

Clinical Article

The Effect of Surgery Time on Prognosis in Newborns with Meningomyelocele

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Objective : To investigate the effect of surgery time on prognosis of newborns with meningomyelocele.

Methods : The records of neonates with meningomyelocele were retrospectively analyzed. Demographic and clinical characteristics as well as information, timing of surgery, and durations of hospital stay and antibiotic therapy were recorded.

Results : The records of 30 babies were included in the final analysis. Overall, the mean gestational age was 37.7±2.7 weeks, with a mean birth weight of 2967±755 g and head circumference of 35.8±3.8 cm. In terms of localization, 46.6% of the meningomyeloceles were lumbosacral, 40% were lumbar, 10% were thoracolumbar and 3.3% were thoracic. The mean size of the meningomyelocele sacs was 4.33±1.2 cm. Newborns underwent surgery on average of 8.2±5.9 days after birth, with an overall mean duration of hospital stay of 30±25.1 days. Patients were divided into two groups based on timing of surgery (group 1, ≤5 days; group 2, >5 days), and comparisons between groups revealed that earlier surgery was associated with significantly shorter durations of hospital stay ($p<0.001$) and antibiotic therapy ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion : Early surgical intervention (≤5 days) was associated with a shorter duration of hospital stay and antibiotic therapy as well as a lower complication rate. We recommend that corrective surgery be undertaken as soon as reasonably possible.

Key Words : Meningomyelocele · Surgery time · Prognosis · Newborn.

INTRODUCTION

Meningomyelocele (MMC) occurs as a result of failure of the neural canal to close posteriorly by the 26th day of gestation¹². It is a devastating congenital defect of the central nervous system with no known cure, characterized by protrusion of the meninges and spinal cord through open vertebral arches leading to paralysis. Varying degrees of mental retardation, bowel and bladder dysfunction as well as orthopedic disabilities also occur in association with this debilitating disorder^{10,18}.

The etiological mechanisms behind neural tube defects (NTDs) have yet to be completely elucidated, although their frequency has been reported to show variation depending on race, ethnic origin, geographical location and socioeconomic status⁶. Folic acid deficiency is one of best-documented risk factors for the development of NTDs¹⁷. The incidence of NTDs is high in Turkey, affecting 3-9 newborns in every 1000 live births^{11,16}. Al-

though many studies have focused on prenatal measures to decrease the frequency of MMC, research aimed at preventing the severe morbidity associated with this disorder is limited. The aim of this study was to evaluate the demographic and clinical characteristics as well as the frequency of associated anomalies in our MMC patient population, while also attempting to establish the relationship between timing of surgery and duration of hospital stay.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This retrospective study was conducted at Zekai Tahir Burak Maternity Teaching Hospital, situated in Ankara, with the approval of the local ethics committee. The medical records of newborns diagnosed with MMC between January 2009 and May 2011 were systematically reviewed, and relevant data such as demographics, findings on physical examination, presence of

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Table 1. Demographic characteristics and treatment periods of the patients with meningomyelocele

Values	All patients (n=30)	Group 1 (n=13)	Group 2 (n=17)	p-value [†]
Maternal age, years*	26.7±5.4	26.4±6.09	26.8±5.12	0.83
Gestational weeks*	37.7±2.7	38.3±1.1	37.1±3.5	0.24
Birth weight, g*	2967±755	3013±451	2932±937	0.77
Head circumference, cm*	35.8±3.8	36.3±1.5	35.4±5	0.83
Gender (male)	16 (53.3%)	7 (53.8%)	9 (52.9%)	0.96
Mode of delivery (Caesarean)	22 (73.3%)	10 (76.9%)	12 (70.6%)	0.51
Diameter of defect, cm*	4.33±1.2	4.31±1.1	4.35±1.3	0.92
Hydrocephalus (n)	25 (83.3%)	9 (69.2%)	16 (94.1%)	0.09
Duration of antibiotic treatment, days*	13±6.4	10±1.6	15.3±7.7	<0.05
Operation time, days*	8.2±5.9	3.38±1.04	11.88±7.4	<0.001
Duration of hospital stay, days*	30±25.1	13.2±2.4	42.8±27.1	<0.001

*Values are given as mean±standard deviation. [†]Results of statistical comparisons between groups 1 and 2

Table 2. Localization of meningomyelocele, neurological status, complications and additional anomalies of the study population

Localization of meningomyelocele	
Thoracic	1 (3.3%)
Thoracolumbar	3 (10%)
Lumbar	12 (40%)
Lumbosacral	14 (46.6%)
Neurological status	
Normal	7 (23.3%)
Paraparetic	13 (43.3%)
Paraplegic	10 (33.3%)
Total complications	
Local infection	3 (10%)
Bladder dysfunction	7 (23.3%)
CSF fistulas	3 (10%)
Meningitis	2 (6.7%)
Ventriculitis	1 (3.3%)
Detected additional anomalies	
Hydrocephaly	25 (83.3%)
Pes equinovarus	7 (23.3%)
Chiari II malformation	5 (16.7%)
Unilateral renal agenesis	1 (3.3%)
Omphalocele	1 (3.3%)
Esophageal atresia	1 (3.3%)
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	1 (3.3%)

MMC-associated anomalies, size of the MMC defect and its localization were recorded. For those who underwent surgery, the timing of surgery as well as the post-operative duration of hospital stay (patients without complication and did not need any treatment for addition anomalies are discharged), length of antibiotic course (vancomycin or cefotaxime for meningitis/ventriculitis and/or local infection) and morbidity were also recorded. Patients were stratified into two groups based on the timing of surgery. Those who underwent surgery within the first 5 days after birth were placed in group 1 while group 2 was comprised of those who were operated later than 5 days.

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for Microsoft Windows, version 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Comparisons between groups were made using the chi-square test for categorical variables and the Student's t-test for numerical variables. Values were provided as either percentage or mean±standard deviation, were applicable. A p-value of <0.05 was considered indicative of statistical significance.

RESULTS

The complete medical records of 30 patients who were retrieved were deemed suitable for analysis, the demographic and clinical characteristics of whom are summarized in Table 1. None of the mothers of the subjects included in this study had used any form of folic acid supplementation either before or during their pregnancies. A diagnosis of MMC was made antenatally by ultrasonography in 18 patients (40%). Only 3 of the births (10%) were a result of a consanguineous marriage.

Localization of the MMC, neurological status, associated anomalies and complications are summarized in Table 2. The most frequently encountered localization was the lumbosacral area (46.6%), with 76.6% of patients having lower extremity neurological abnormality. Overall, MMC-related complications were observed in 16 patients (53.3%), the most common complication being bladder dysfunction. Hydrocephaly was the most commonly observed anomaly, occurring in 25 (83.3%) of our patients, followed by other anomalies (Table 2).

Cranial ultrasonography confirmed the presence of hydrocephaly in 25 (83.3%) patients. Overall, the mean lateral ventricle diameter was 20.2±4.8 mm, with no discernable difference between groups (p>0.05). All patients with hydrocephaly were subjected to scanning by cranial computerized tomography to confirm the diagnosis as well as to screen for the presence of other anomalies.

Comparisons between groups revealed that patients in group 1 who underwent surgery within 5 days of life had significantly

lower durations of hospital stay and received shorter courses of antibiotics ($p < 0.001$ for both) compared to patients in group 2 (Table 1).

All the newborns, except one, remained problem free related to surgery after discharge. Only one of the newborns who had transposition of the great arteries died while under follow-up in another center.

DISCUSSION

NTDs are the second most frequently encountered congenital malformations after cardiac anomalies. Due to recent advances in ultrasonography and its widespread use during antenatal follow-up, early in utero recognition of the disorder is now possible^{11,16}. A diagnosis of MMC was made antenatally in 60% of our patients. Unfortunately, due to socio-cultural taboos regarding abortion, none of the families had consented to medical termination of pregnancy⁷.

Folic acid deficiency is the most widely recognized risk factor for the development of NTDs⁹. Preconceptional supplementation of folic acid at a daily dose of 0.4 mg has been reported to decrease NTDs rates by 60-70%¹⁷. This highlights the importance of antenatal folic acid supplementation for the prevention of NTDs. None of the mothers of the subjects included in this study had used any form of folic acid supplementation either before or during their pregnancies.

MMC most commonly occurs in the lumbar area, with a reported frequency of 60-70%^{8,12}. In our study, lumbosacral MMC was observed in 46.6%, with a lumbar localization present in 40% of patients (Table 2). Hydrocephaly and the Chiari II malformation are the most frequently observed anomalies in association with MMC¹³. In our study population, hydrocephalus was present in 83.3% of patients, followed in decreasing order of other anomalies (Table 2). Taking this in to consideration, it is prudent that all patients with MMC should be screened for the presence of other anomalies that may be associated with the disorder, with the help of a careful physical examination, cranial imaging studies and urinary system ultrasonography^{5,8}.

An early and aggressive surgical approach in babies diagnosed with MMC has been shown to be associated with lower early morbidity and mortality rates^{2,3}.

In a retrospective study, early surgical intervention (<72 hours after birth) was found to be associated with a more favorable outcome in terms of urinary symptoms in patients with MMC, and investigators postulated that surgery within the first 24 hours increases the likelihood of maintaining urinary tract function¹⁵. In another study where the outcomes of prenatal (in utero) and postnatal surgery were compared, it was observed that prenatal intervention was associated with better motor development while also alleviating the need for shunt placement in most patients. However, authors stressed on the difficulty of the intrauterine procedure as well as the potential maternal and fetal risk posed by such surgery^{1,4}. In a different study, correc-

tive surgery was performed immediately after birth citing the added risk associated with in utero intervention for patients with MMC. Investigators reported on a low postoperative complication rate and less severe neurodevelopmental retardation with this approach¹⁴. With this study, we managed to demonstrate that patients operated upon within the first 5 days of life had significantly lower durations of hospital stay while also requiring shorter courses of antibiotics ($p < 0.001$). In light of these findings, it is recommended to perform surgery as soon as possible, particularly in patients diagnosed prenatally.

CONCLUSION

MMC is a congenital disorder with significant morbidity. Our study findings suggest that early surgical intervention was associated with a shorter duration of hospital stay and antibiotic therapy as well as a lower complication rates. National policies for prevention, in utero diagnosis, and early surgical intervention are required for better prognosis.

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