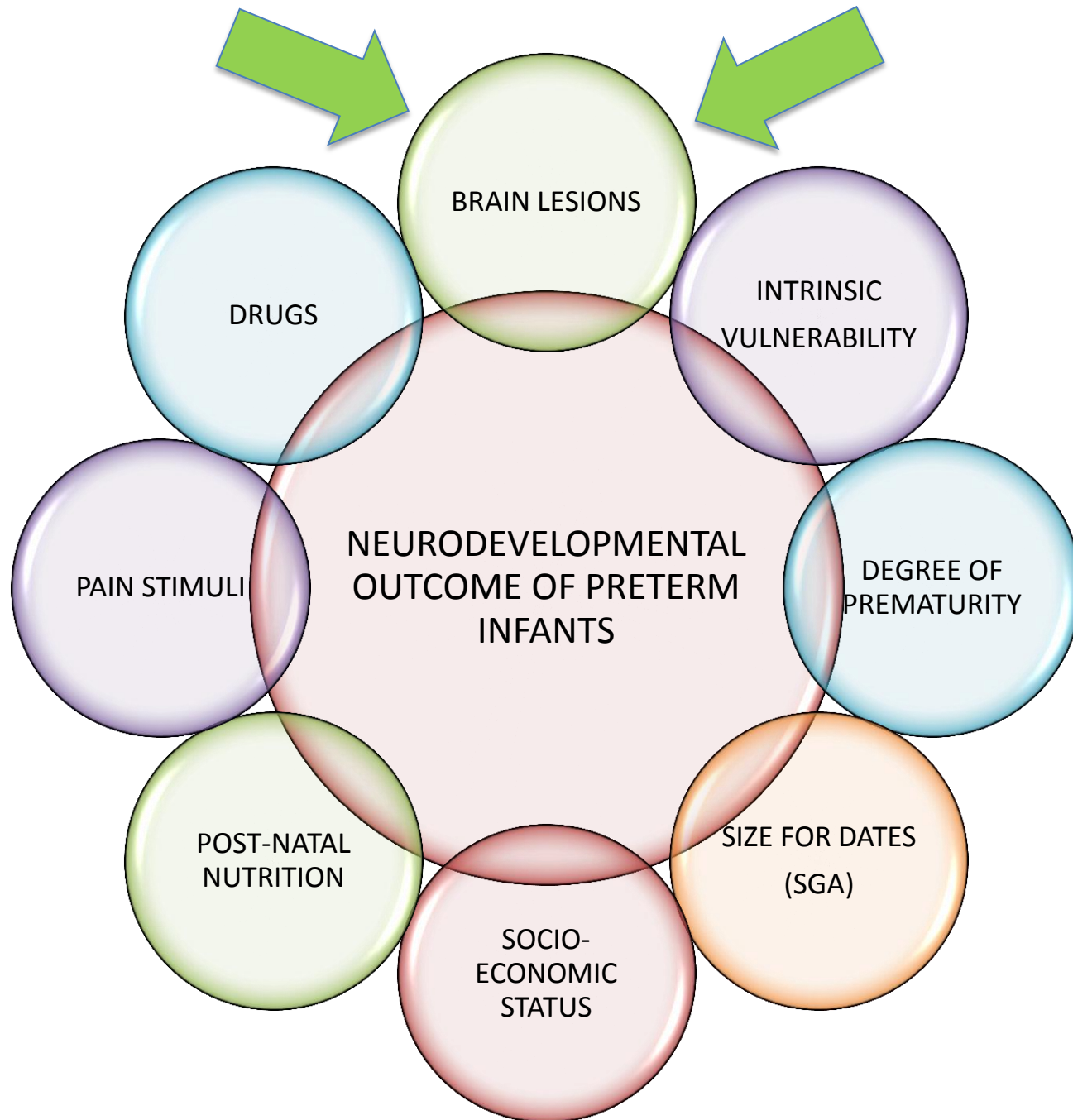


Proposta di studio: emorragia cerebellare

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit "G.Gaslini" Children's Hospital IRCCS Genoa

Luca A. Ramenghi MD PhD

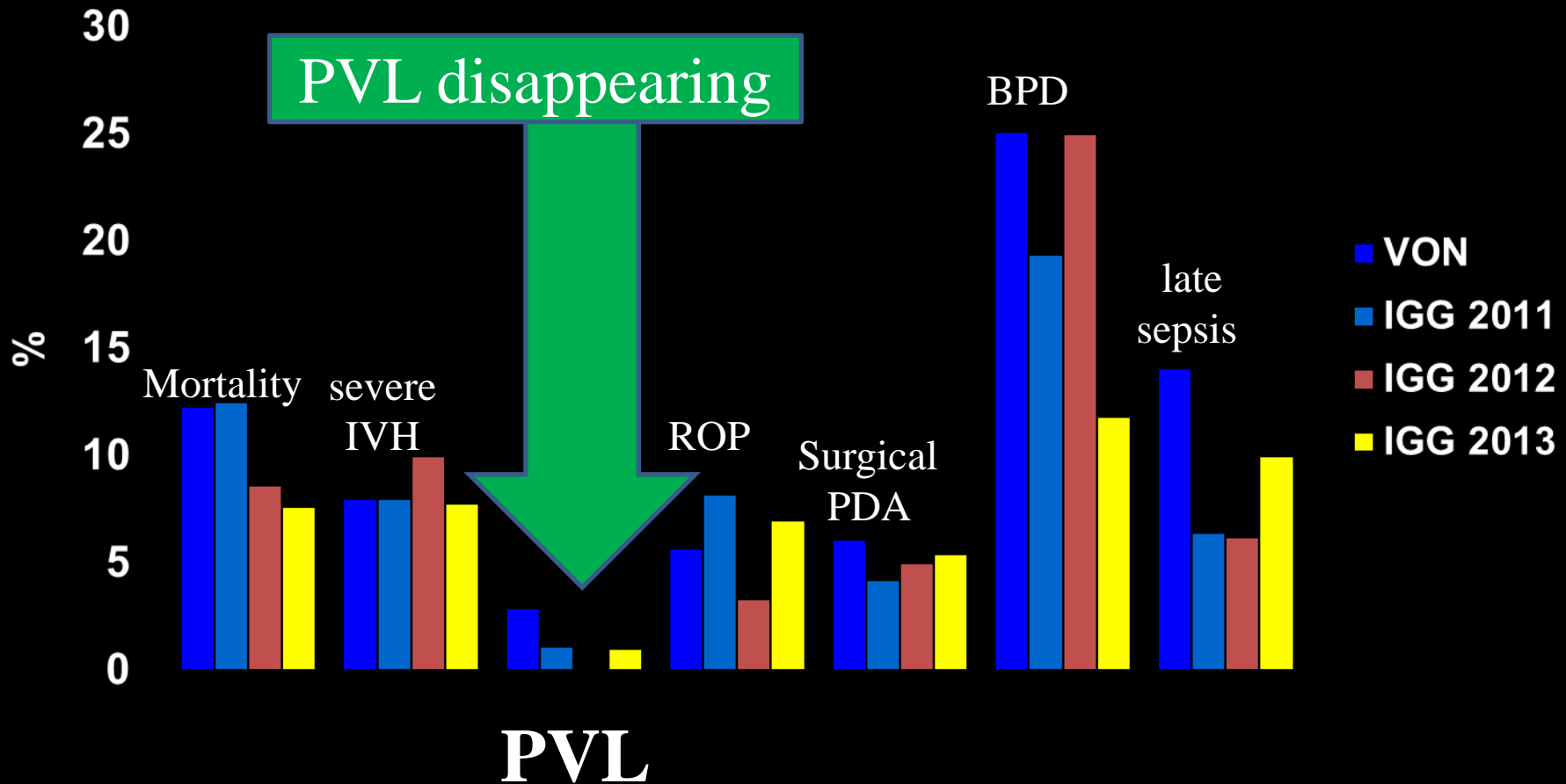




La natura e l'incidenza delle lesioni cerebrali dei VLBW si è modificata
?



Major outcomes in VLBW



VON = **V**ermont **O**xford **N**etwork (> 6000 neonati)

IGG 2011 = 102 VLBW

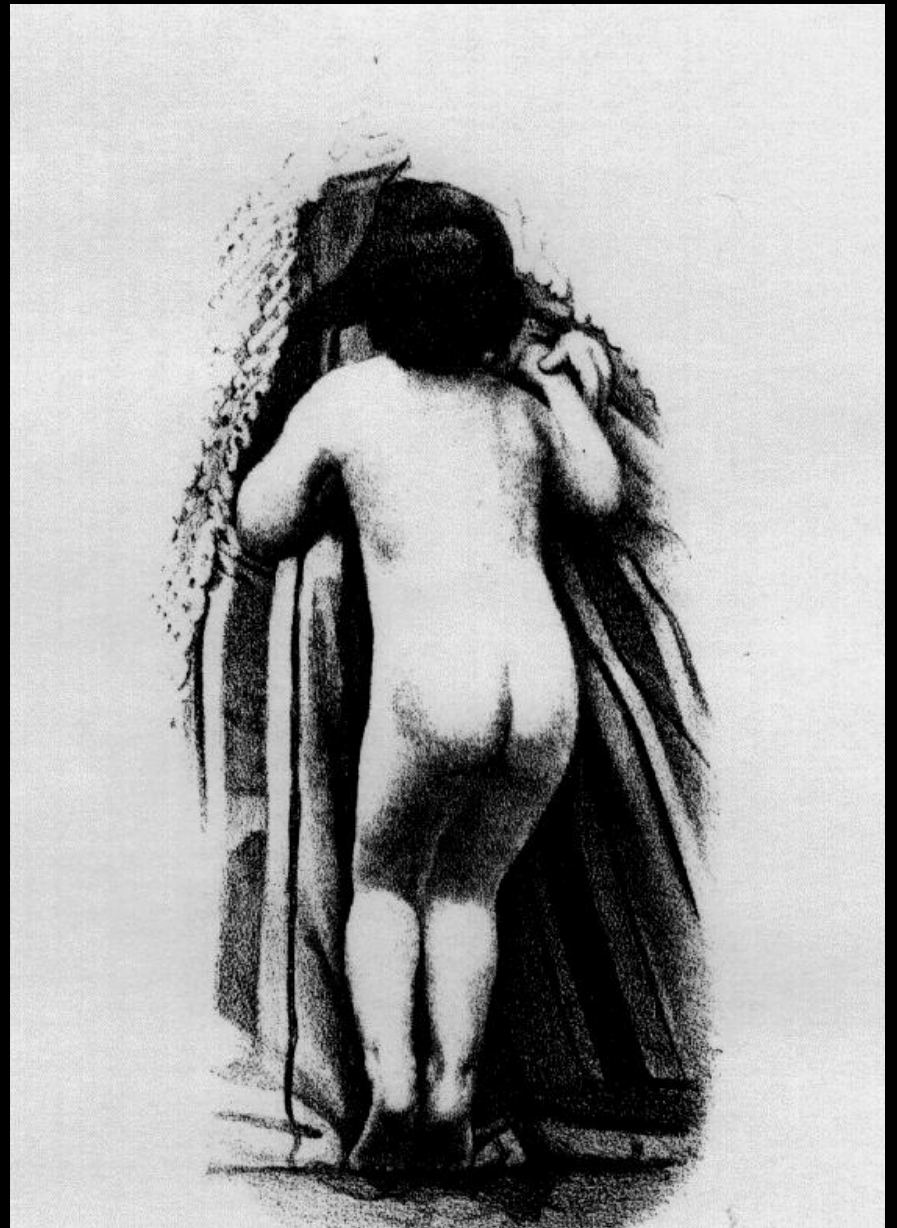
IGG 2012 = 112 VLBW

IGG 2013 = 98 VLBW

IGG = **I**stituto **G**iannina **G**aslini
IRCCS **G**enoa



Figure 66 William John Little (1810-1894)



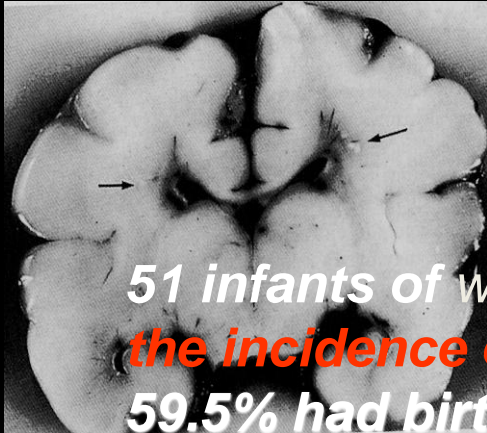
" Morbo di Little " 1862

• W.J.Little “*On the influence of abnormal parturition, difficult labours, premature birth, and asphyxia neonatorum, on the mental and physical condition of the child, especially in relation to deformities*”

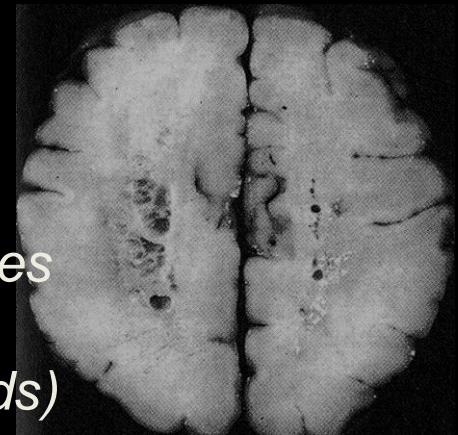
Transaction of the Obstetrical Society of London (1862)

• Betty Banker
Jeanne Claude Larroche

to draw attention to a unique disease of cerebral white matter which has been encountered with great frequency among infants who died at the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston...periventricular leukomalacia



Annals of Neurology (1962)



*51 infants of which 26 were males and 25 were females
the incidence of prematurity was 74.4%*

***59.5% had birth** weight below 2500 grams (5 ½ pounds)*

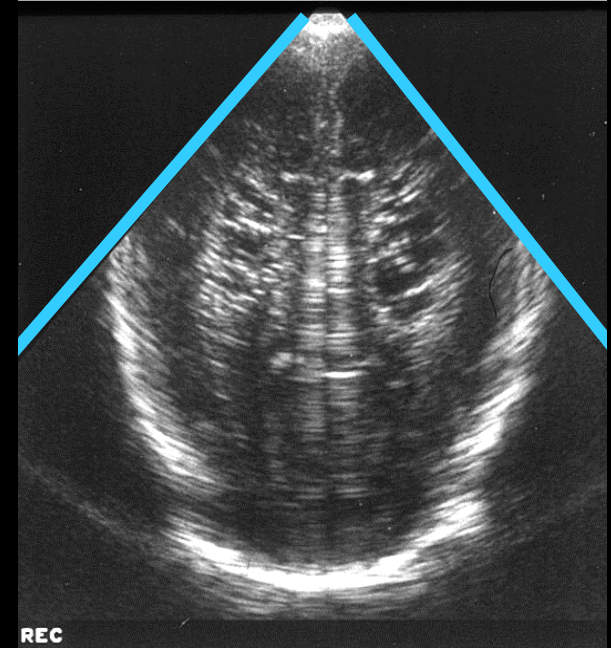
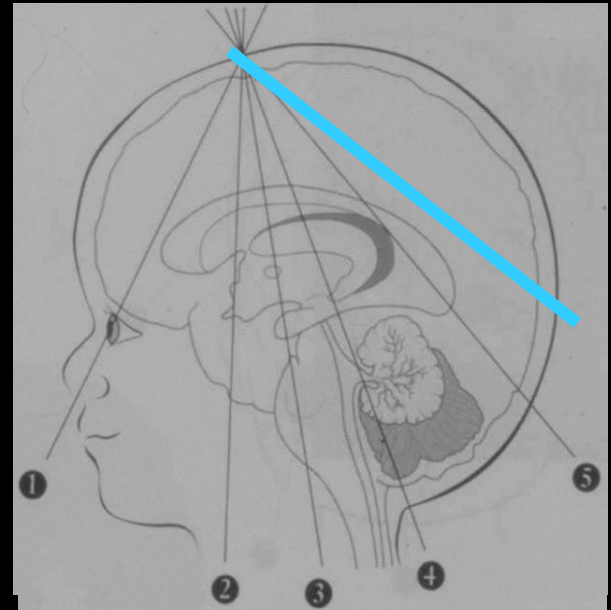
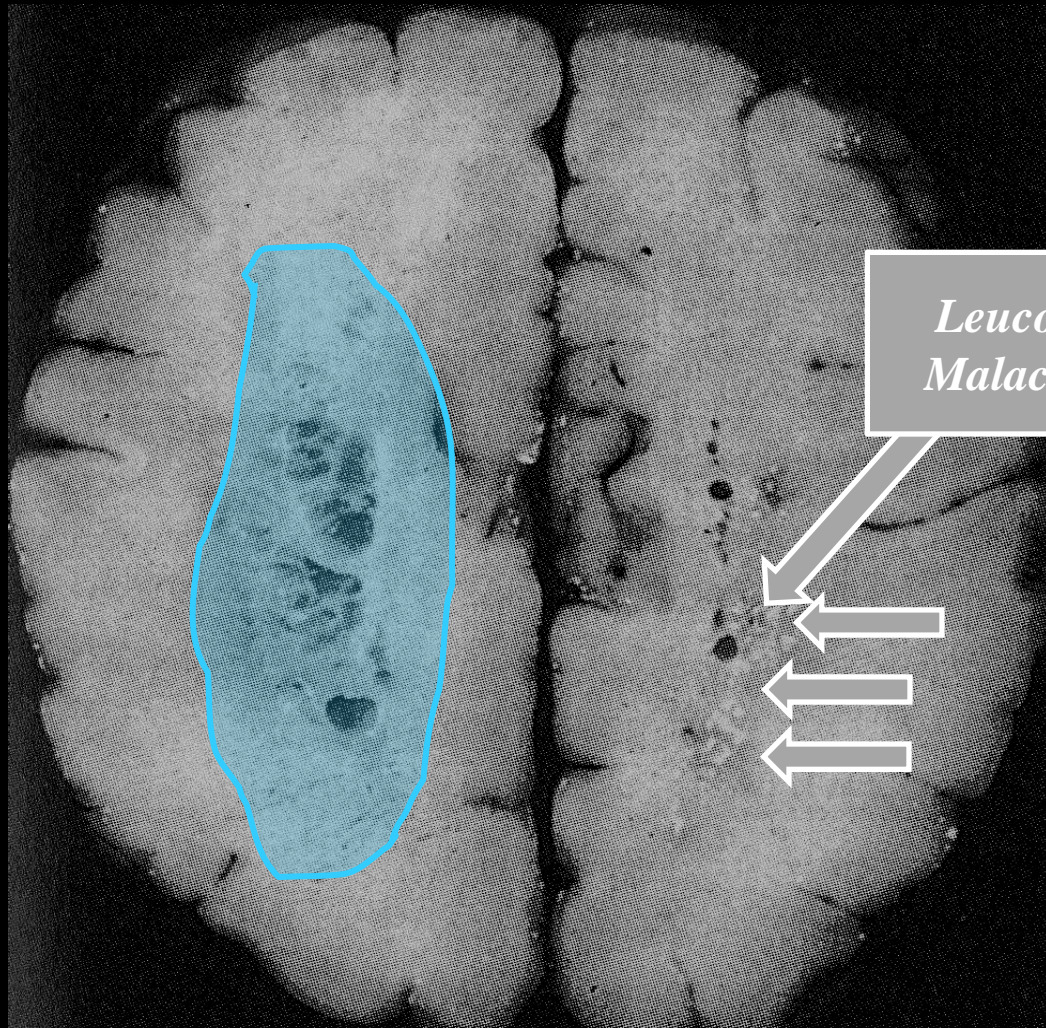
Anoxia ..this was present in every infant in this series....

The anoxic episode was always severe in degree and did not merely constitute a terminal event...

The majority of infants had a period of apnea or cardiac arrest requiring resuscitation

*20/51 had apnea at birth (**what we would call today asphyxia !!!!!**)*

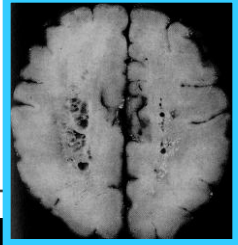
“In vivo” Ultrasound diagnosis of PVL



Banker-Larroche *Ann Neurol* 1962

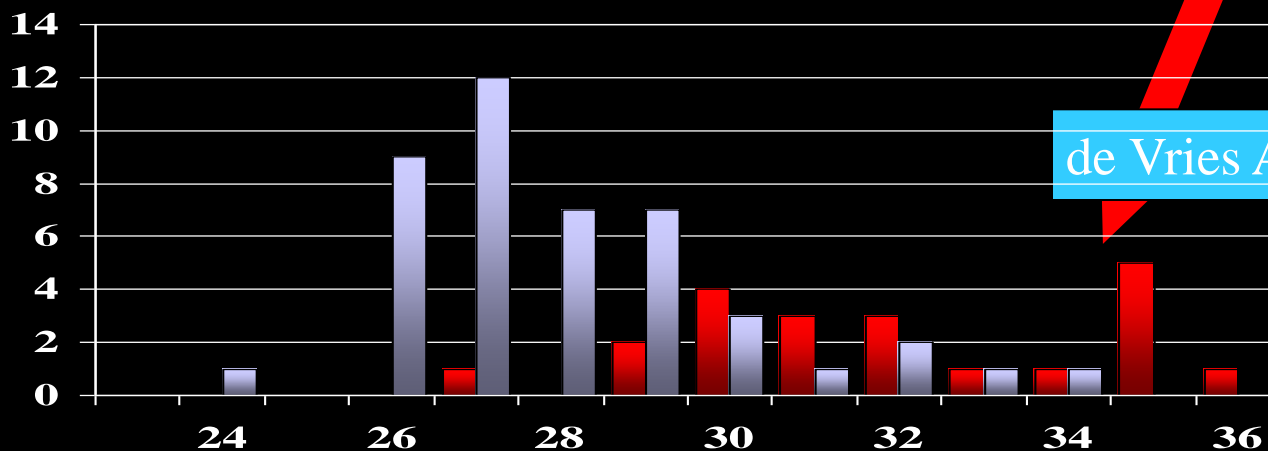
Pape et al *Lancet* 1979

Table III. Cystic PVL by birth year period in newborn infants age 24 to 27 weeks and 28 to 35 weeks at birth

Year	Total at risk age 24–27 wk	Cystic PVL	Total at risk Age 28–35 wk	Cystic PVL
1992–1993	113	6 (5.3%)		4 (0.9%)
1994–1996	183	5 (2.7%)		5 (0.7%)
1997–1999	189	2 (1.1%)		3 (0.4%)
2000–2002	185	0		2 (0.3%)

Hamrick et al *J Pediatr* 2004;145:593-9

PVL **IVH**



de Vries ADC 1986

nei
VLBW

24 sett

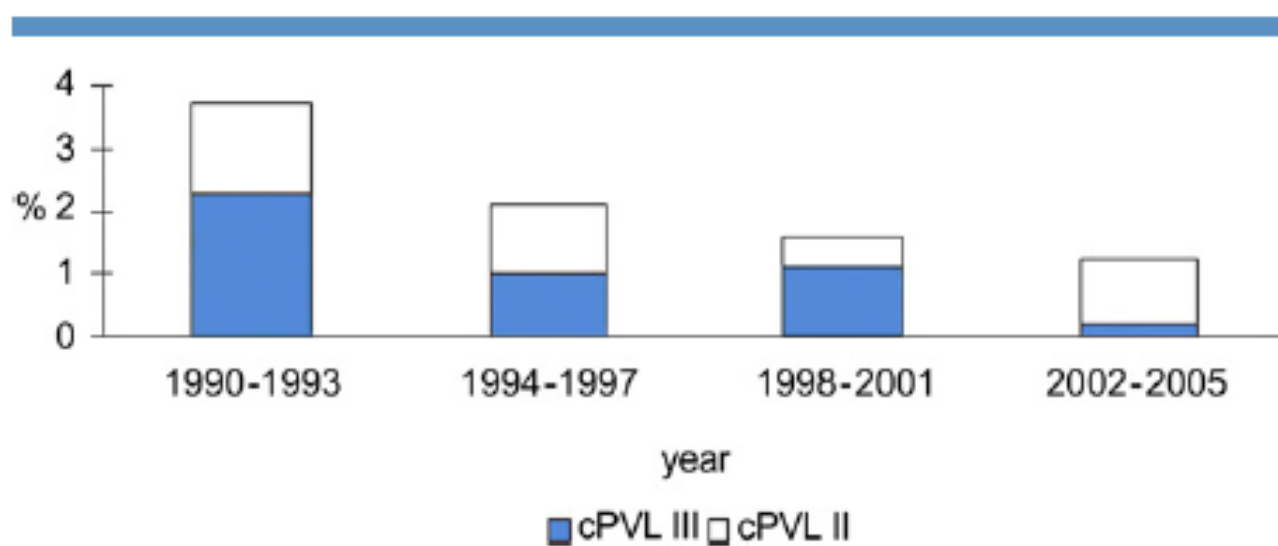
30 sett

34 sett

Età gestazionale

Decreasing Incidence and Severity of Cerebral Palsy in Prematurely Born Children

Ingrid C. van Haastert, MA, Floris Groenendaal, MD, PhD, Cuno S. P. M. Uiterwaal, MD, PhD, Jacqueline U. M. Termote, MD, PhD, Marja van der Heide-Jalving, MD, Maria J. C. Eijsermans, PPT, Jan Willem Gorter, MD, PhD, Paul J. M. Helders, MSc, PhD, Marian J. Jongmans, MSc, PhD, and Linda S. de Vries, MD, PhD



(*J Pediatr* 2011;159:86-91)

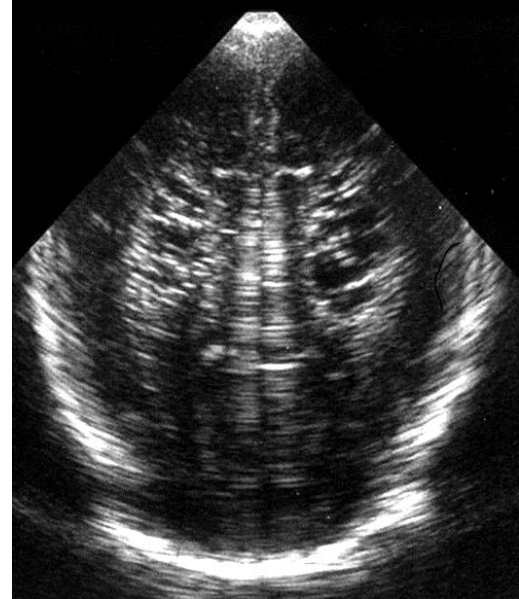
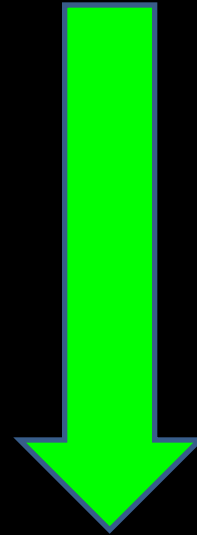


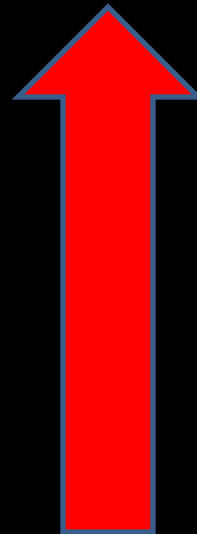
Figure 4. C-PVL grade II and III within total cohort.

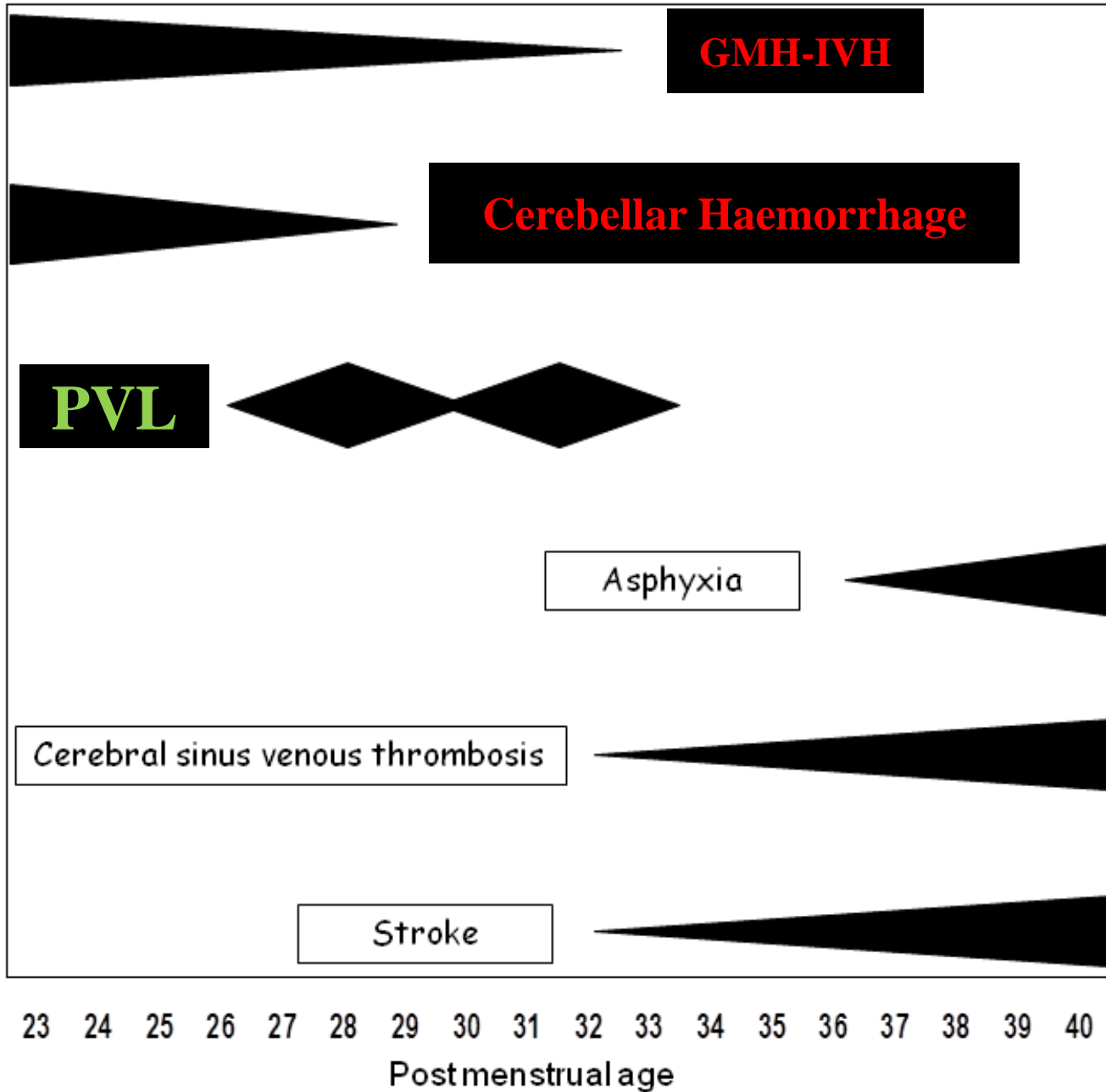


*PVL like lesions
With obvious
spasticity*



*Very prem with less
overt brain lesions
and cognitive
problems*





Sannia et al. (2012) Different gestational ages and changing vulnerability of the premature brain



Quanto accurati siamo nella
diagnosi di queste lesioni ?



Accuracy in diagnosing
Brain Lesions

Susceptibility-Weighted Imaging (SWI)

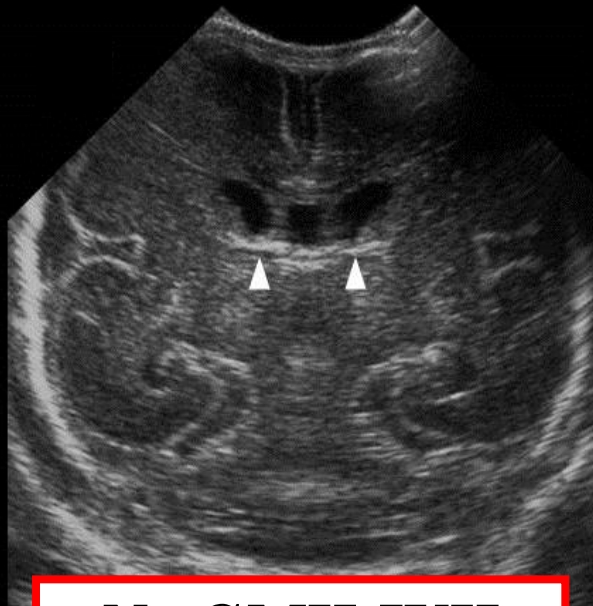
Susceptibility Weighted Imaging



- SWI: it is a new MR technique, highly capable to identify iron, calcification (calcium), air
- Even in the premature baby is able to identify the venous system and small venous vessels
- Superior to gradient-echo standard to diagnose minor haemorrhages (Nandigam RN, AJNR 2009)

Ultrasound

SWI



No GMH-IVH



GMH-IVH of low degree at term corrected age

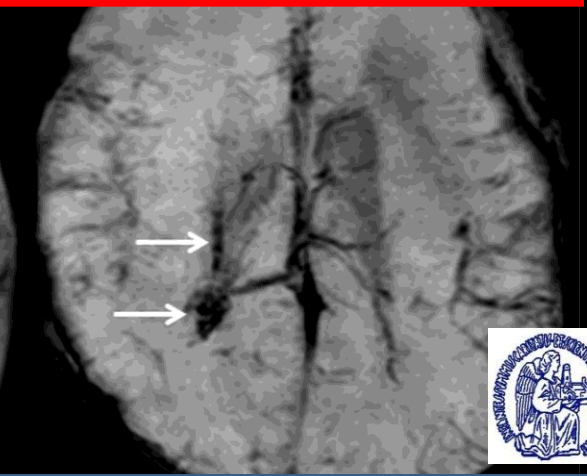
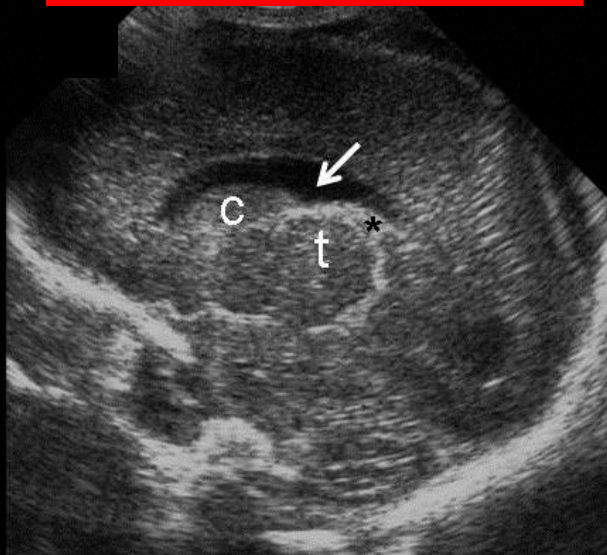


Table 1. Number (percentage) of low-grade GMH-IVH detected by cranial ultrasound (CUS) and by magnetic resonance SWI.

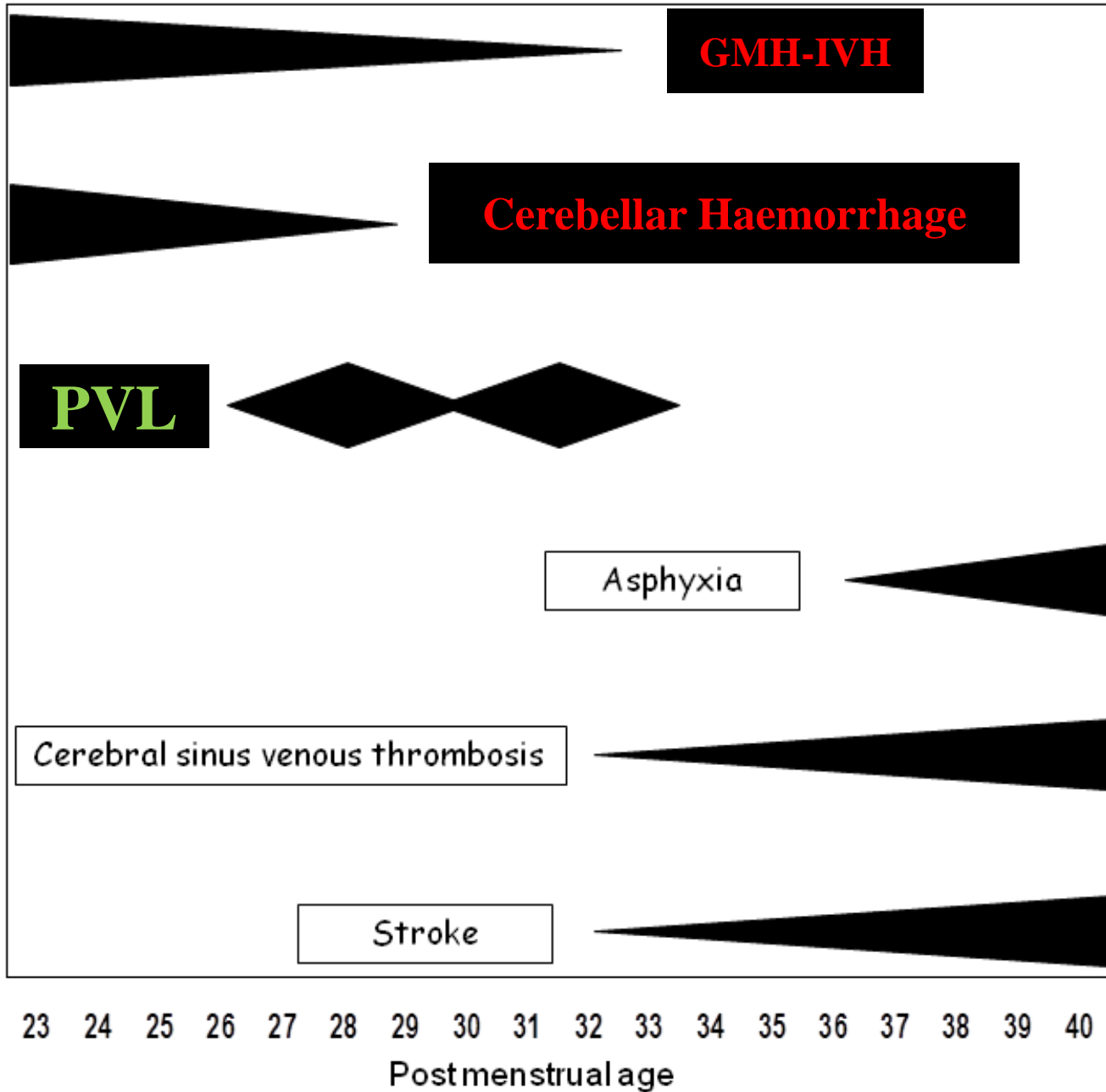
	CUS (<i>n</i> = 60)	SWI (<i>n</i> = 60)
Grade I GMH-IVH	7/60 (11.7%)	–
Grade II GMH-IVH	8/60 (13.3%)	–
Low-grade GMH-IVH (grade I–II)	15/60 (25.0%)	25/60 (41.7%)
No GMH-IVH	38/60 (63.3%)	28/60 (46.7%)



GMH Germinal-Matrix Haemorrhage

IVH Intraventricular Haemorrhage

- Ultrasound has low sensibility although good specificity in diagnosing GMH-IVH
- GMH-IVH is underdiagnosed ?
- Studies on low grade GMH-IVH at US and outcome how accurate they are ?



Sannia et al. (2012) Different gestational ages and changing vulnerability of the premature brain



Il cervelletto del pretermine e le emorragie cerebellari

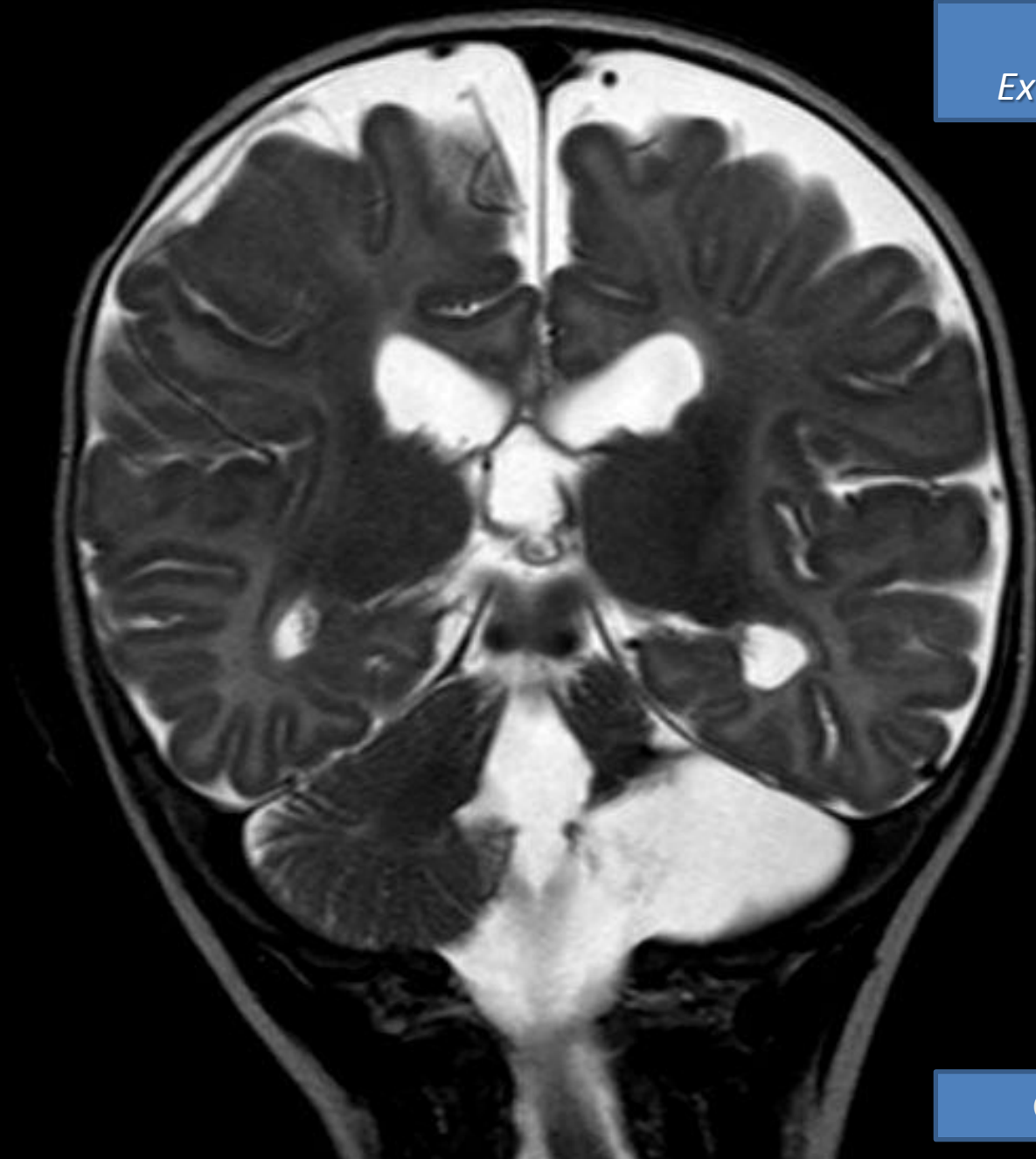
Cosa sapevamo ?

FREQUENCY OF PRIMARY CEREBELLAR HEMORRHAGE IN AUTOPSY SERIES BEFORE 1994

Study	Infant characteristics	Proportion
Grunnet and Shields	20-32 wks gest., no anomaly	12/88 (14%)
Martin et al	All infants admitted to NICU	33/157 (21%)
Pape et al	< 1501 g	20/106 (19%)
Shuman & Oliver	≤ 32 wks gestation	9/47 (19%)
Donat et al	All neonatal deaths	10/71 (14%)
Panet et al	≤ 2000 g	23/82 (28%)
Average of all series		107/551 (19%)

Cosa capitava ?
(o forse capita ?)

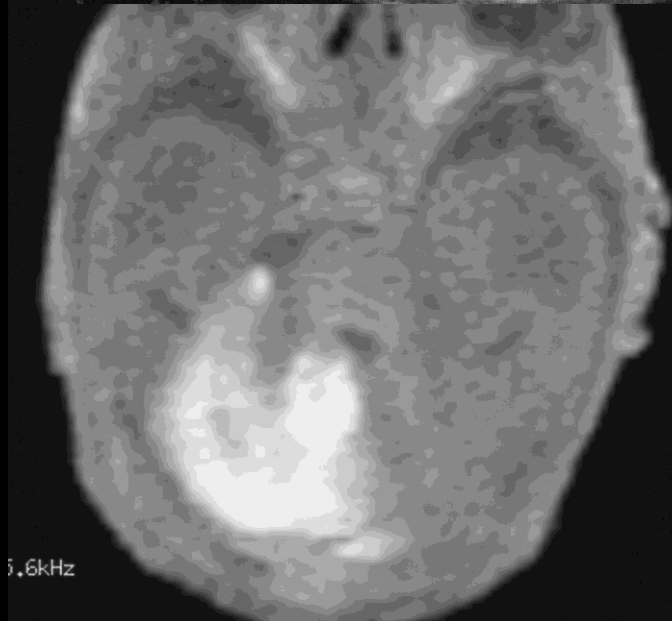
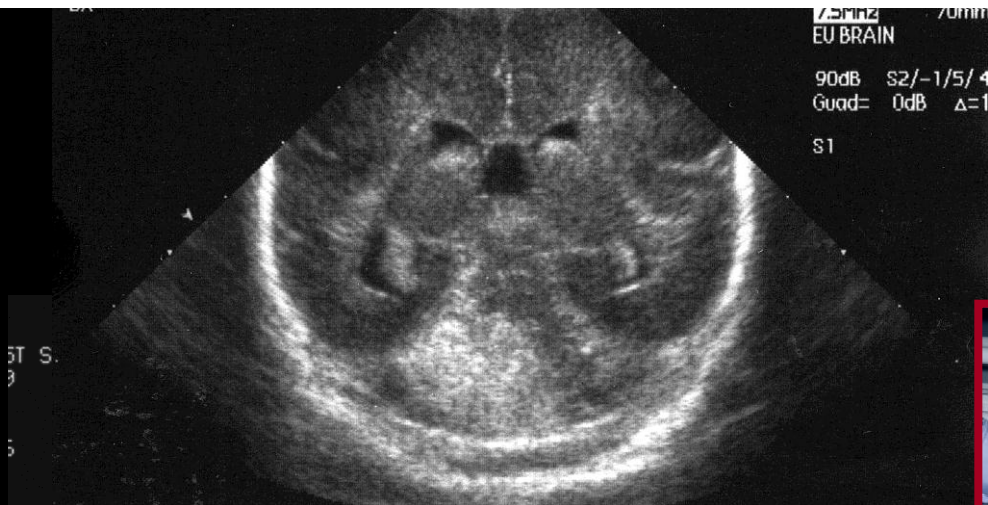
6 mesi
Ex pretermine di 24 sett

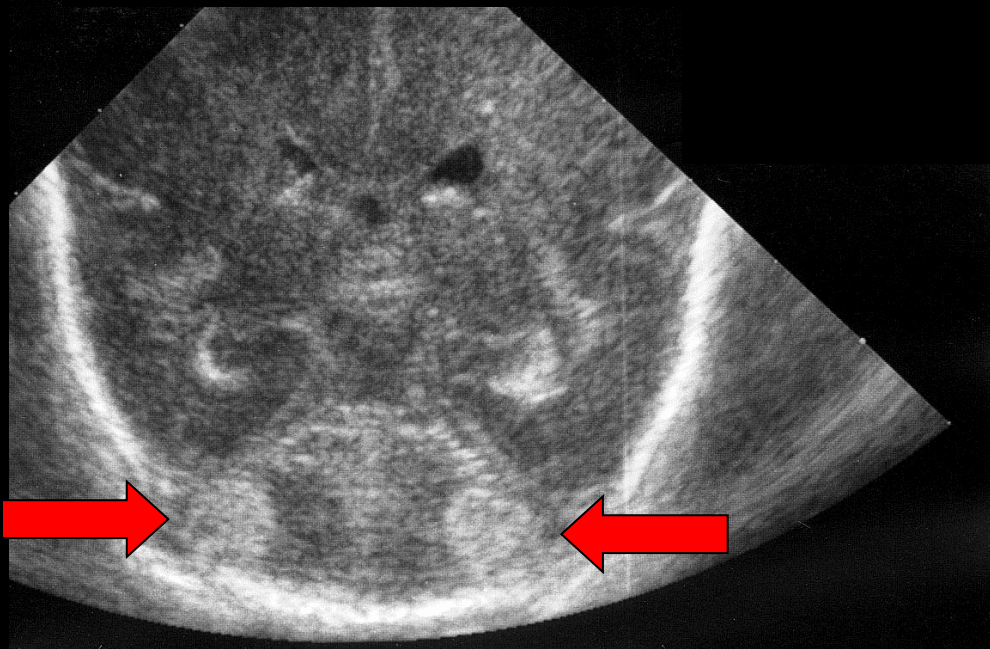


Gaslini – Genoa 2012

Cosa sappiamo oggi ?

Ecografia coronale posteriore

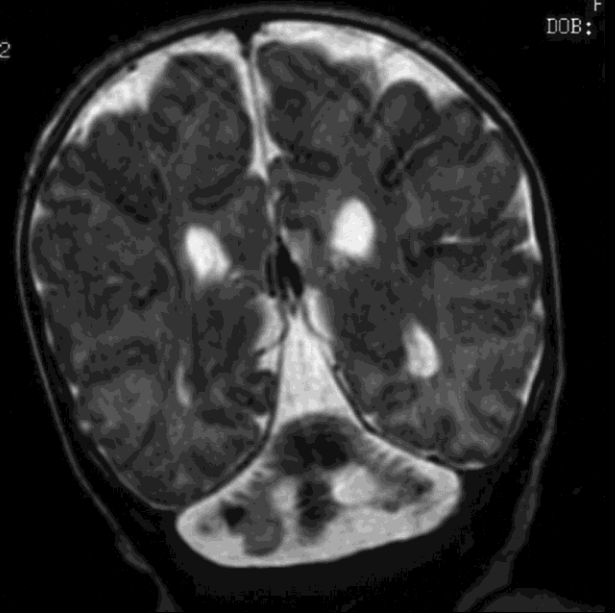




1.5T SYS#GEMSO
3127
P37.2

PSL

Allia
FUM
F
DOB:



L790
00

DOB: 05 01 1963
18 Feb
02:22:33
Mag = sag
FL:
ROT:

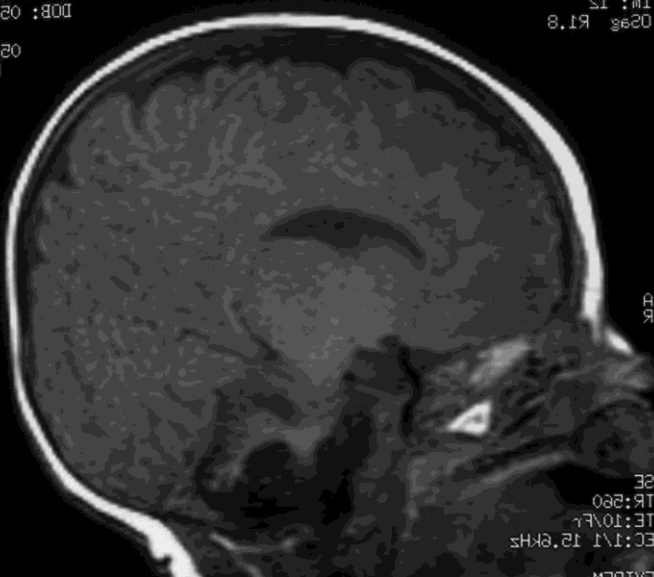
Im: IS
0298 R1.8

1.5T SYS#GEMSO
3127
2.9

IPR
SAL

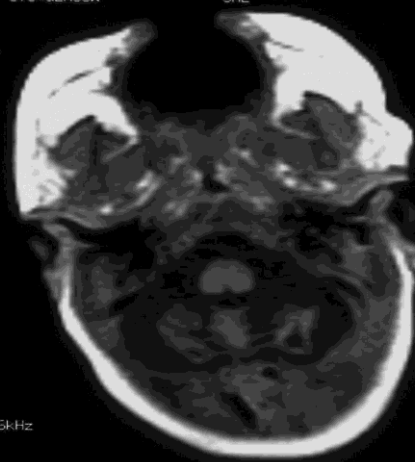
W = 3
A1: 6
k I11.4
DOI

DOB: 05 01 1963
06:3
Ma
R



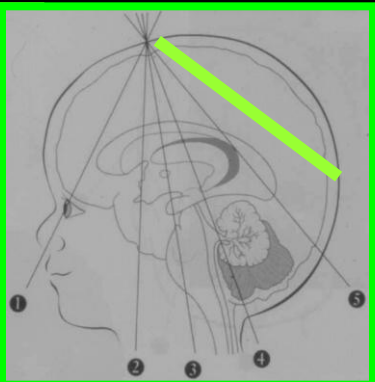
DR

5.6kHz
1.3sp
2 NEX
EC:11 12 6KH
TE:10v
IR:800
CE



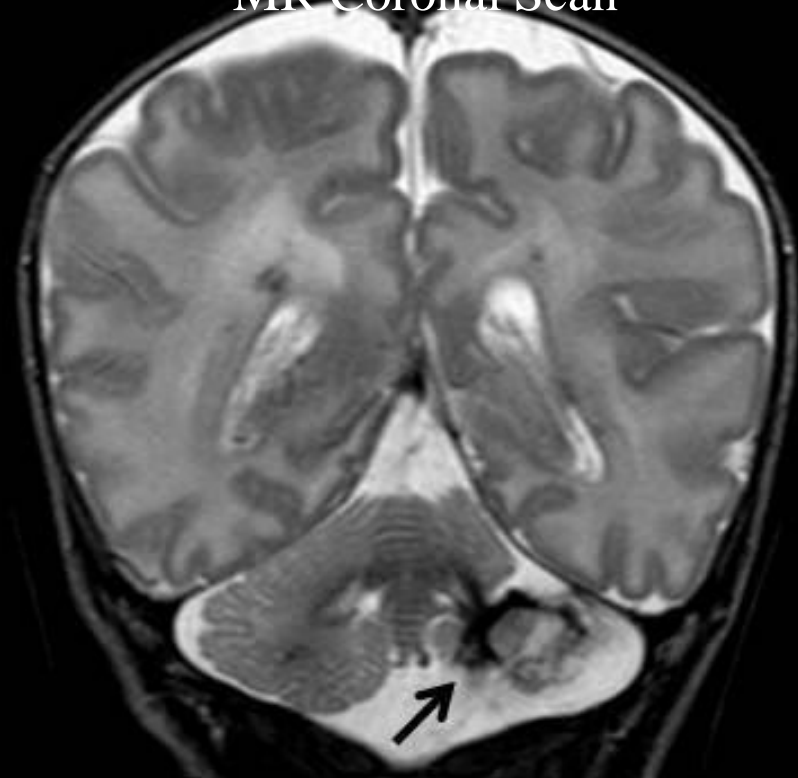
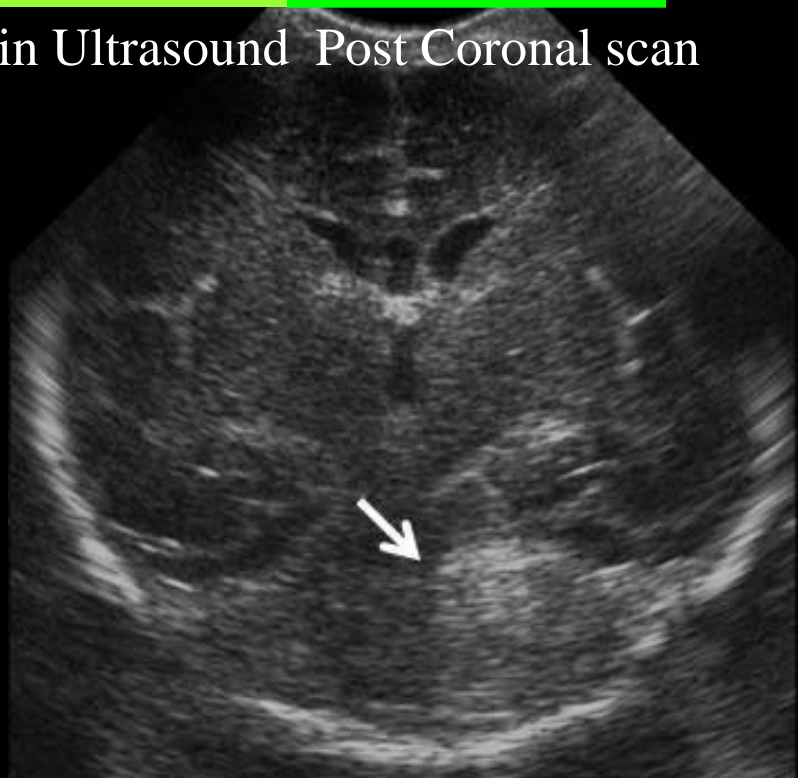
:16

se-x1/90
2:6000
E:198/EF
D:1/1 20.8kHz
XTREM

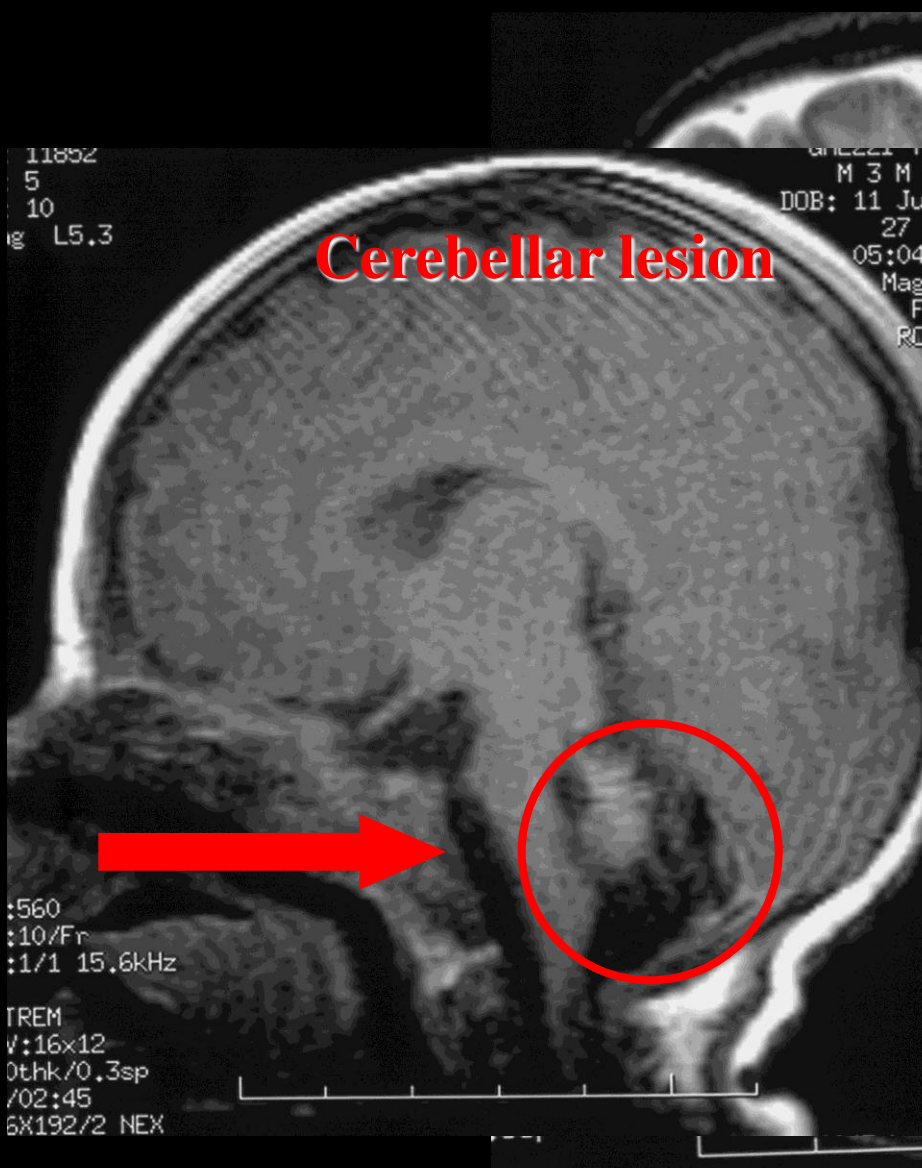


MR Coronal Scan

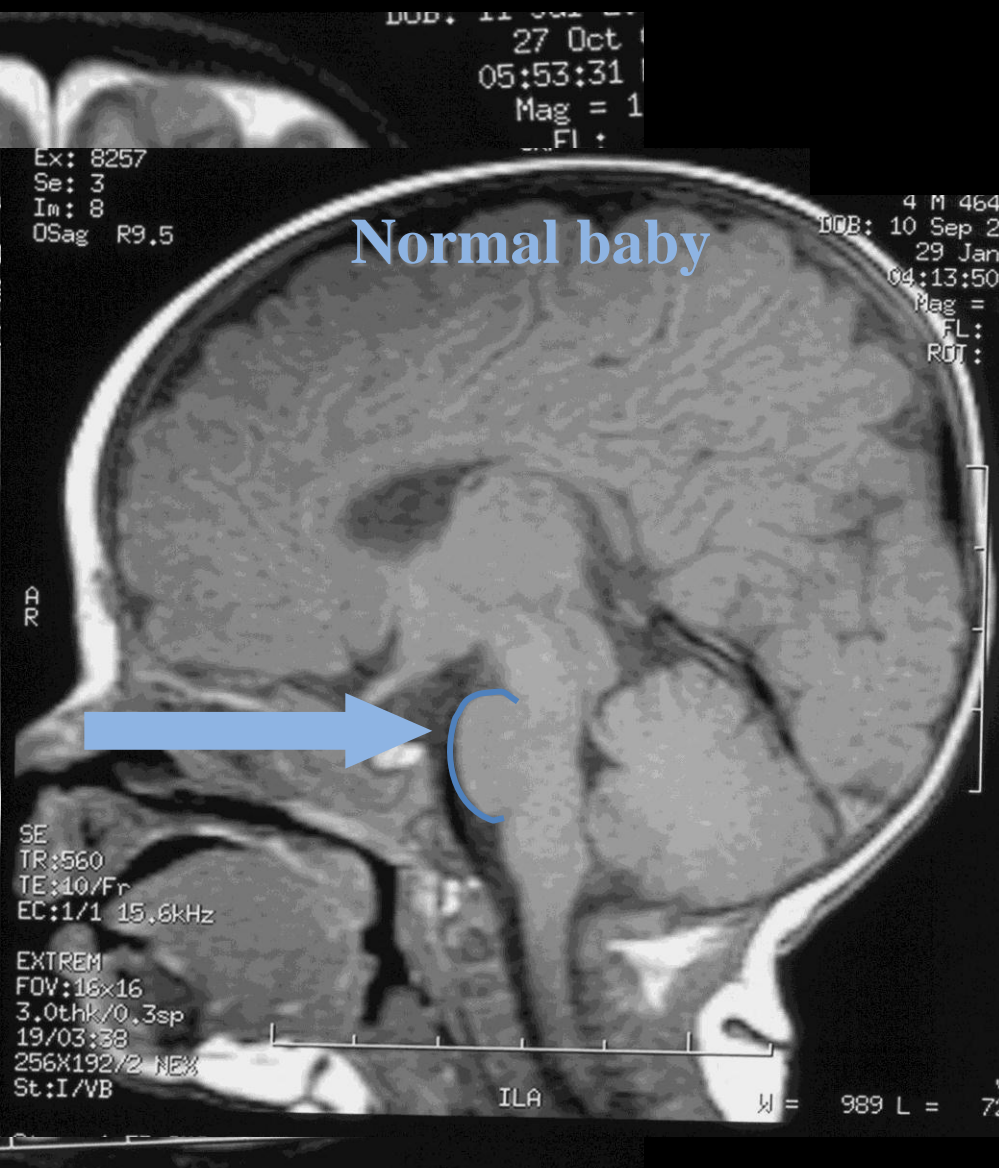
Brain Ultrasound Post Coronal scan



Massive cerebellar haemorrhage



Cerebellar lesion

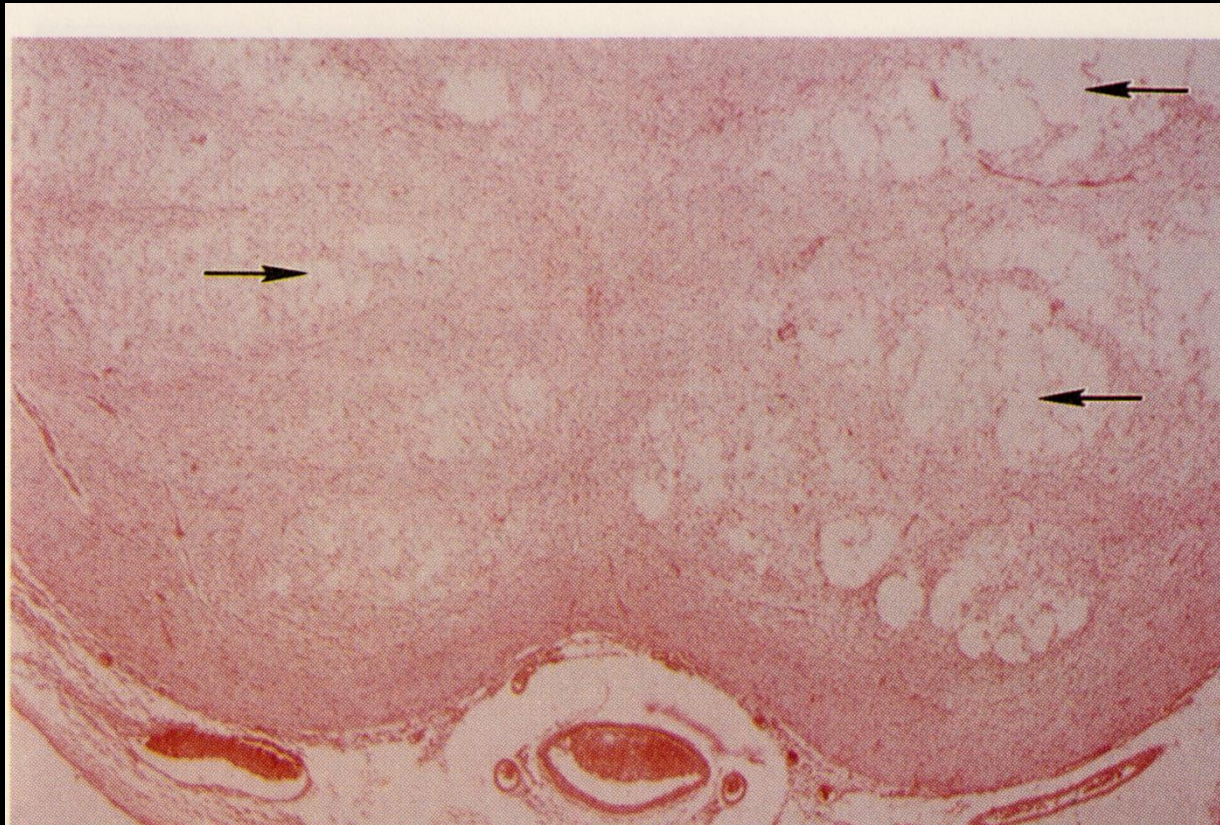


Normal baby

MR at 38 wks of corrected age of a preterm baby of 23 wks + 5 days (680gr weight) born after spontaneous delivery with severe acidosis at birth

MR at 39 wks of corrected age of a normal preterm baby (born at 27 wks)

Pontosubicular neuronal necrosis

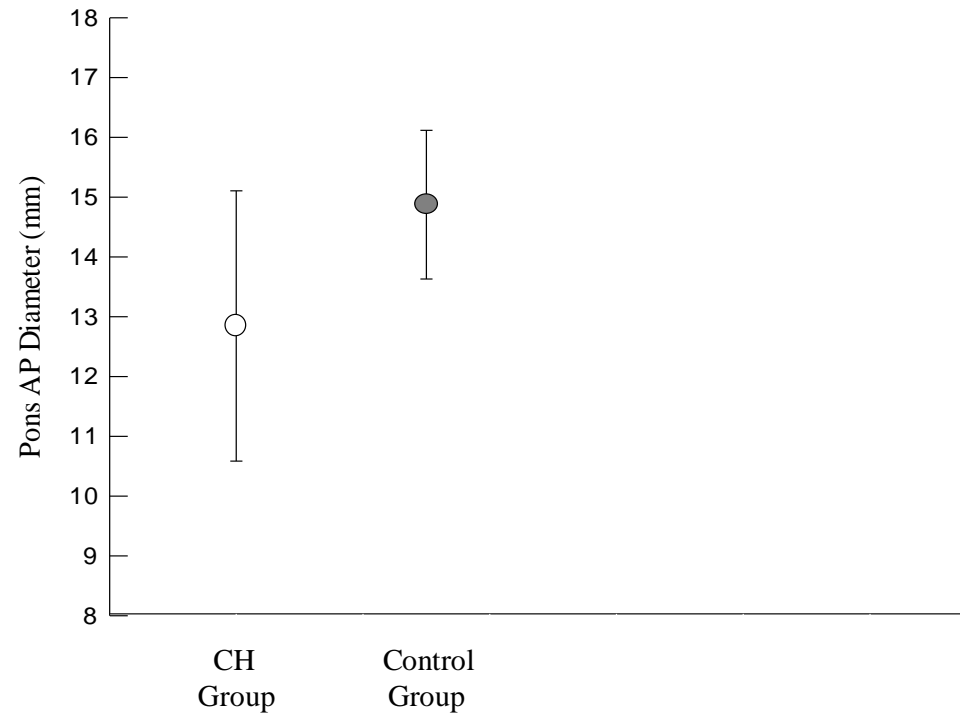


Ponto-subicular lesions in perinatal anoxia Friede Arch Pathol 1972

59% of prem autopsy !... Skullerud & Westre Acta Neuropathologica 1986

~ 15% of prem autopsy.....Grunnet 1979 Torvik 1992

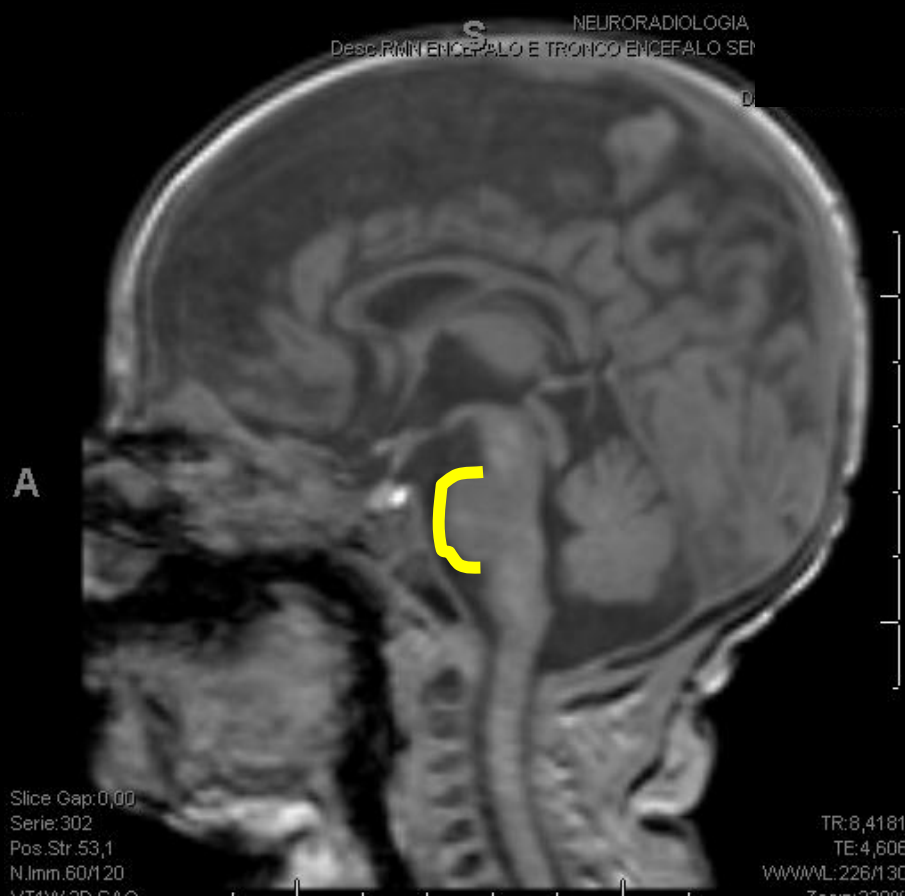
Effects Of Cerebellar haemorrhage On Pons Development in ELBW Infants

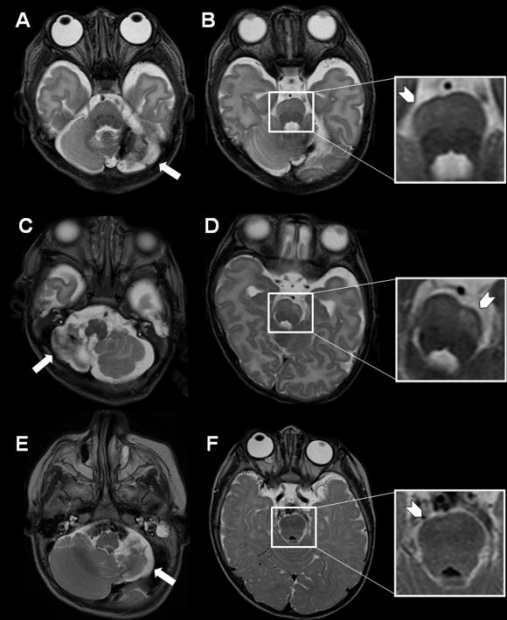


Fumagalli et al FBS 2009

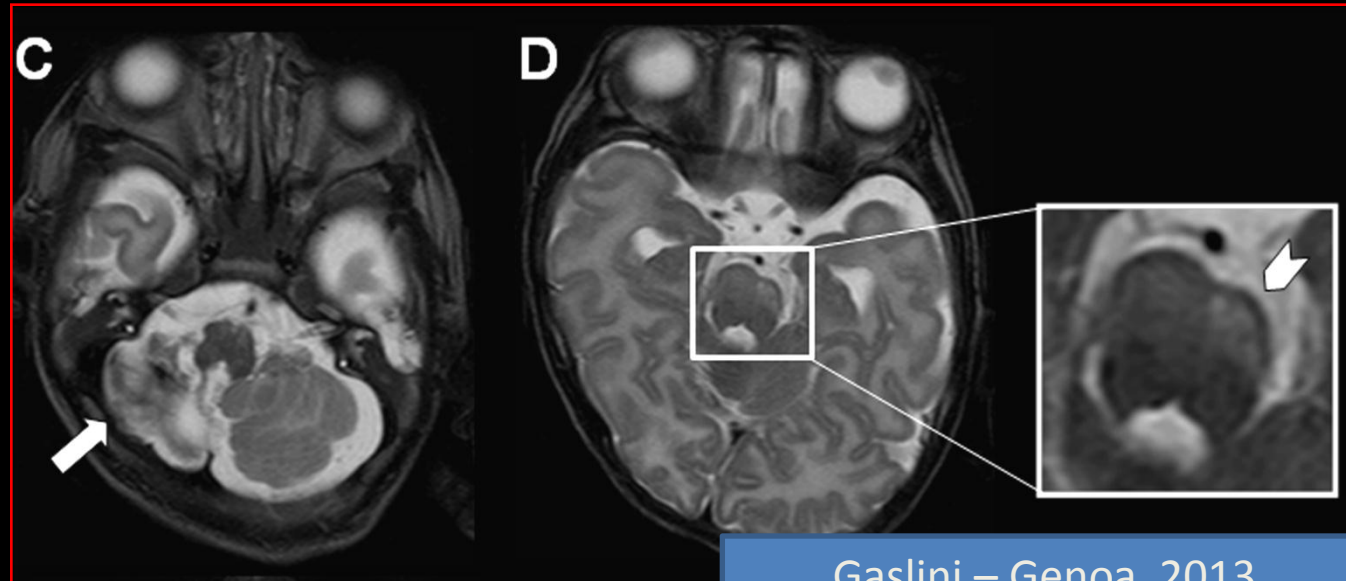
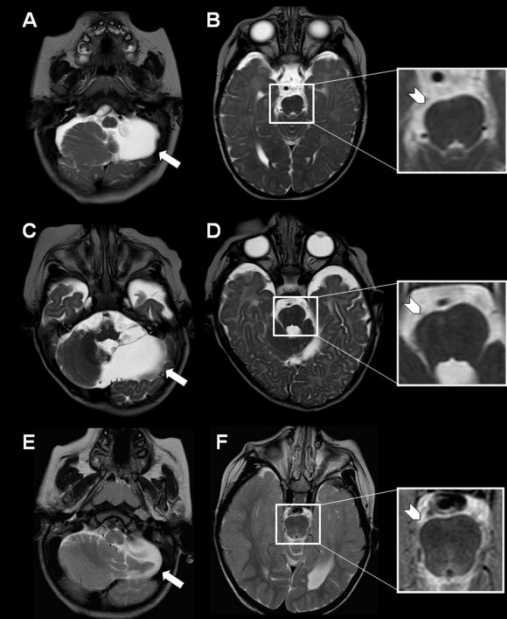
Remote effects of cerebellar haemorrhage: impaired pons development

Normal preterm baby at term

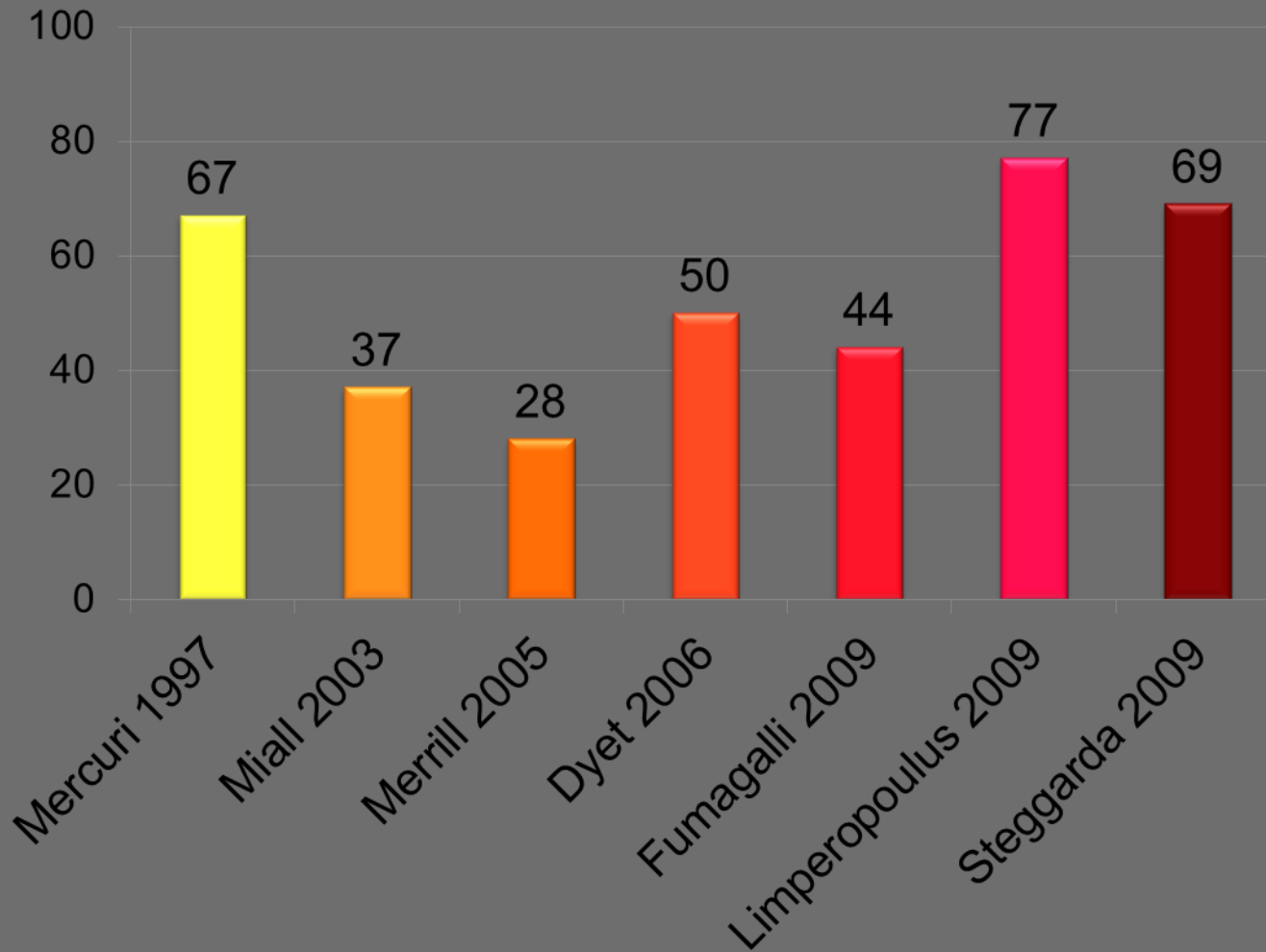




Crossed pontine hemiatrophy associated with unilateral cerebellar hemorrhage in premature infants



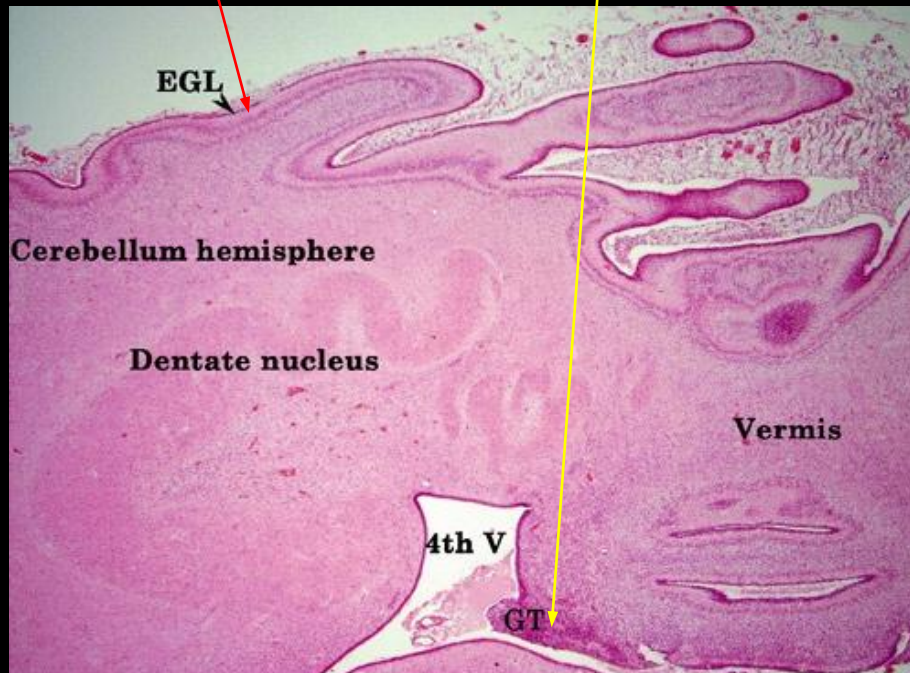
How frequent is the association between cerebellar haemorrhage and GMH-IVH ?

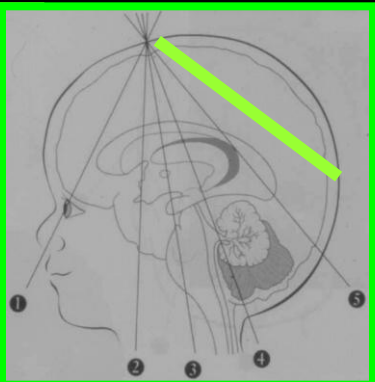


GMH-IVH and cerebellar hemorrhage: a common pathogenesis?

Cerebellar hemorrhage may originate:

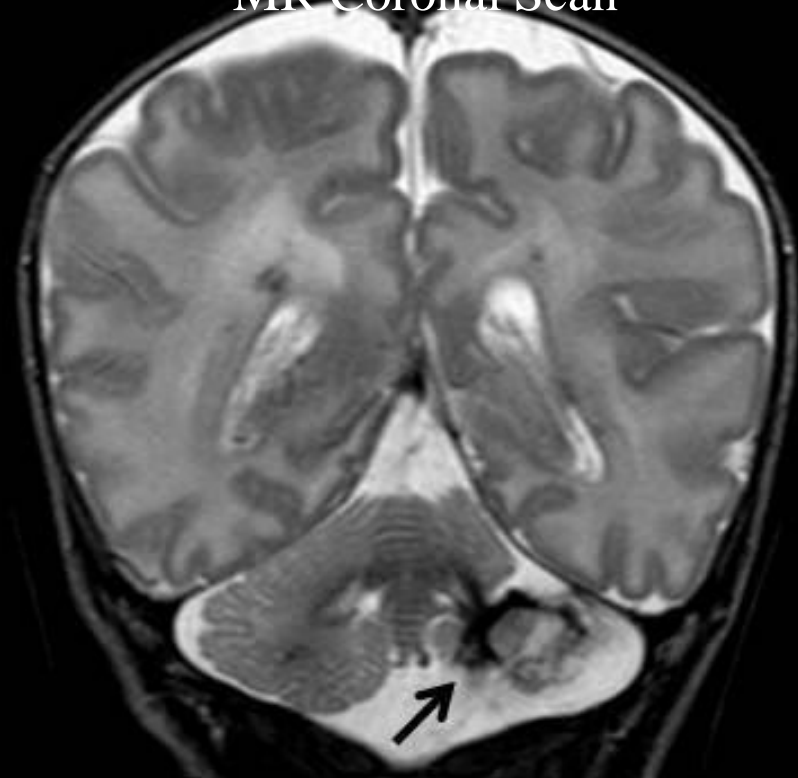
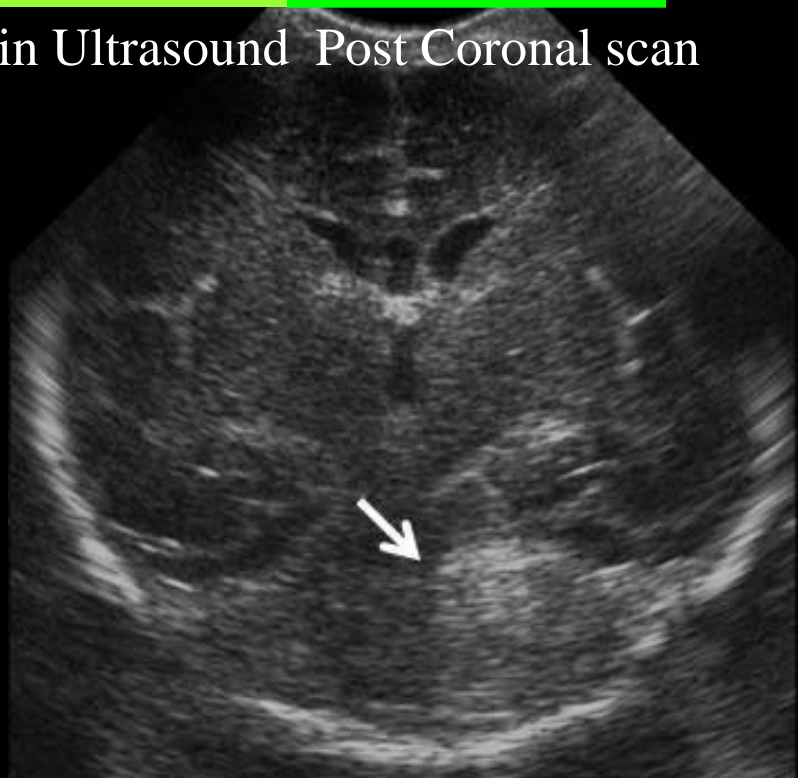
- From subependymal germinal matrix (IV ventricle roof)
- From external granular layer of cerebellar cortex





MR Coronal Scan

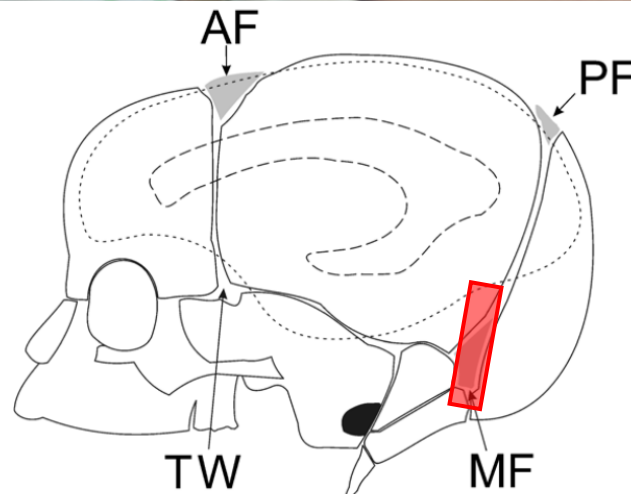
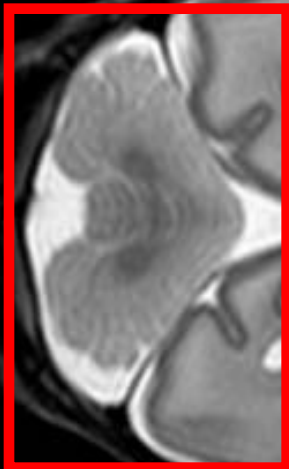
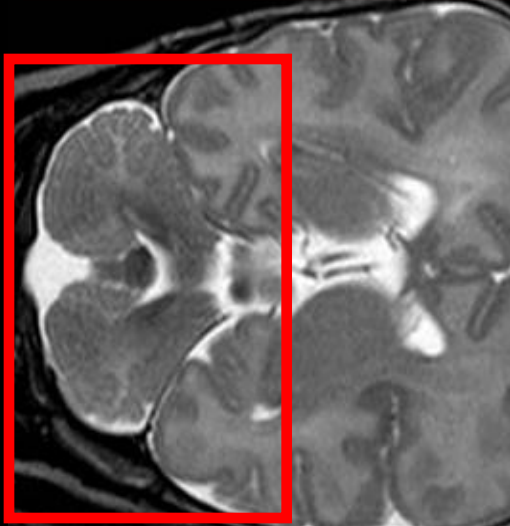
Brain Ultrasound Post Coronal scan



Massive cerebellar haemorrhage

Mastoid window: pseudo-coronal scan

Coronal T2 MRI

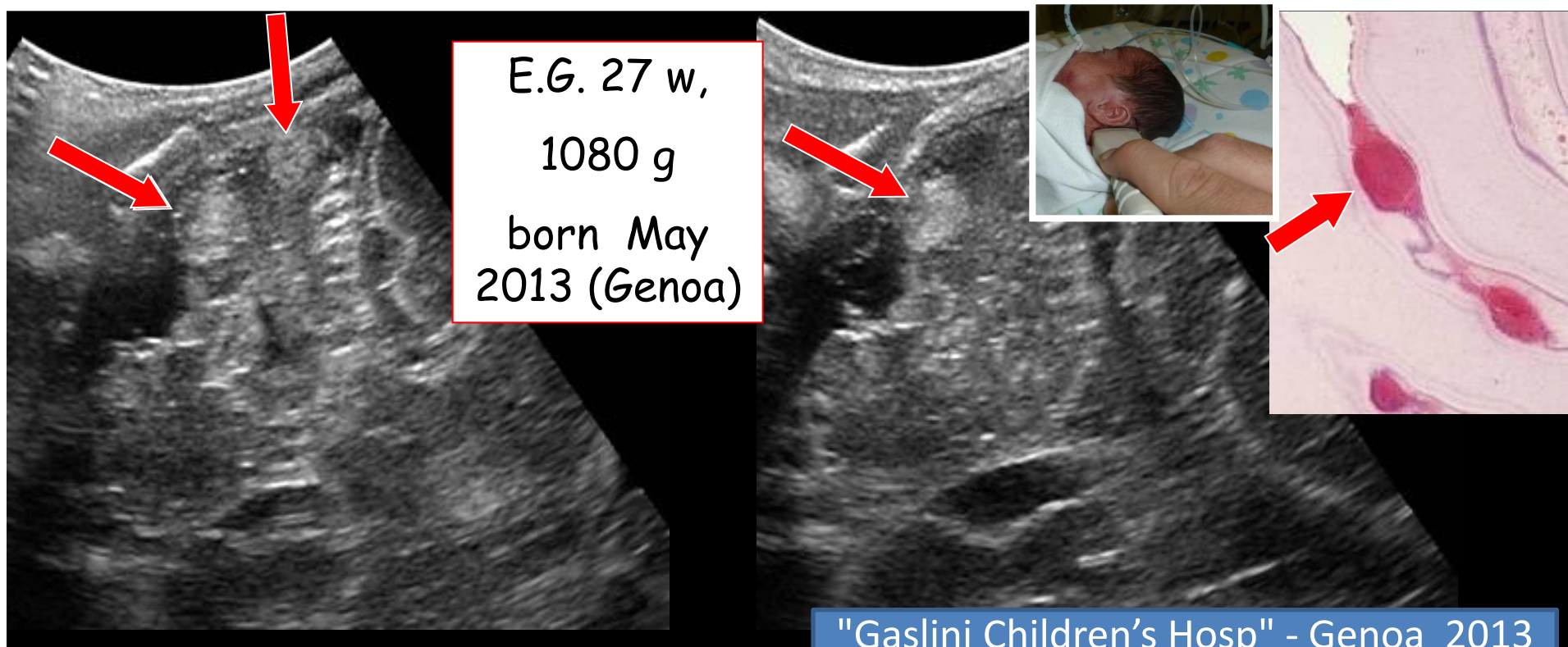


Pseudo-coronal US



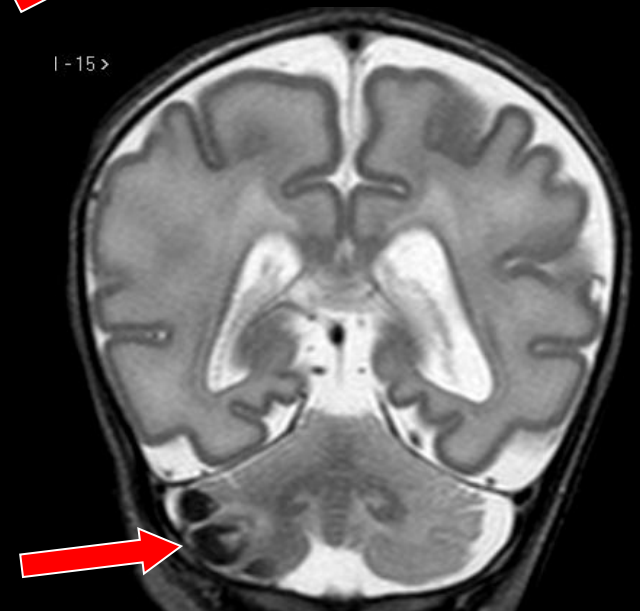
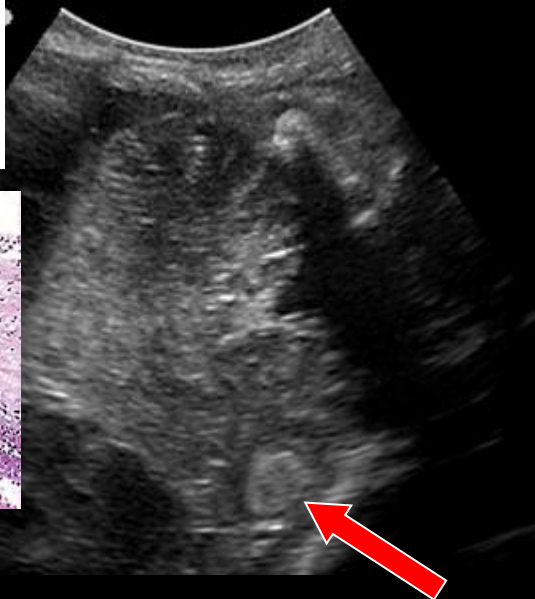
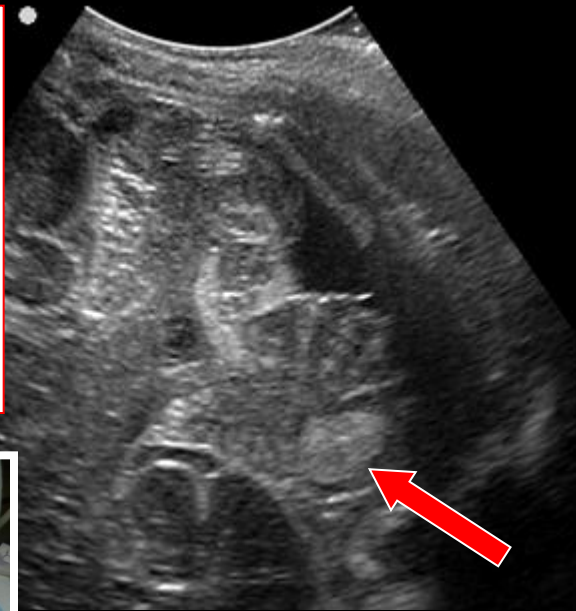
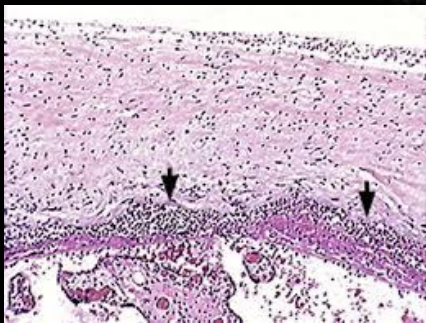
Cerebellar hemorrhage originating from external granular layer of cerebellar cortex

Limperopoulos C, Pediatrics 2005 & 2007



Small : mastoid window vs MR

GA. 31 w,
1570 g
born
Aug 2013



PLF = MF

Postero-lateral = mastoid

AF = anterior fontanelle



AF

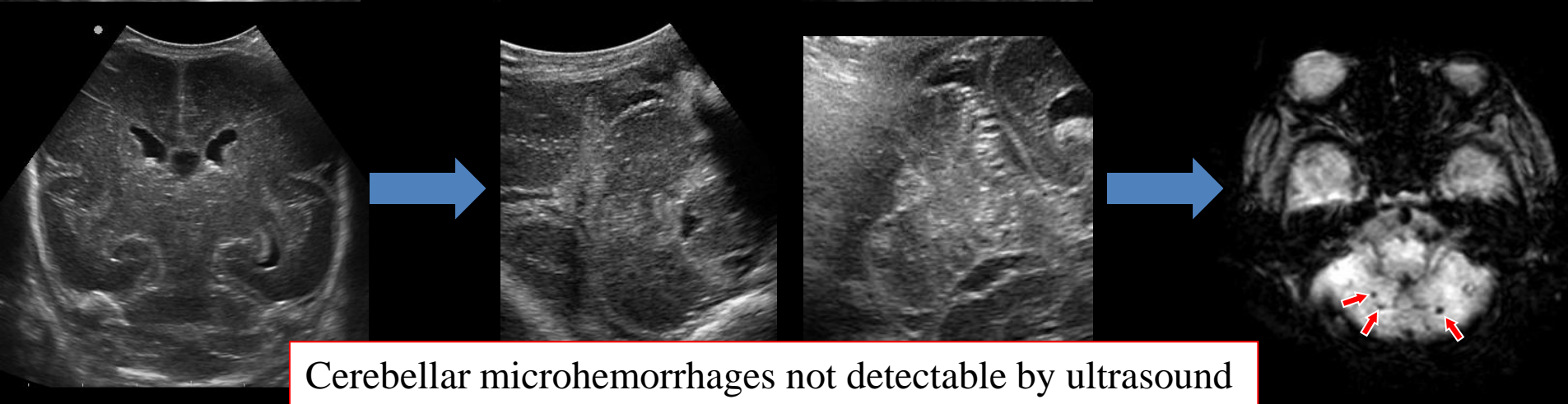
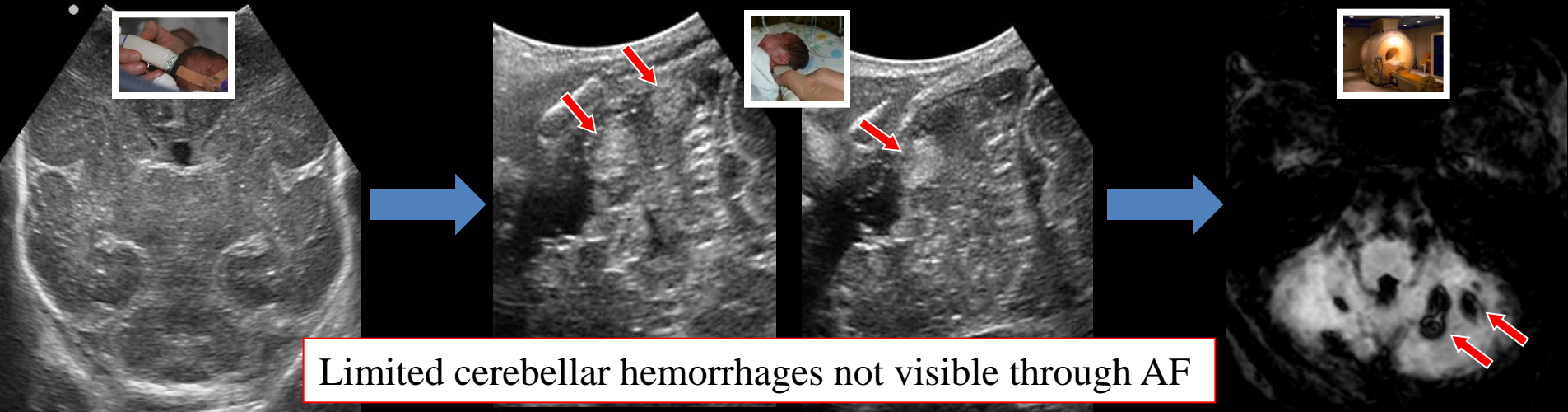


PLF



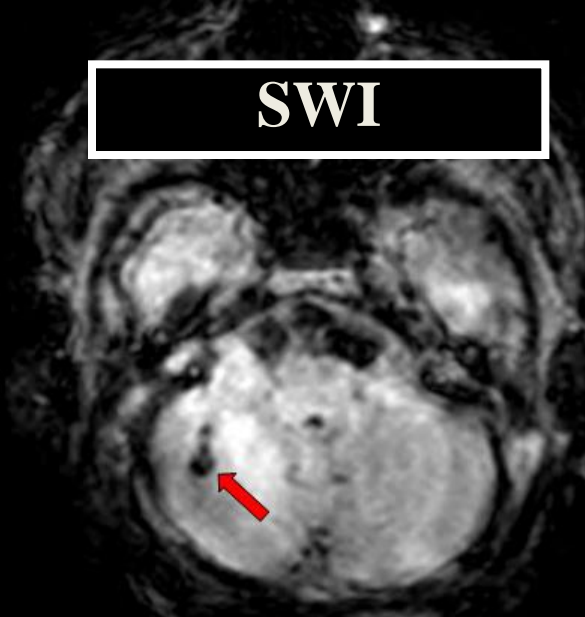
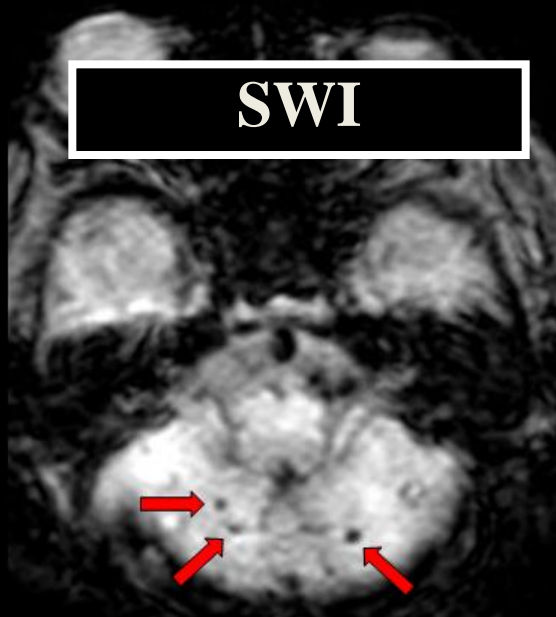
MRI

Cerebellar haemorrhage size	AF	PLF	SWI
Massive cerebellar hemorrhages (>1/3 of cerebellum)	2/128 (1,6%)	2/128 (1,6%)	2/128 (1,6%)
Limited cerebellar hemorrhages (size ≥ 5 mm and <1/3 of cerebellum)	2/128 (1,6%)	5/128 (3,9%)	5/128 (3,9%)
Cerebellar microhaemorrhages (microCBH) (size <5 mm)	0/128 (0%)	0/128 (0%)	20/128 (15,6%)
All cerebellar haemorrhages	4/128 (3,1%)	6/128 (4,7%)	26/128 (20,3%)

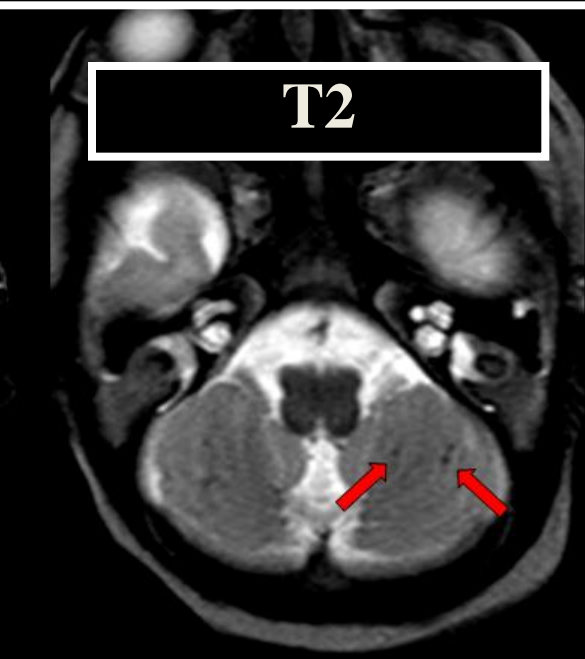


Conclusions

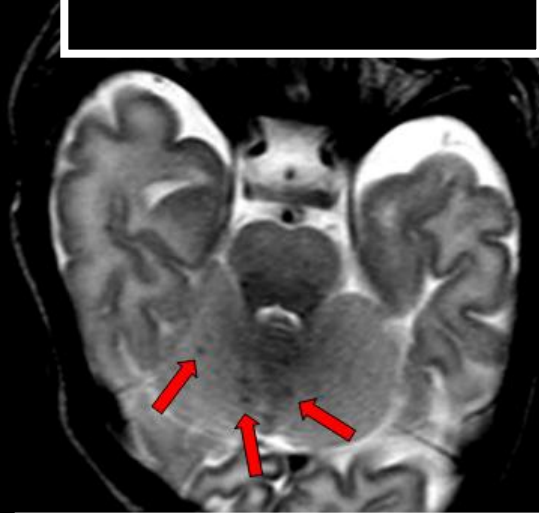
- 1) Overall ultrasound sensitivity seems surprisingly low when microhemorrhages are included
- 2) Microhemorrhages proved to be undetectable by ultrasound
- 3) The routine use of MF allows a better detection of limited hemorrhages when compared to AF



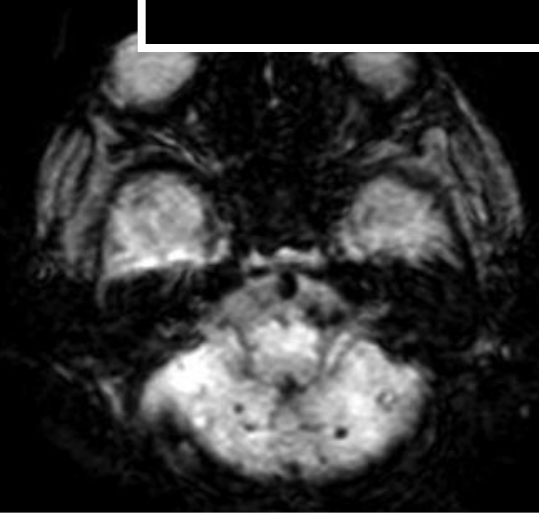
Cerebellar microhemorrhages



T2



SWI



Cerebellar microhemorrhages

*Micro-Cerebellar
Haemorrhages:
Can we ignore them !*



E.M., GA 32 wks

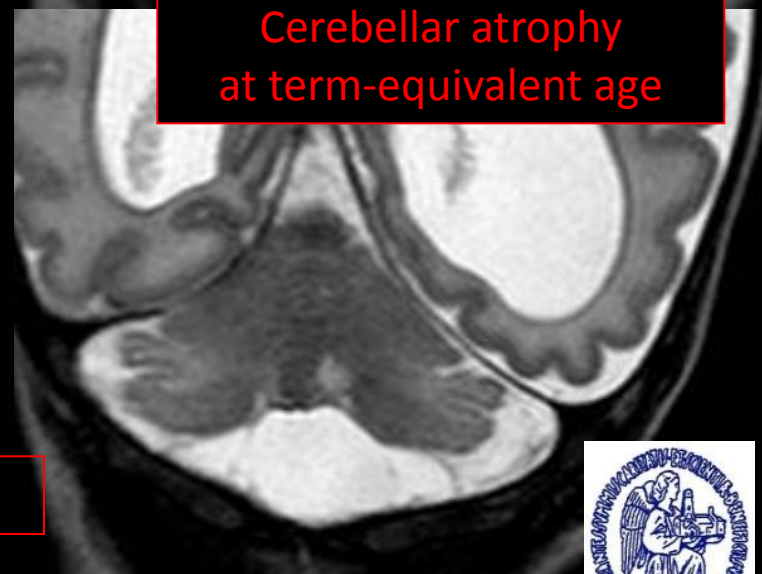
IVH and post-haemorrhagic ventricular dilatation



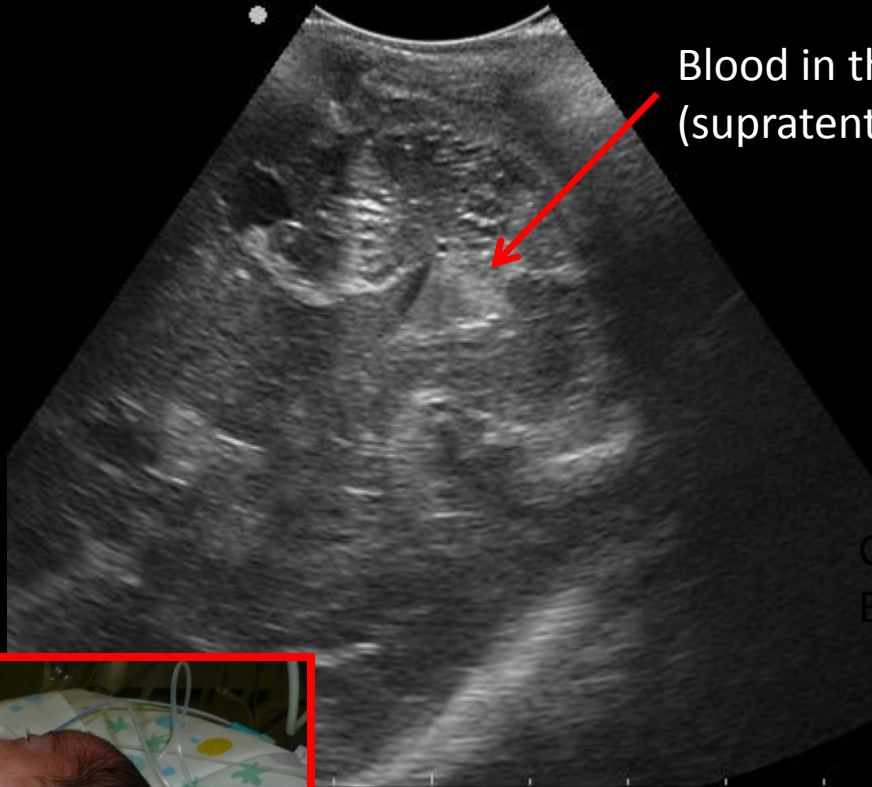
Blood on cerebellar surface



**Cerebellar atrophy
at term-equivalent age**



Blood in the fourth ventricle
(supratentorial origin)



Blood in the fourth ventricle
(supratentorial origin)

Should we be worried ?



Proposta

Proposta per diventare Giganti



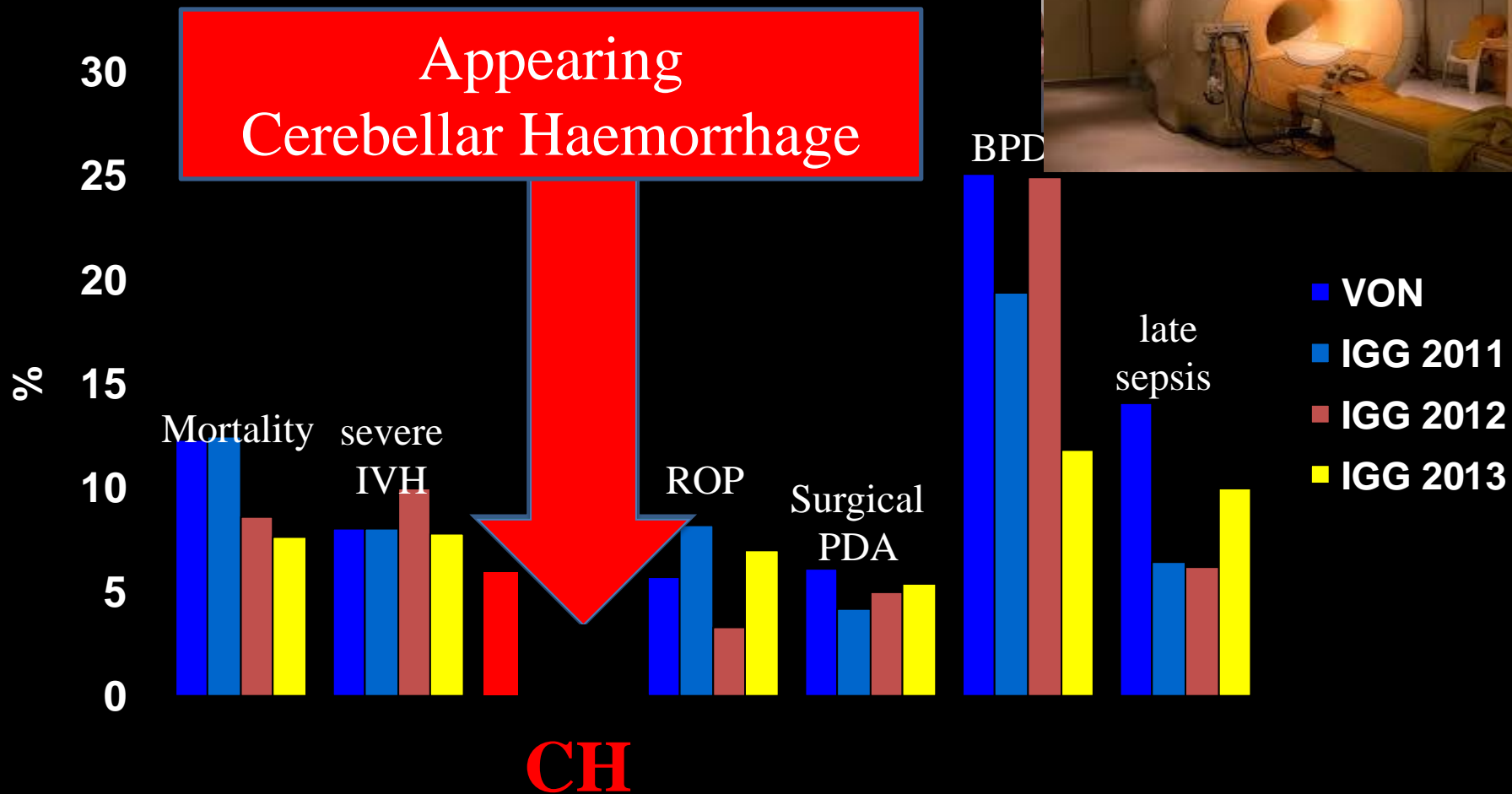
Proposta, conosciuto anche con il titolo alternativo di *Mettete dei fiori nei vostri cannoni*, fu scritta dai Giganti-La canzone fu presentata dai Giganti, al Festival di Sanremo 1967 e si classificò al terzo posto

L'embrione dei **Giganti** prende vita nel 1959 al Santa Tecla di Milano, dove la formazione spesso si esibì accompagnando Ghigo Agosti sostituendo la precedente formazione degli "Arrabbiati" con Gaber

Proposta per diventare Giganti

- ("core dello studio")
Diagnosi di emorragia cerebellare con US
(utilizzando le diverse finestre acustiche)
- Diagnosi confermata con RM alla TCA
- Epidemiologia lesioni VLBW e Follow-up

Major outcomes in VLBW



VON = **V**ermont **O**xford **N**etwork (> 6000 neonati)

IGG 2011 = 102 VLBW

IGG 2012 = 112 VLBW

IGG 2013 = 98 VLBW

IGG 2014 = 103 VLBW (ad oggi)

IGG

Istituto Giannina Gaslini

Proposta per diventare Giganti

- NICU Gaslini, NICU Lecco, NICU Mangiagalli, NICU Buzzi , NICU Modena e ??
- Inizio 1° Gennaio

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