Cognitive and educational problems in extremely preterm or tiny survivors Lex W Doyle **Royal Women's Hospital University of Melbourne Murdoch Children's Research Institute** Melbourne, Australia

Cognitive and Educational Problems • survivors <32 weeks

language memory attention executive function

Educational

Academic achievement

Behavioural

Cognitive and Educational Problems

- survivors <26 weeks?

 DQ/IQ
 language
 memory
 attention
 executive function

 Educational
 Academic achievement
- Behavioural

Cognitive and Educational Problems

- Preschool age
 - cognitive
 - neurosensory
- School-age
 - cognitive
 - educational
 - behavioural

• Victoria, Australia



• Victoria <26 weeks

	1991-92	1997	2005
	n=77	n=62	n=61
$DQ \leq -2SD$	26%	31%	18%
No dev. delay	48%	47%	46%
ĊP	14%	8%	10%
blind	1%	3%	0%
deaf	1%	2%	6%

• Epicure <26 weeks UK and Ireland, 1995 At 30 months n=283- mean MDI 84 – mean PDI 87 **Overall 30% moderate/severe delay Only 36% developing normally CP 18%, blind 2%, deaf 2%**

NICHD - USA
<25 weeks
1993-96; 1996-99
18-22 months

Severe cognitive delay No developmental delay CP

93-9696-9940%47%21%21%23%21%

Cognitive and Educational Problems

- Preschool age
 - cognitive
 - neurosensory
- School-age
 - cognitive
 - educational
 - behavioural

IQ and Behaviour

Bhutta et al (JAMA. 2002;288:728-737.)

- Meta-analysis preterm infants
- assessed > 5 years age
- follow-up rate > 70%
- n=15 cognitive; n=16 behavioural IQ 2/3 SD below controls Internalising and externalising problems ADHD increase
- Born <1990

VICS Subjects - born 1991-92

 298 consecutive survivors of either gestational age <28 weeks or birthweight
 <1000 g born in Victoria 1991 and 1992
 275 (92%) assessed at 8 years of age
 73 < 26 weeks GA

262 normal birthweight (NBW) controls 223 (85%) assessed at 8 years of age

Cognitive – middle childhood

- IQ
- Academic achievement
- Behaviour

Cognitive Outcomes

- Cognitive
- IQ score (WISC-III) relative to NBW controls
- -VCI verbal reasoning ability
- POI visual-spatial reasoning
- FDI attention and working memory
- PSI information processing
- Educational
- Wide Range Achievement Tests (WRAT) Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic

Mean 100 (SD 15)



preterm controls





<26 26-27 controls</p>



Academic achievement

preterm controls



Academic achievement

<26 26-27 controls</p>



Cognitive Outcomes

 Behaviour **Behavior Assessment System for Children** (BASC) **Adaptive and behaviour problems Parents – home and community Teachers - school** •Externalising •Internalising •Adaptive skills Behavioural symptoms 1 Mean 50 (SD 10)



🗕 prem 🗖 controls





<26 26,27 controls</p>





🗖 prem 🗖 controls



BASC-parent

<26 26,27 controls</p>



Grade repetition

Prems 20% Controls 7% *P*<0.001

<26 weeks 22%</p>
26, 27 weeks 19%

Cognitive outcomes

• Consistency over time between cohorts?

VICS Subjects – born 1997

201 consecutive survivors of either gestational age <28 weeks or birthweight <1000 g born in Victoria 1997 189 (94%) assessed at 8 years of age

199 normal birthweight (NBW) controls 173 (87%) assessed at 8 years of age

Cognitive Outcomes

assessed at 8 years of age (corrected)

- Cognitive
- -IQ -WISC-IV
- -VCI verbal reasoning ability
- **PRI** perceptual reasoning
- -WMI working memory
- **PSI information processing**
- Educational
- Wide Range Achievement Tests (WRAT) Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic

Mean 100 (SD 15)

WISC-IV – 1997 cohort

🗕 prem 🗖 controls



WISC-III – 1991-92 cohort

prem controls



Academic achievement - 1997

🗕 prem 🗖 controls



Academic achievement – 1991-92

🗖 prem 🧧 controls



Cognitive outcomes

Consistency over time between cohorts?
 Yes!

Other cohorts

• EPICure – 6 years of age <26 weeks IQ 1.6 SD lower than controls 41% <-2 SD, 31% -2 SD to <-1 SD VICS IQ 0.8 SD lower than controls Finland – 5 years of age <27 weeks IQ 94 (no controls)



<750 750-1499 controls</p>



Other cognitive outcomes

- Language delay Cleveland early school age – phonological processing, vocabulary, verbal comprehension, verbal memory 0.4 SD lower
 - middle school-age 0.7 to 0.8 SD lower adolescence – 0. 5 SD lower
- Visuomotor difficulties Cleveland 17% <750 g, 5% 750-1499 g, 0% term

Other cognitive outcomes

- fine and gross motor problems
- verbal memory and learning skills poorer
- inattention more impulsive, less accurate, problems shifting attention

Other cognitive outcomes

 executive function – responsible for goal-directed or future-orientated behaviour 1. attention 2. self-regulation **3. initiation of activity** 4. working memory **5.** mental flexibility 6. planning ability

VICS 1991-92

🗖 <26 🗖 26, 27 🗖 term



VICS 1991-92

■ <26 **■** 26, 27 **■** term



spatial organisation

Summary of Middle Childhood Outcomes

- IQ, academic achievement, behaviour all worse in preterm survivors
- More grade repetition

• Other cognitive problems – language, visuomotor, motor, memory, attention, executive function

Risk factors

 Biological – IVH, PVL, white matter injury, BPD, postnatal corticosteroids, sepsis (NEC) male gender Social – higher social risk, parenting

Cognitive and Educational Problems

- Preschool age
 - cognitive
 - neurosensory
- School-age
 - cognitive
 - educational
 - behavioural

Victorian Infant Collaborative Study (VICS) Group

- Lex Doyle, Peter Anderson, Catherine Callanan, Elizabeth Carse, Margaret P Charlton, Mary-Ann Davey, Noni Davis, Cinzia de Luca, Julianne Duff, Rod Hunt, Maree Hayes, Esther Hutchinson, Elaine Kelly, Marion McDonald, Gillian Opie, Gehan Roberts, Michael Stewart, Linh Ung, Andrew Watkins, Amanda Williamson, Heather Woods.
- Royal Women's Hospital, Mercy Hospital for Women, Monash Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, Newborn Emergency Transport Service, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection Unit, Murdoch Childrens Research Institute, and University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia