

Intermittent Hypoxic Episodes: Do They Matter?

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No hablo español, pero, buena comida, buena compañía!

Do Intermittent Hypoxic Episodes Matter?

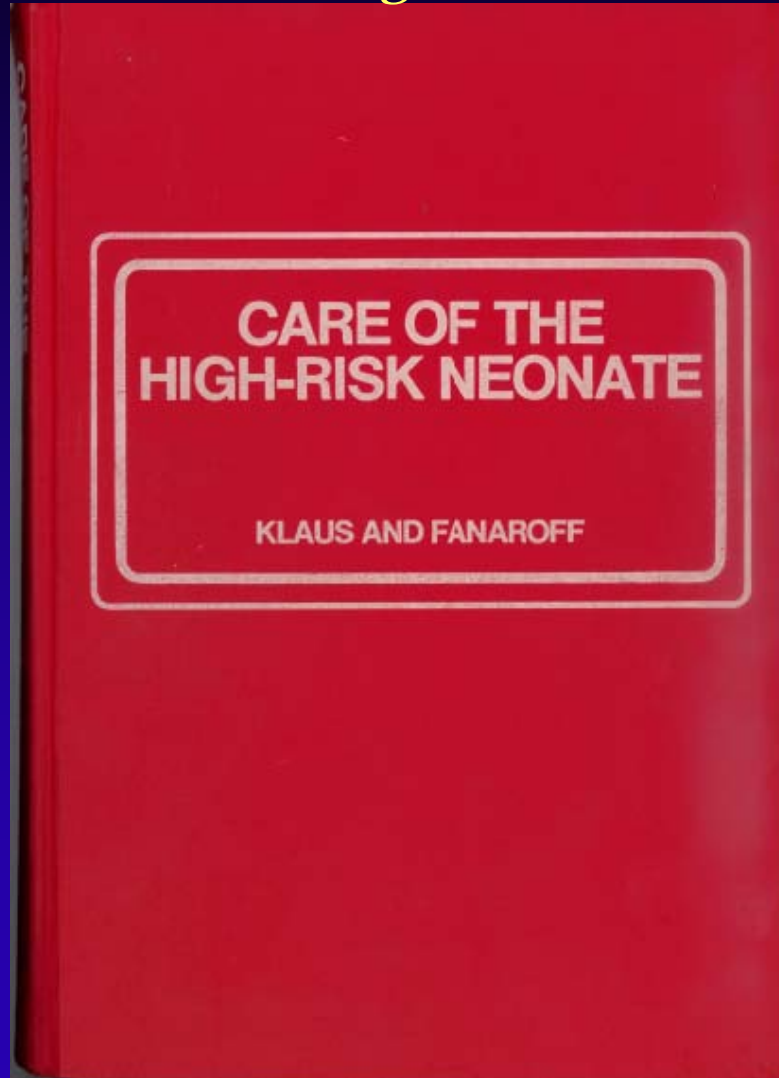
- ***Historical perspective***
- Magnitude of the problem
- Proposed morbidities
- Treatment strategies

Advent of Umbilical Arterial Lines

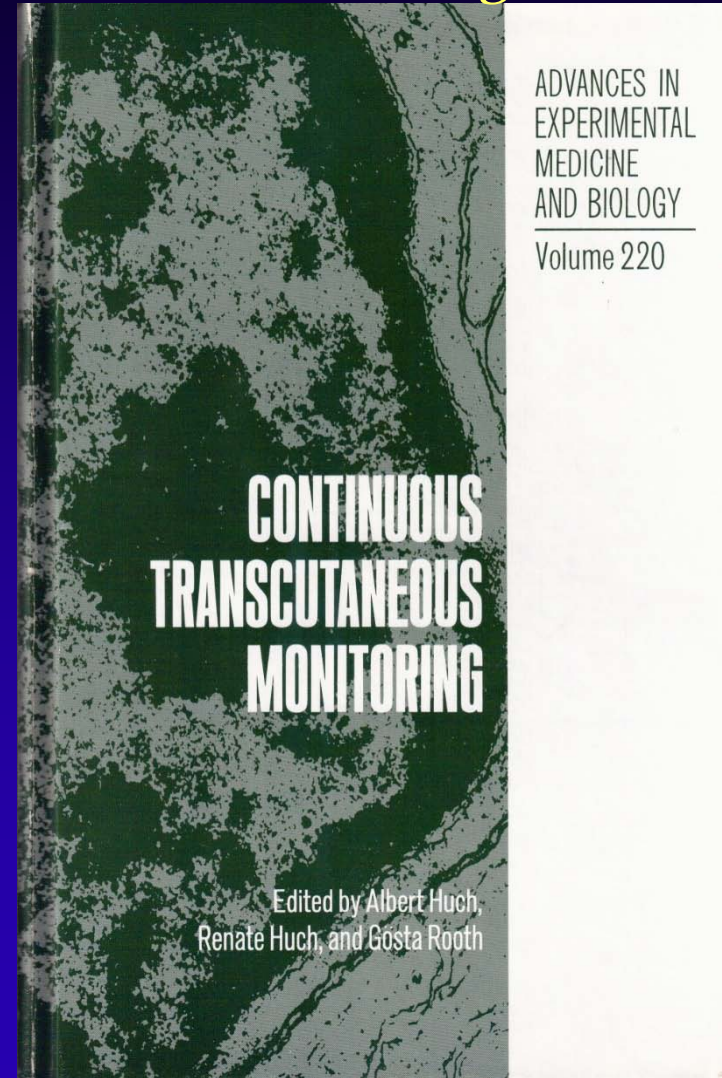


1960-1970s

*“Maintain PaO₂ between
60-80 mmHg” · Martin RJ*



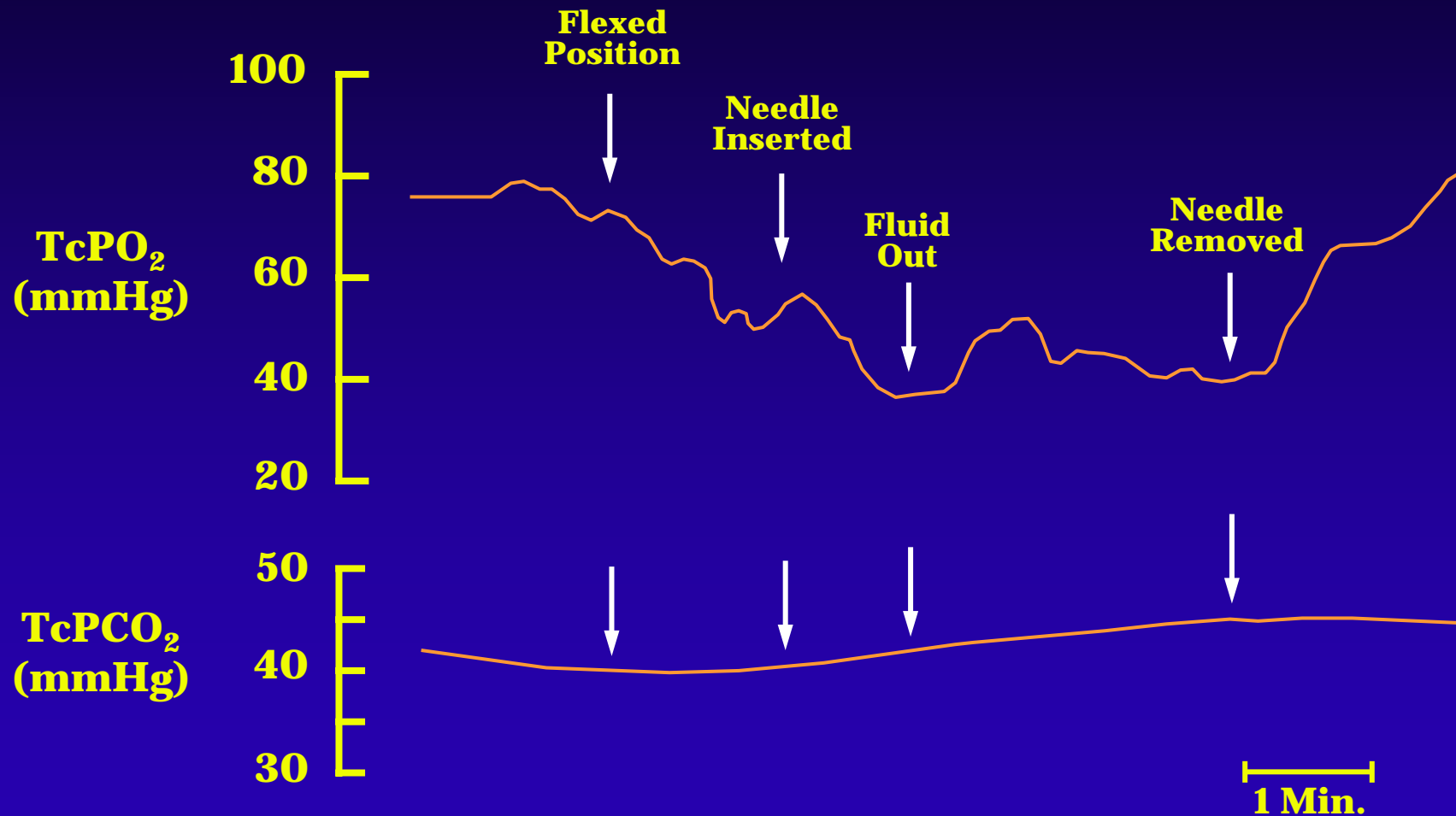
*Advent of Non-invasive
Monitoring*



Transcutaneous PO₂: Lessons Learned

- Magnitude of fluctuations in PO₂
- Effect of procedures, feeding, behavioral state, etc., on oxygenation

Transcutaneous Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Measurements during a Spinal Tap



Limitations of Transcutaneous PO₂

- Dependence on skin perfusion
- Skin burns from heated (43.5→44°C) electrodes
- Need for frequent calibrations and repositioning
- Loss of accuracy with advancing postnatal age

Limitations of Transcutaneous PO₂ and PCO₂ Monitoring in Infants with Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

Ellen S. Rome, Eileen K. Stork, Waldemar A. Carlo, Richard J. Martin

Pediatrics Vol. 74 1984

Pulse Oximetry Advantages in Infants With Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

Alfonso J. Solimano, MD, John A. Smyth, MD, Tejinder K. Mann, MD,
Susan G. Albersheim, MD, Gillian Lockitch, MD

Pediatrics Vol. 78 No. 5 April 1986

Pulse Oximetry in Very Low Birth Weight Infants With Acute and Chronic Lung Disease

Rangasamy Ramanathan, MD, Manuel Durand, MD, Carlos Larrazabal, MD

Pediatrics Vol. 79 No. 4 April 1987



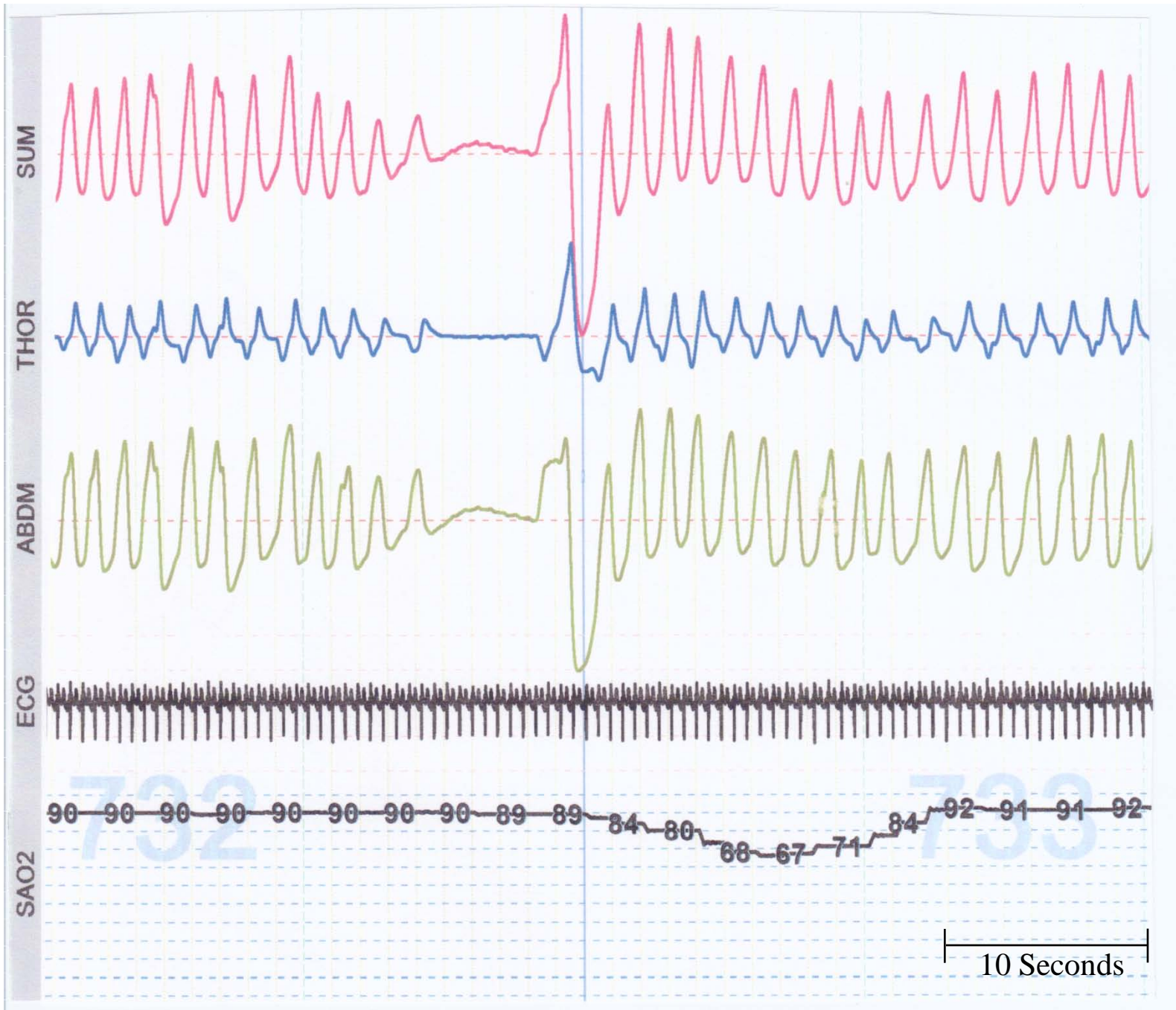
***Oxygen Treatment for Immature Infants
beyond the Delivery Room:
Lessons from Randomized Studies***

“...the switch from TcPO₂ monitoring targeting a PaO₂ range of 50-80 mm Hg to SpO₂ monitoring targeting a saturation range 85%-95% ushered in a second era of unrecognized oxygen restriction, unsupported by trial evidence”.

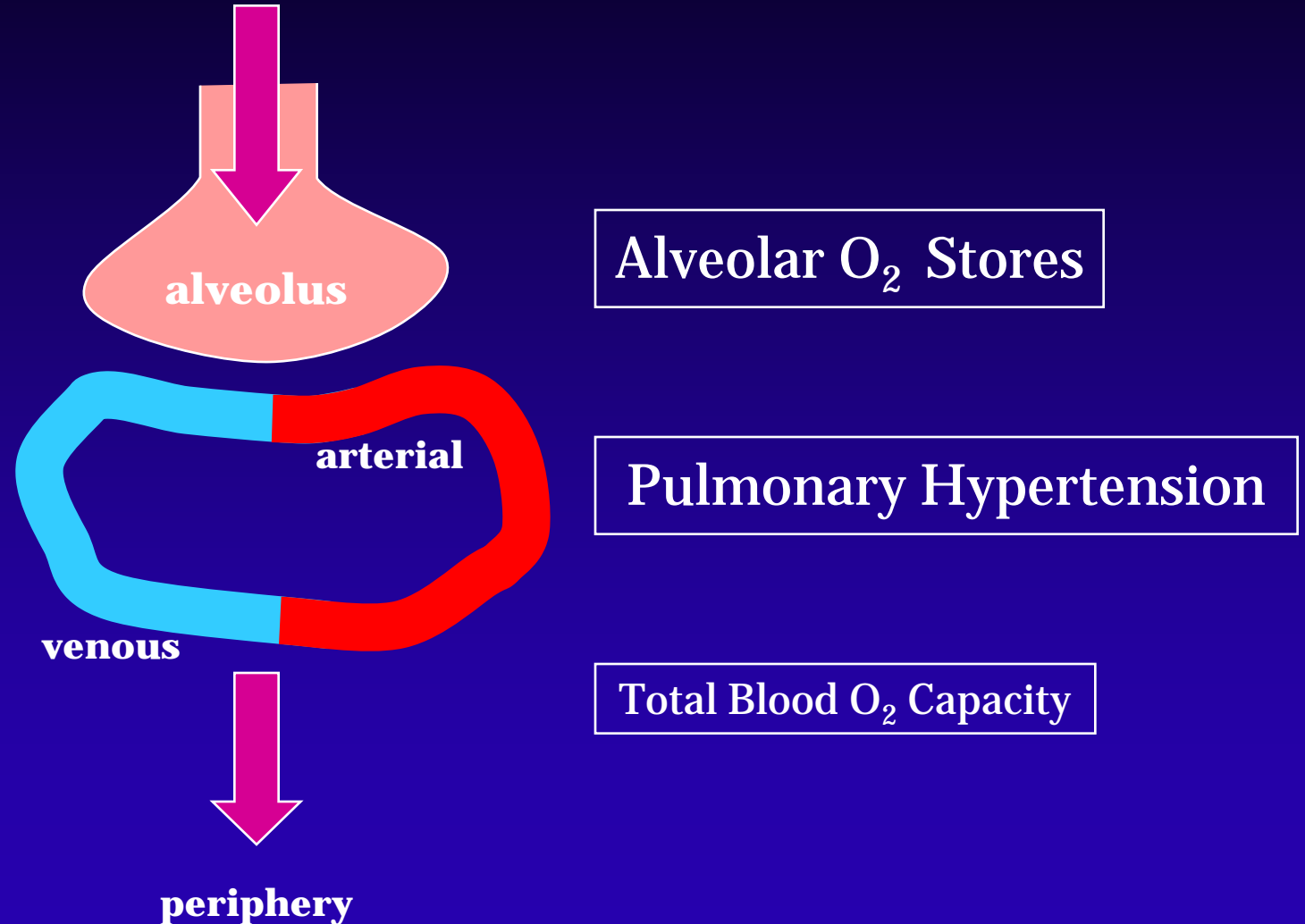
Stenson B, Saugstad OD: J Pediatr 2018

Do Intermittent Hypoxic Episodes Matter?

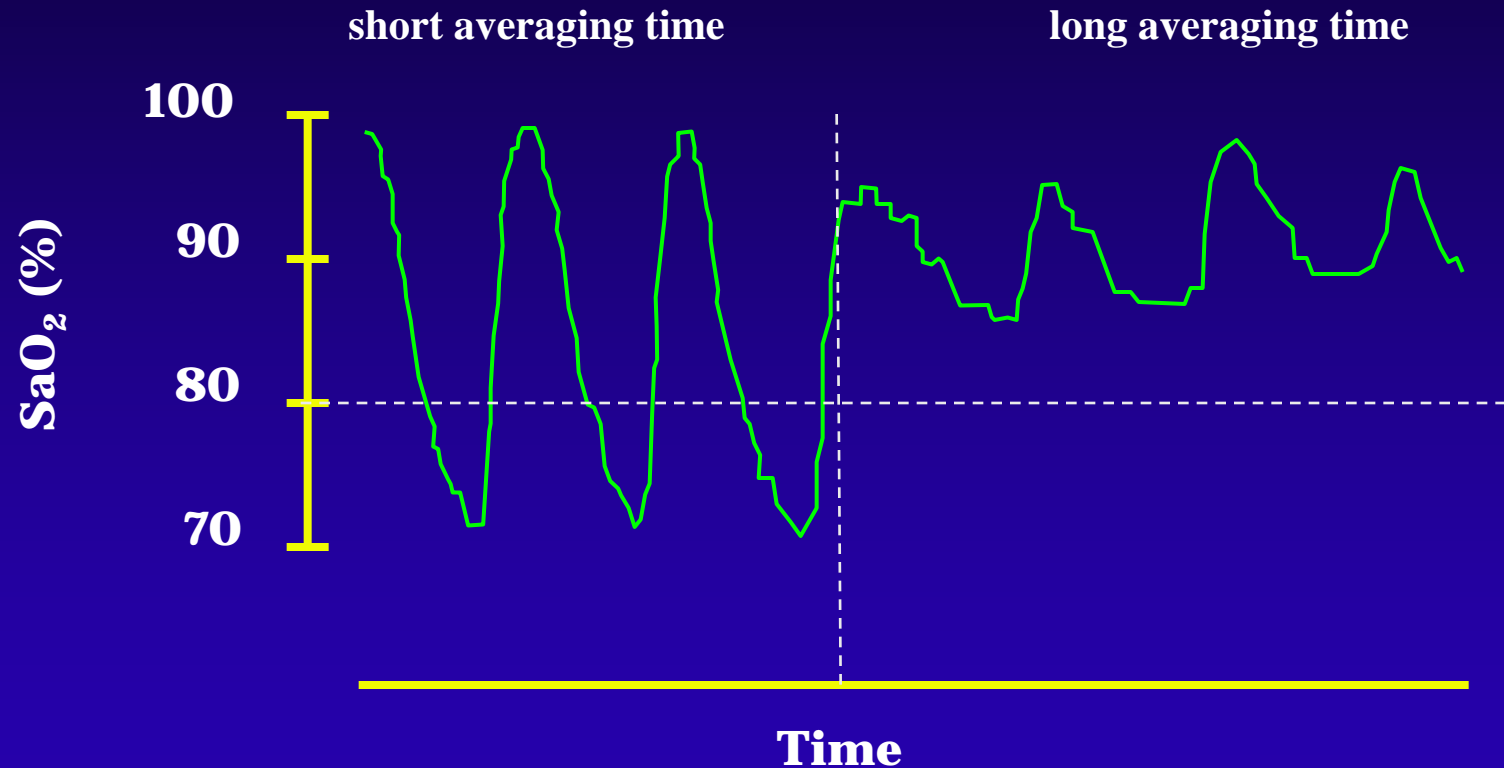
- Historical perspective
- ***Magnitude of the problem***
- Proposed morbidities
- Treatment strategies



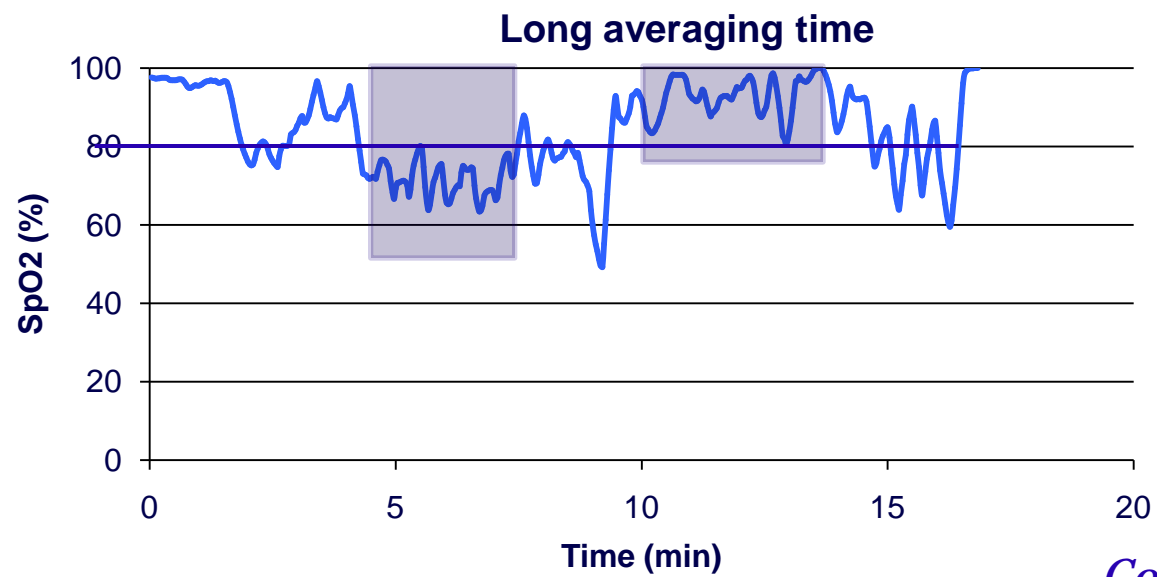
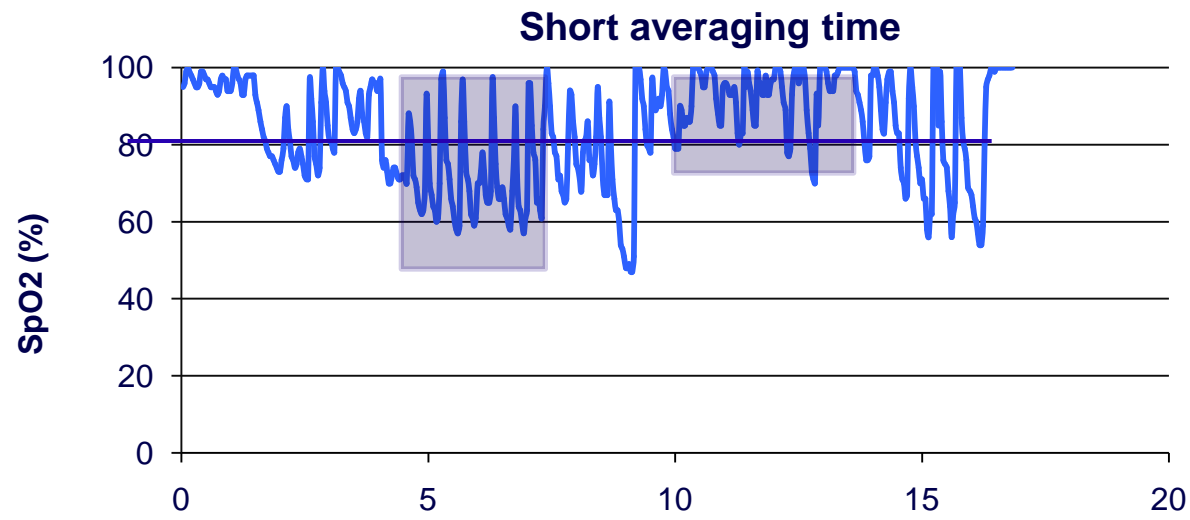
Factors Influencing Arterial O₂ Desaturation during Apnea of Prematurity



Importance of Pulse Oximeter Averaging Time When Measuring Oxygen Desaturation Episodes

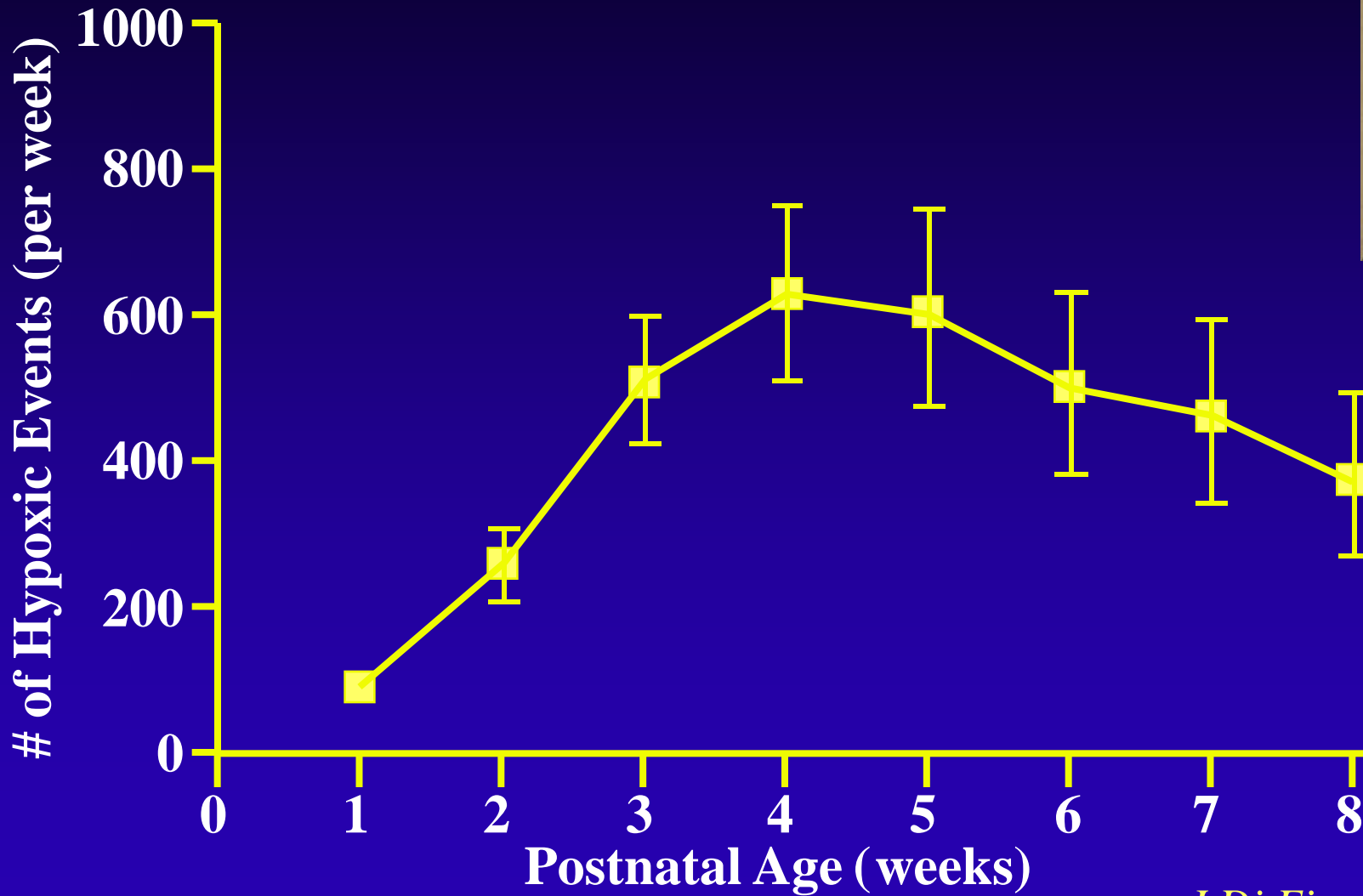


Importance of Pulse Oximeter Averaging Times



Courtesy: J. Di Fiore

Mean Number of Desaturation Episodes in Infants of 24 to 28 Weeks' Gestation Over the First 8 Weeks



Do Intermittent Hypoxic Episodes Matter?

- Historical perspective
- Magnitude of the problem
- ***Proposed morbidities***
- Treatment strategies

Neonatology

Review

Neonatology 2011;100:303–310
DOI: 10.1159/000329922

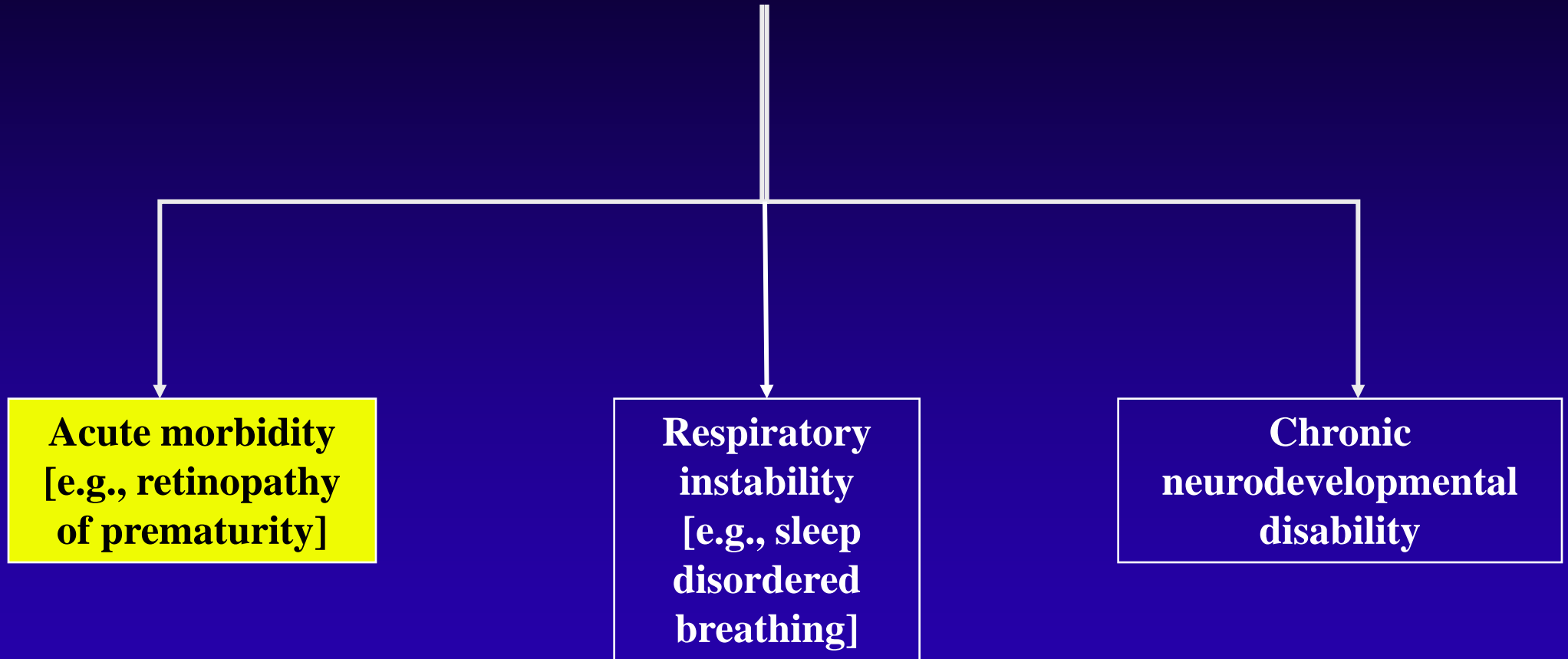
Published online: October 3, 2011

Intermittent Hypoxic Episodes in Preterm Infants: Do They Matter?

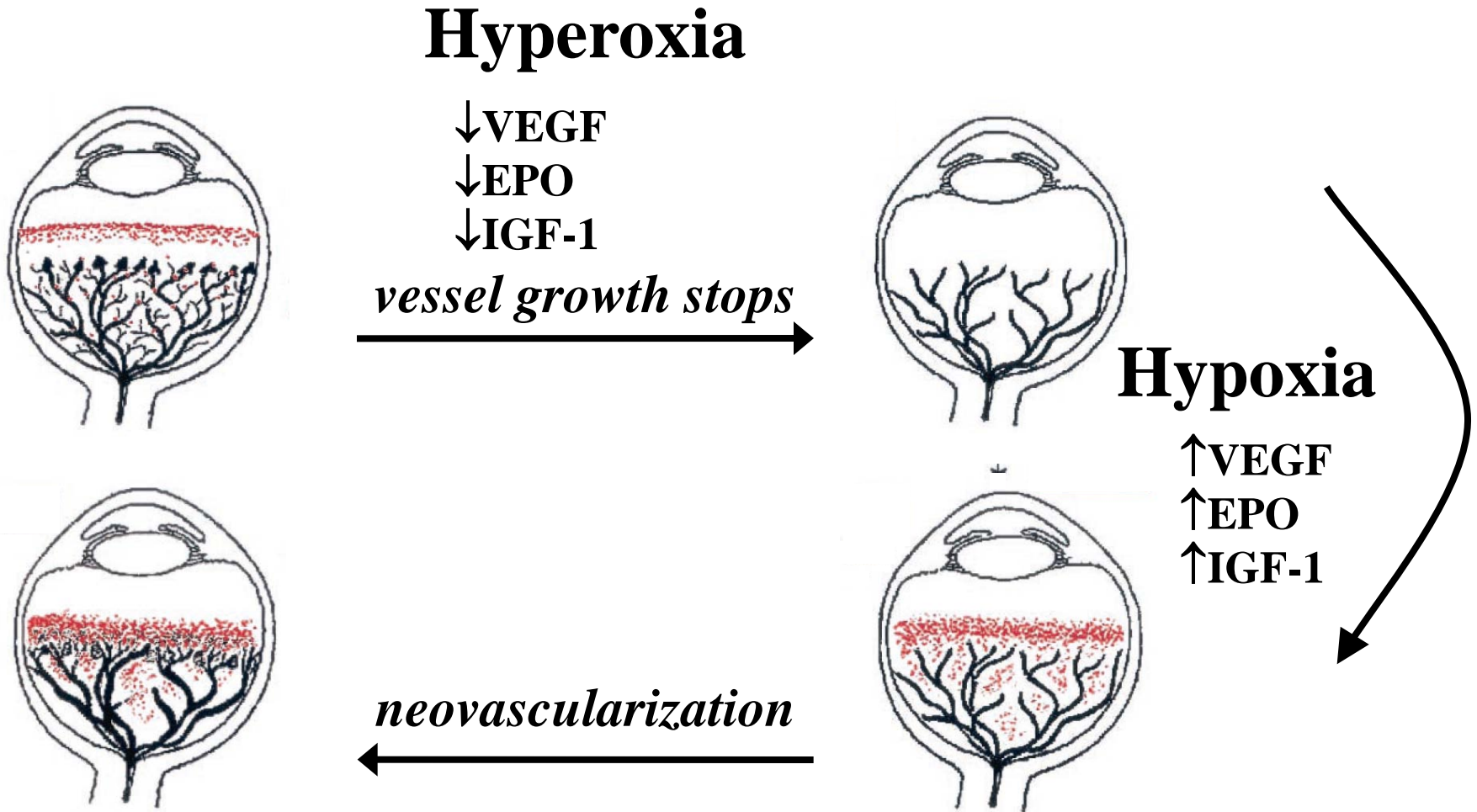
Richard J. Martin Katherine Wang Özge Köroğlu Juliann Di Fiore Prabha Kc

Division of Neonatology, Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital, Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio, USA

Proposed Morbidities of Intermittent Hypoxia

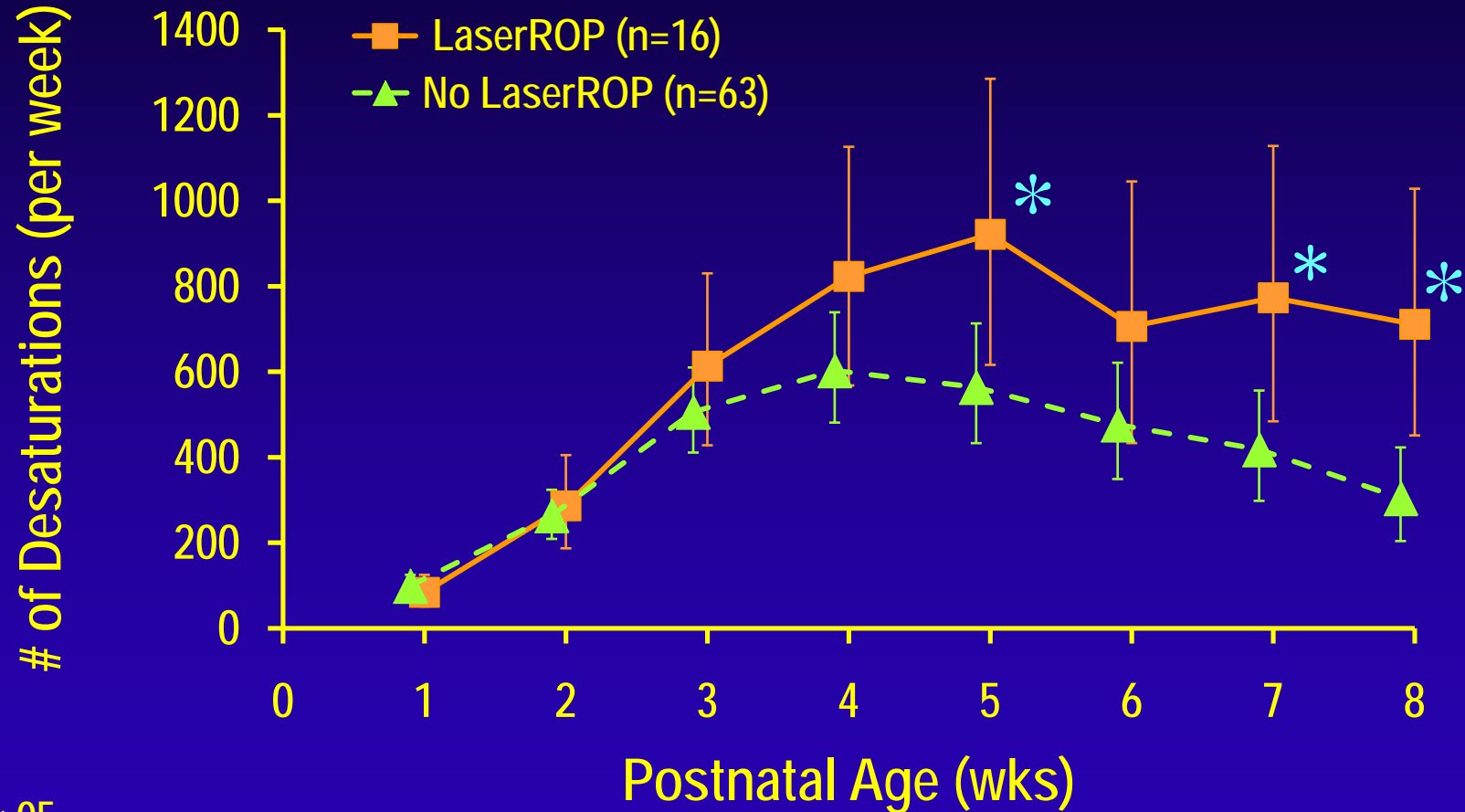


Role of Oxygenation in Genesis of ROP



Adapted from Chow, Pediatrics 2003

Model Based Estimate of Desaturation Episodes in Infants with and without Laser Therapy for ROP

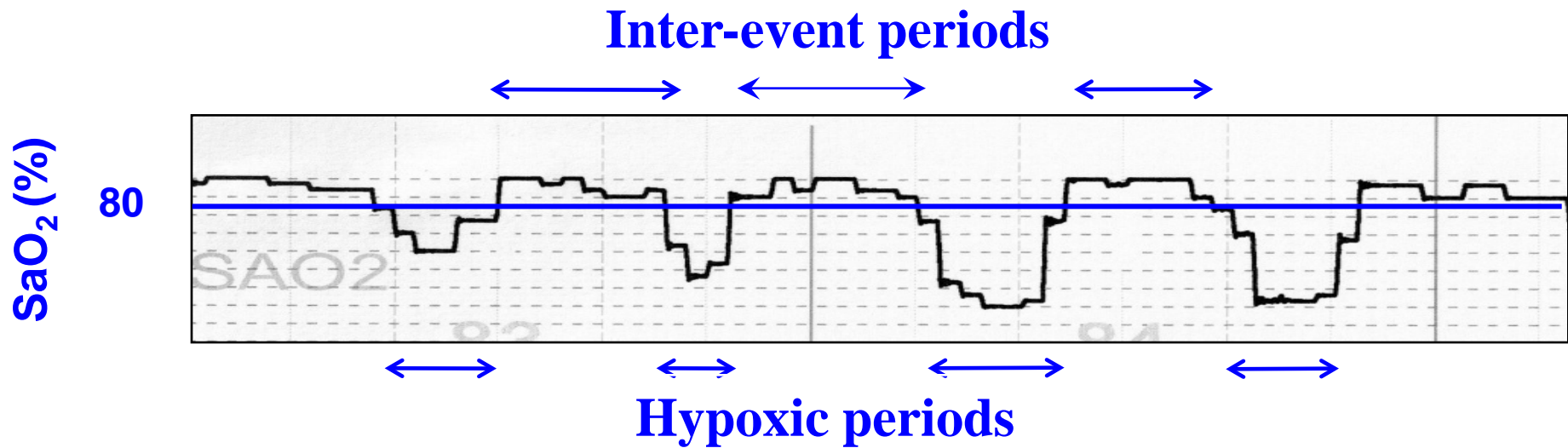


* p < .05

Mean ± 95% confidence Interval

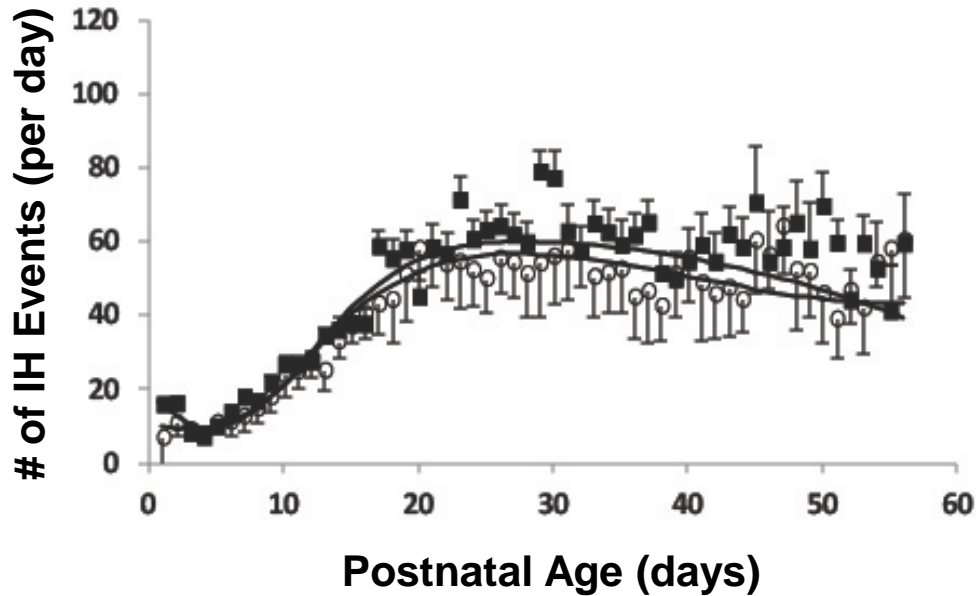
J Di Fiore: J Pediatr 2010

Timing of Intermittent Hypoxic Events

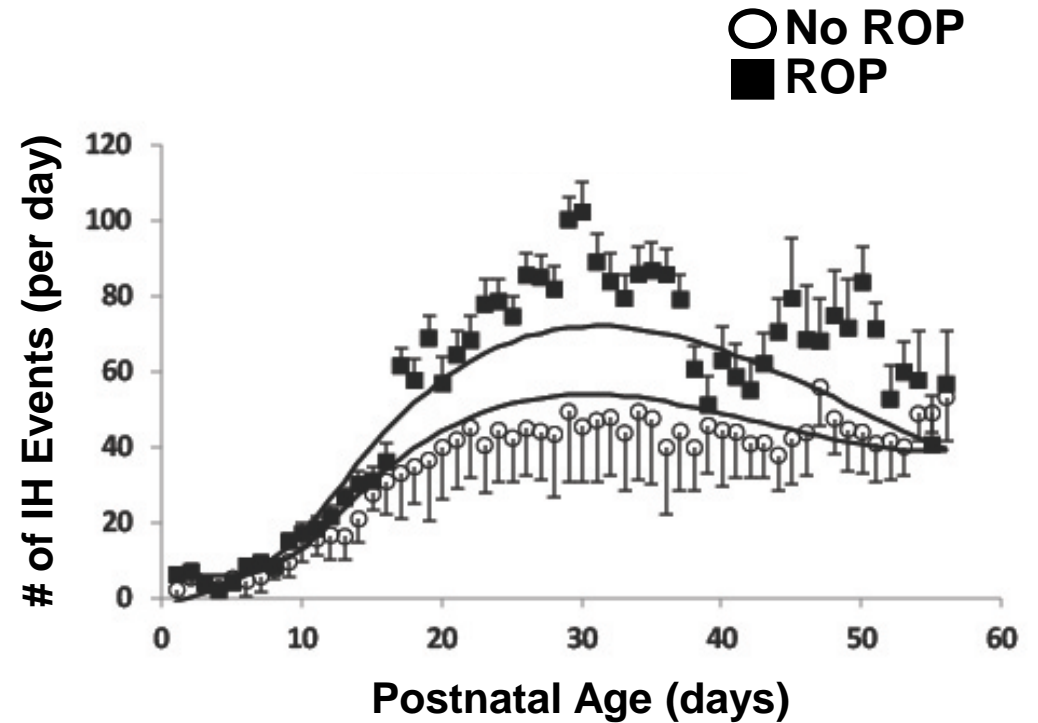


Effect of Time Interval Between Intermittent Hypoxic Events

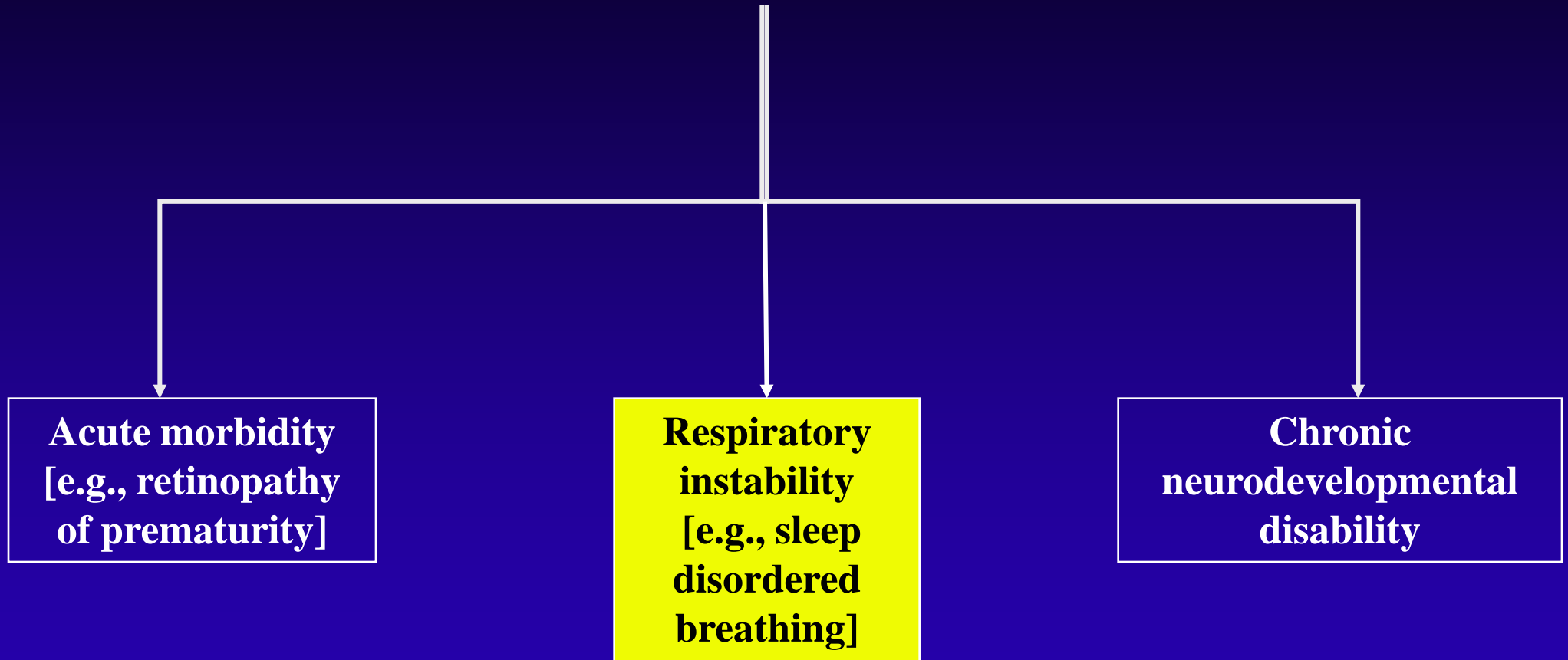
Time Intervals <1 min



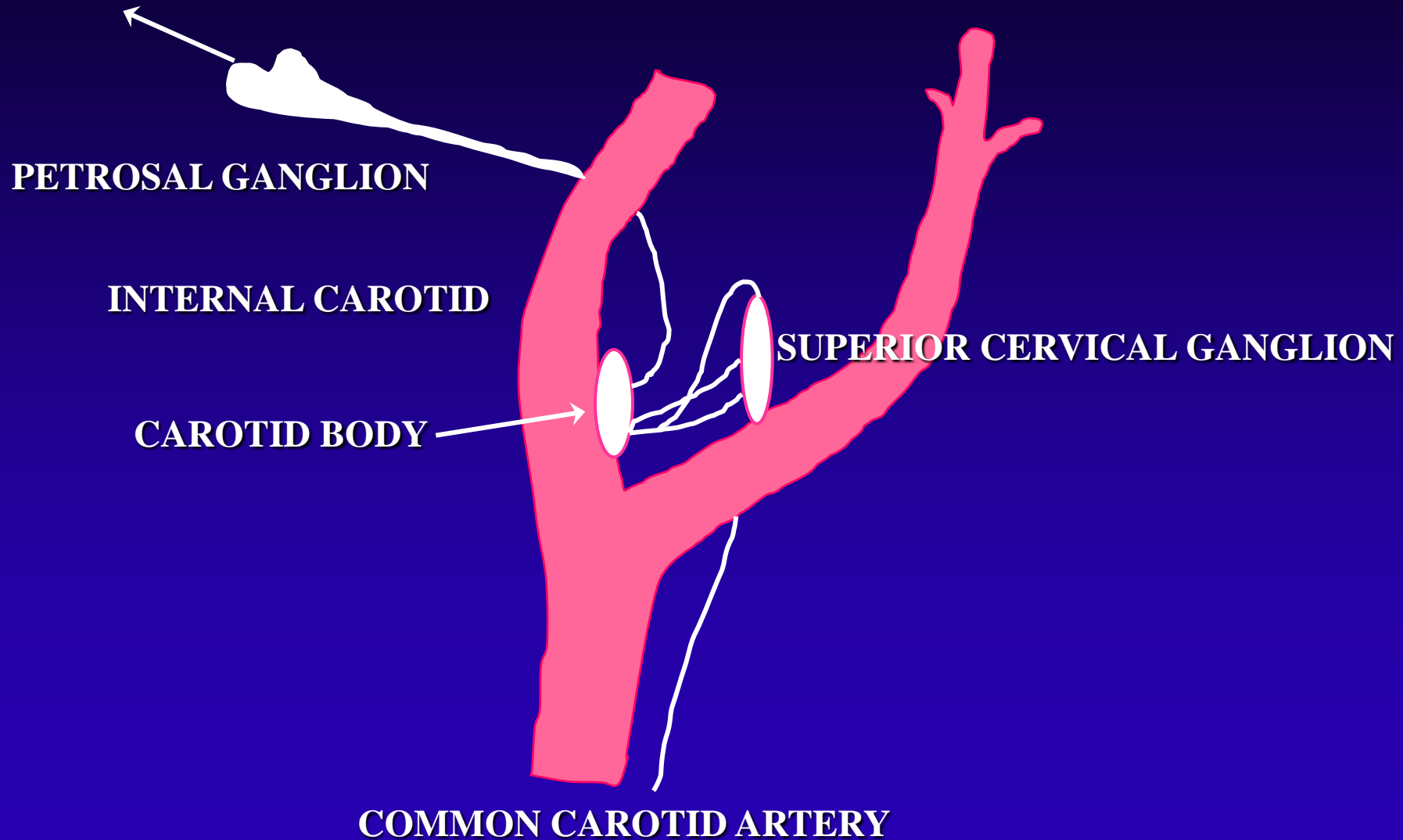
Time Intervals >1 min



Proposed Morbidities of Intermittent Hypoxia



Anatomy of Carotid Bodies



Neurorespiratory Consequences of Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia

Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia



Reactive Oxygen Species



**CAROTID BODY
gene/protein expression**



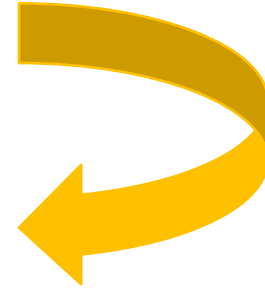
Sensitization of the Hypoxic Sensory Response



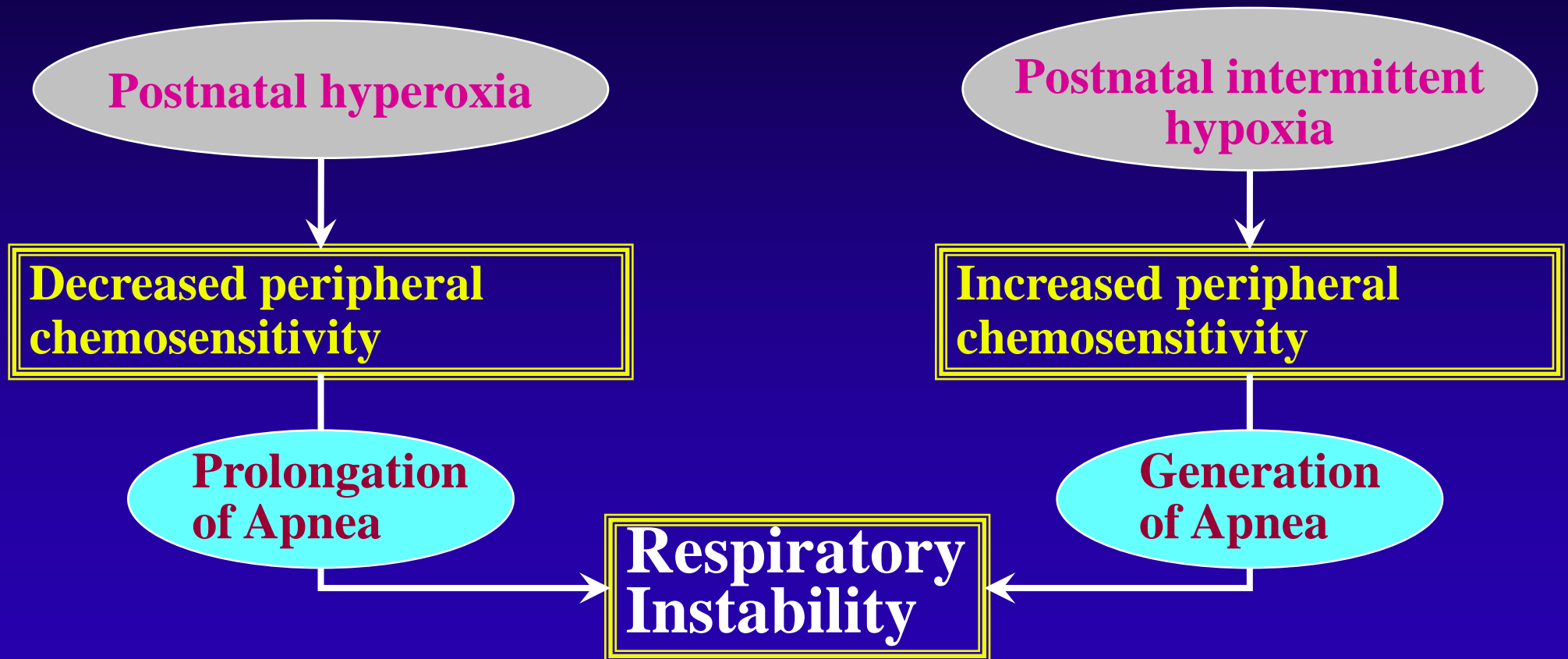
Unstable Breathing

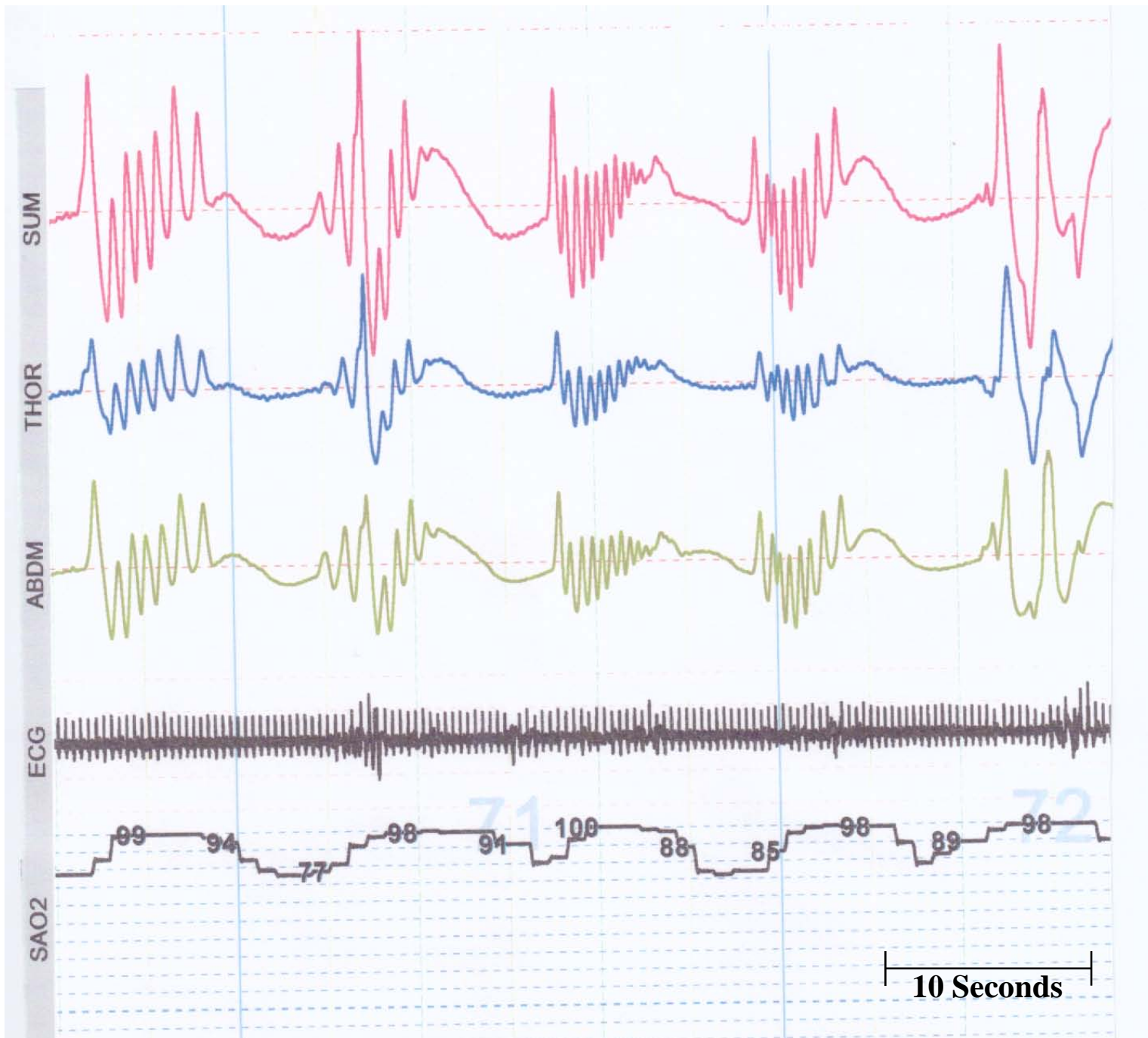


Worsening of Apnea



Modulation of Peripheral Chemoreceptor Function During Development





Risk for Sleep Disordered Breathing [Combined Apnea, Hypopnea Measure] at 8-11 years

	OR (95% CI)	p-value
Preterm	3.0 (1.5-6.5)	0.002

CL Rosen, et al: J Pediatr 2003

PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Very Low Birth Weight Increases Risk for Sleep-Disordered Breathing* in Young Adulthood: The Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults

E. Juulia Paavonen, MD, PhD, BSocSc^a, Sonja Strang-Karlsson, MD^{b,c}, Katri Räikkönen, PhD^a, Kati Heinonen, PhD^a, Anu-Katriina Pesonen, PhD^a, Petteri Hovi, MD^{b,c}, Sture Andersson, MD, PhD^c, Anna-Liisa Järvenpää, MD, PhD^c, Johan G. Eriksson, MD, PhD^{b,d}, Eero Kajantie, MD, PhD^{b,c}

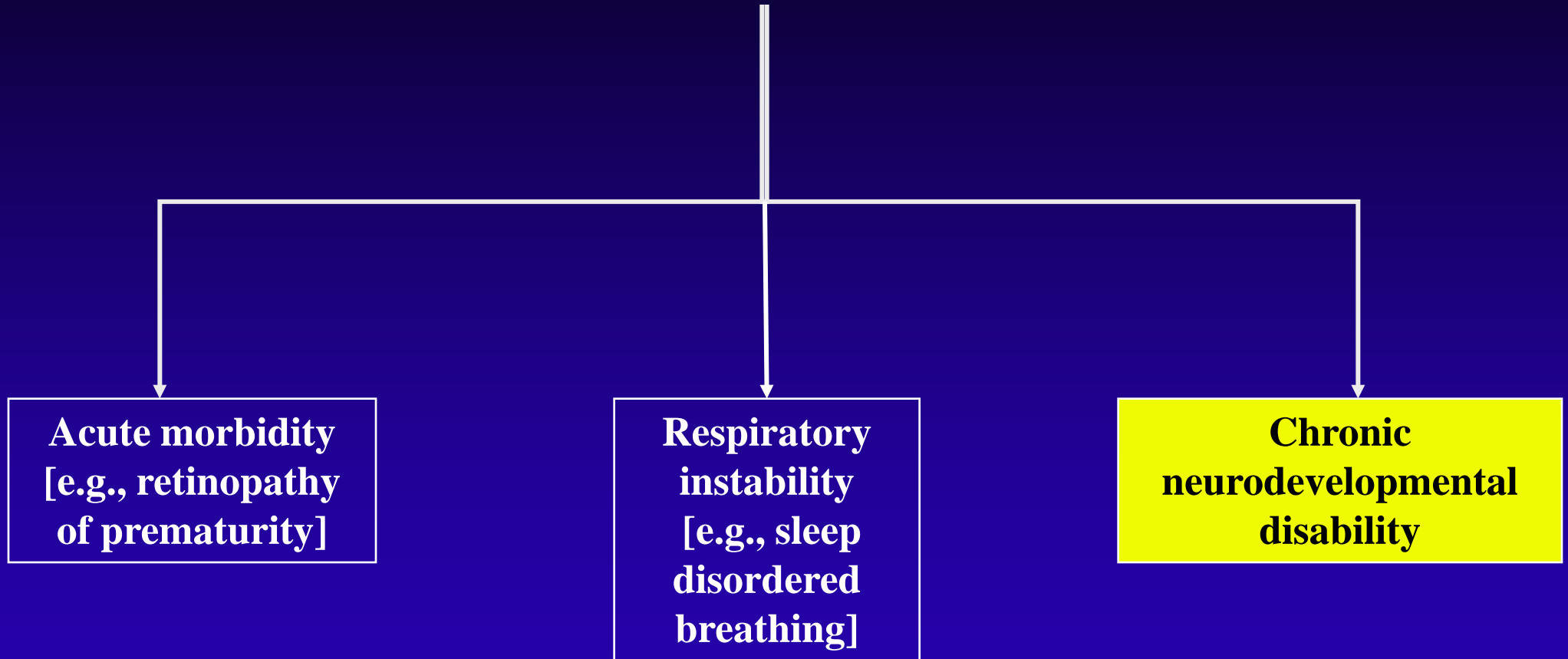
PEDIATRICS October 2007

* *via Questionnaire*

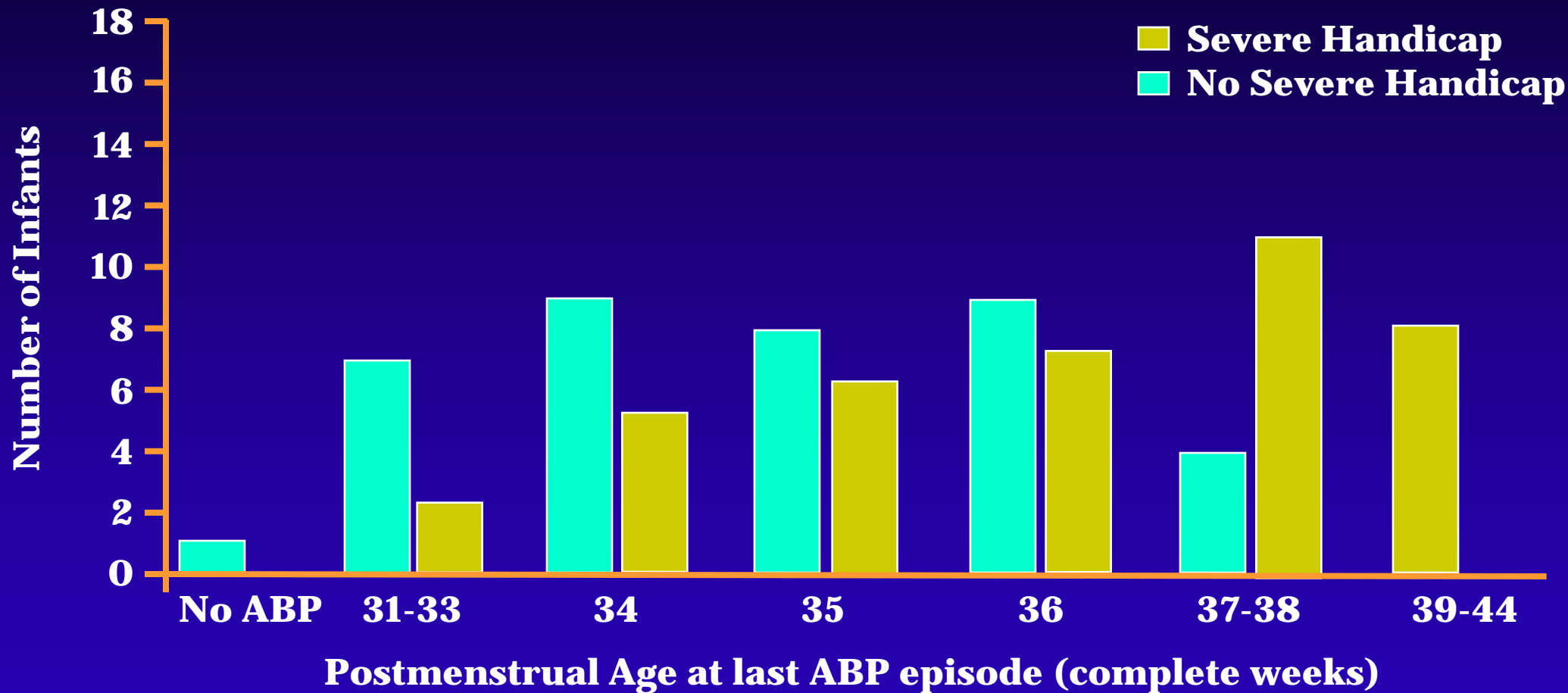
Long-Term Effects of Caffeine Therapy for Apnea of Prematurity on Sleep at School Age

- The percentage of children with obstructive sleep apnea (8.2% of caffeine group versus 11.0% of placebo; $P = 0.22$)...was high, but did not differ significantly between groups.
- Ex-preterm infants, regardless of caffeine status, are at risk for obstructive sleep apnea...in later childhood.

Proposed Morbidities of Intermittent Hypoxia



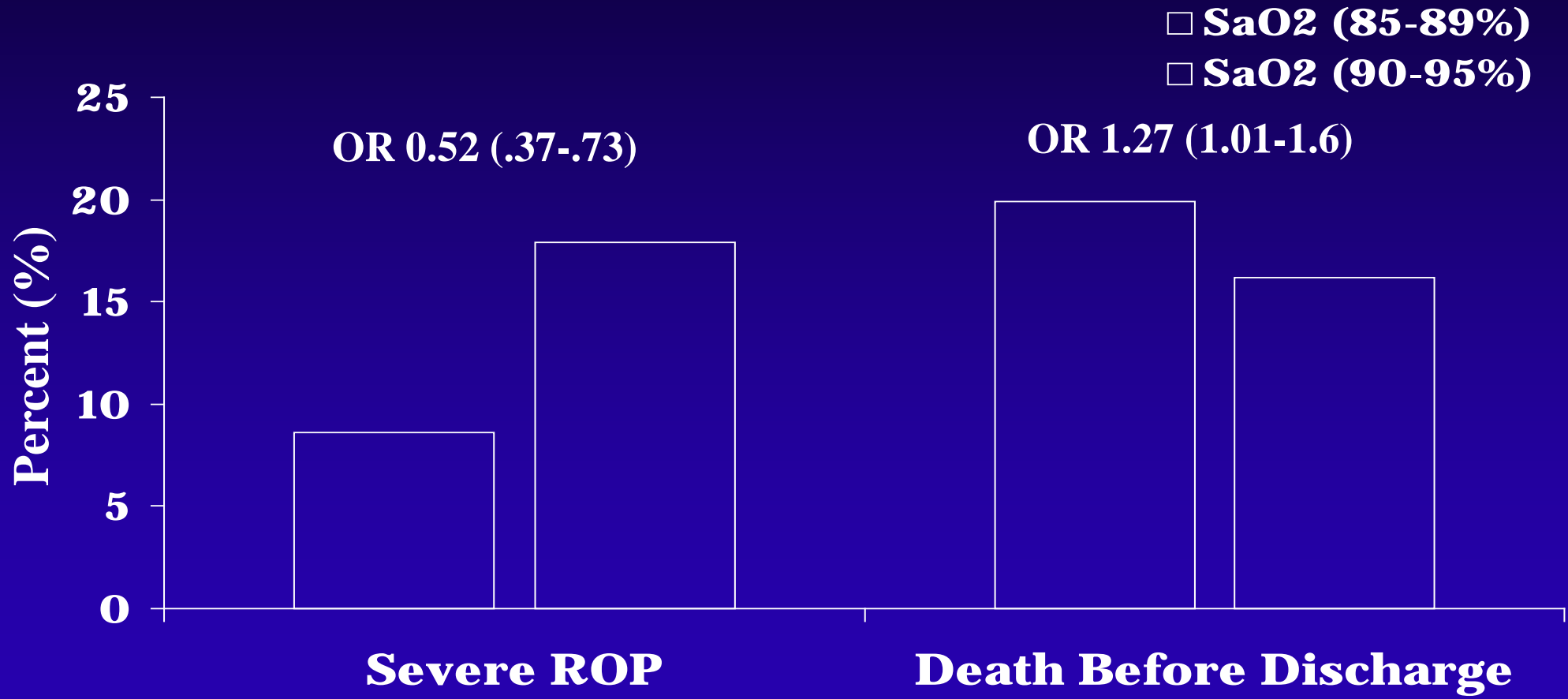
Persistence of Apnea and Bradycardia of Prematurity (ABP) is Associated with Poor Neurodevelopmental Outcome



***In ELBWs is Targeting an SaO₂ of 85-89% vs 91-95%
Associated with a Difference in Death or a Major
Disability at a Corrected Age of 24 Months?***

- SUPPORT (n=1316)
- BOOST II (n=1187)
- COT (n=1201)

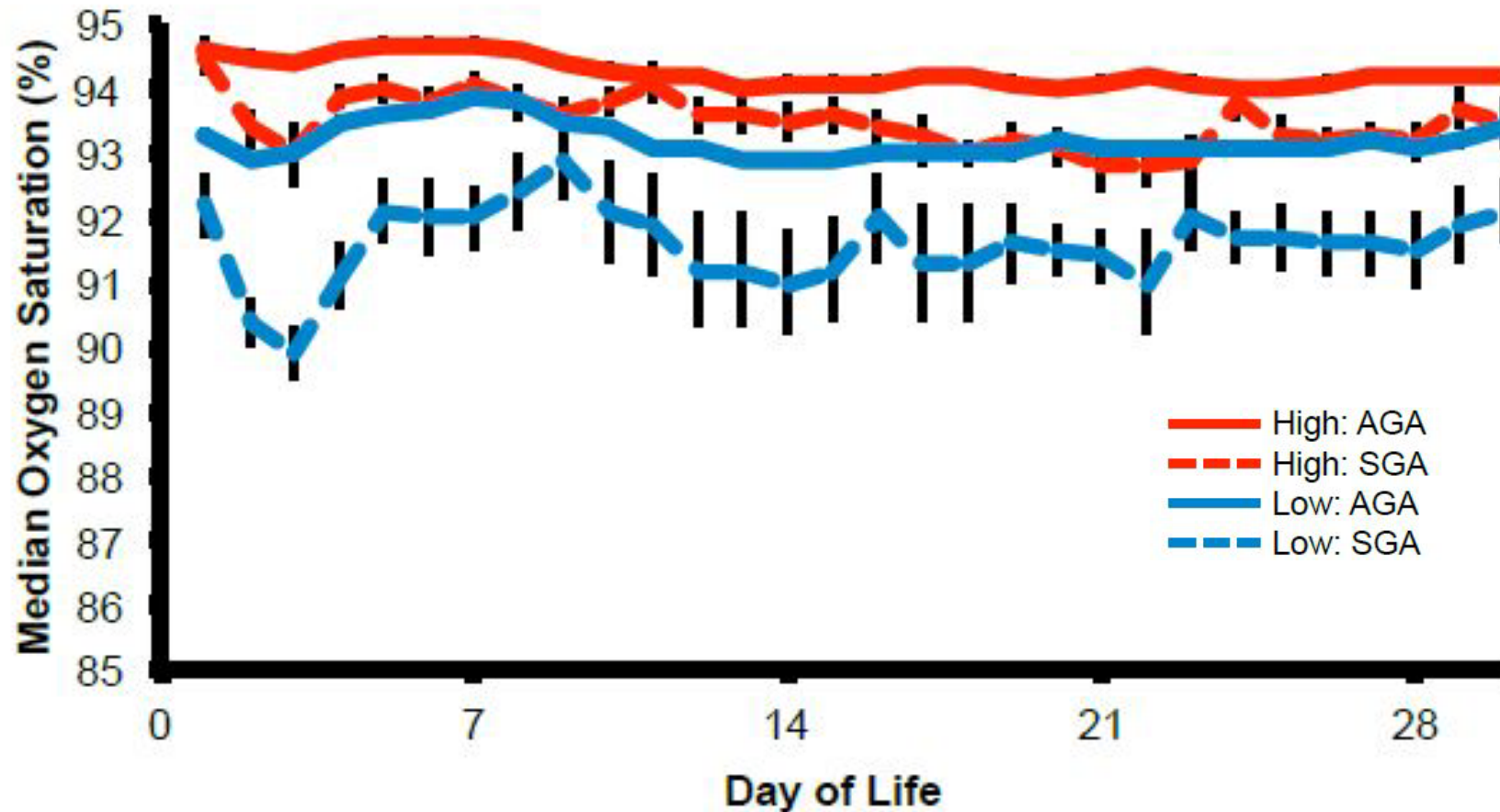
Lower Baseline Ranges of Oxygen Saturation Decrease ROP but Increase Mortality in ELBW Infants



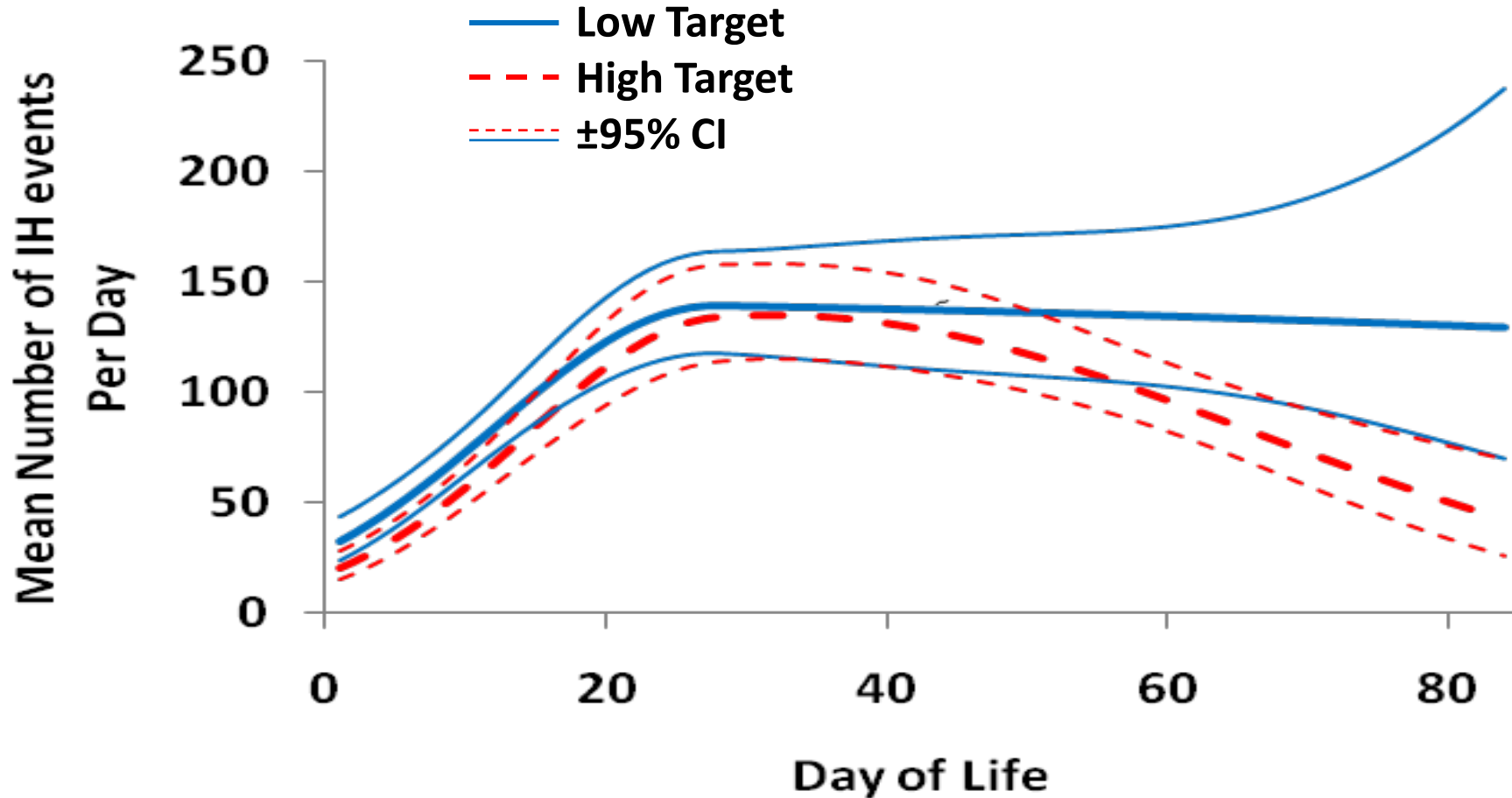
Tentative Conclusions

- “Collective data suggest that risks associated with restricting the upper SpO₂ target limit to 89% outweigh the benefits. Quality of evidence was moderate.” · *Manja: Pediatrics 2017*
- “Recent RCTs suggest that a targeted oxygen saturation range of 90% to 95% may be safer than 85% to 89%, ***at least for some infants.***” *Cummings & Polin: Pediatrics 2016*

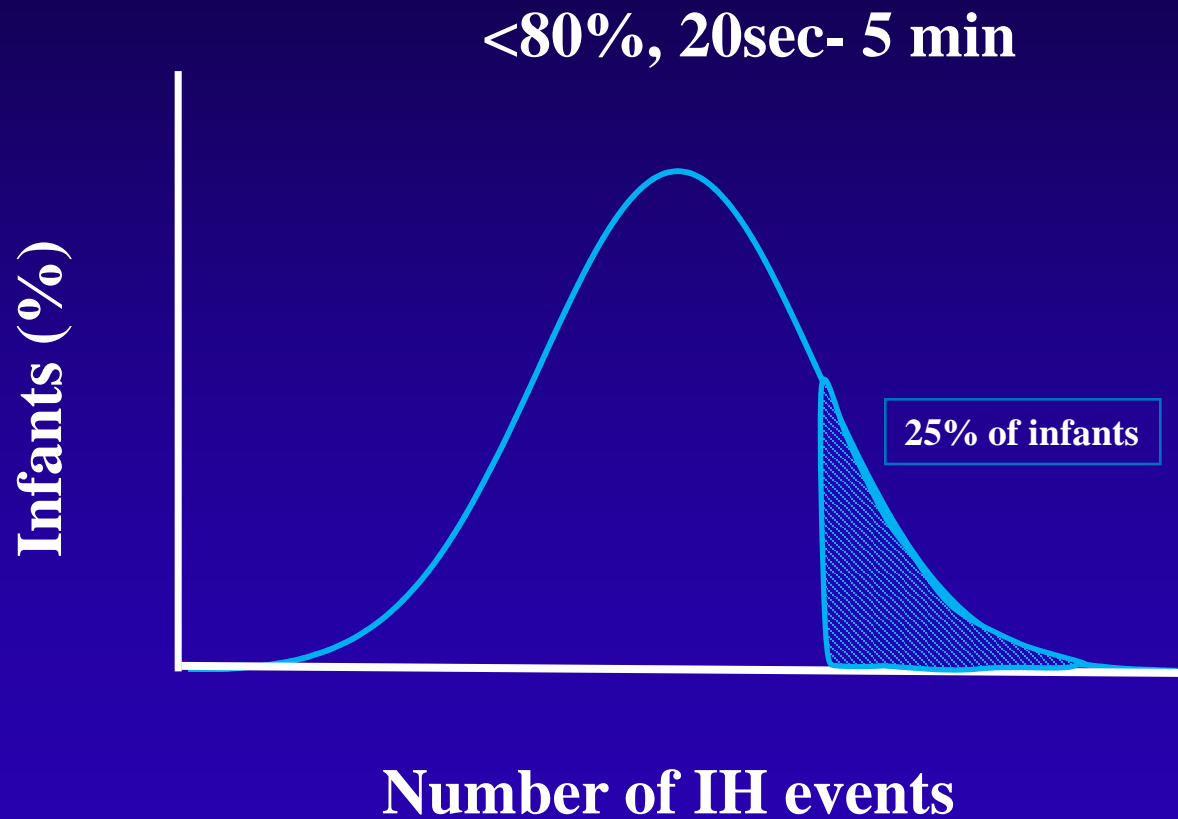
Achieved Oxygen Saturation by Target Group and Growth Status



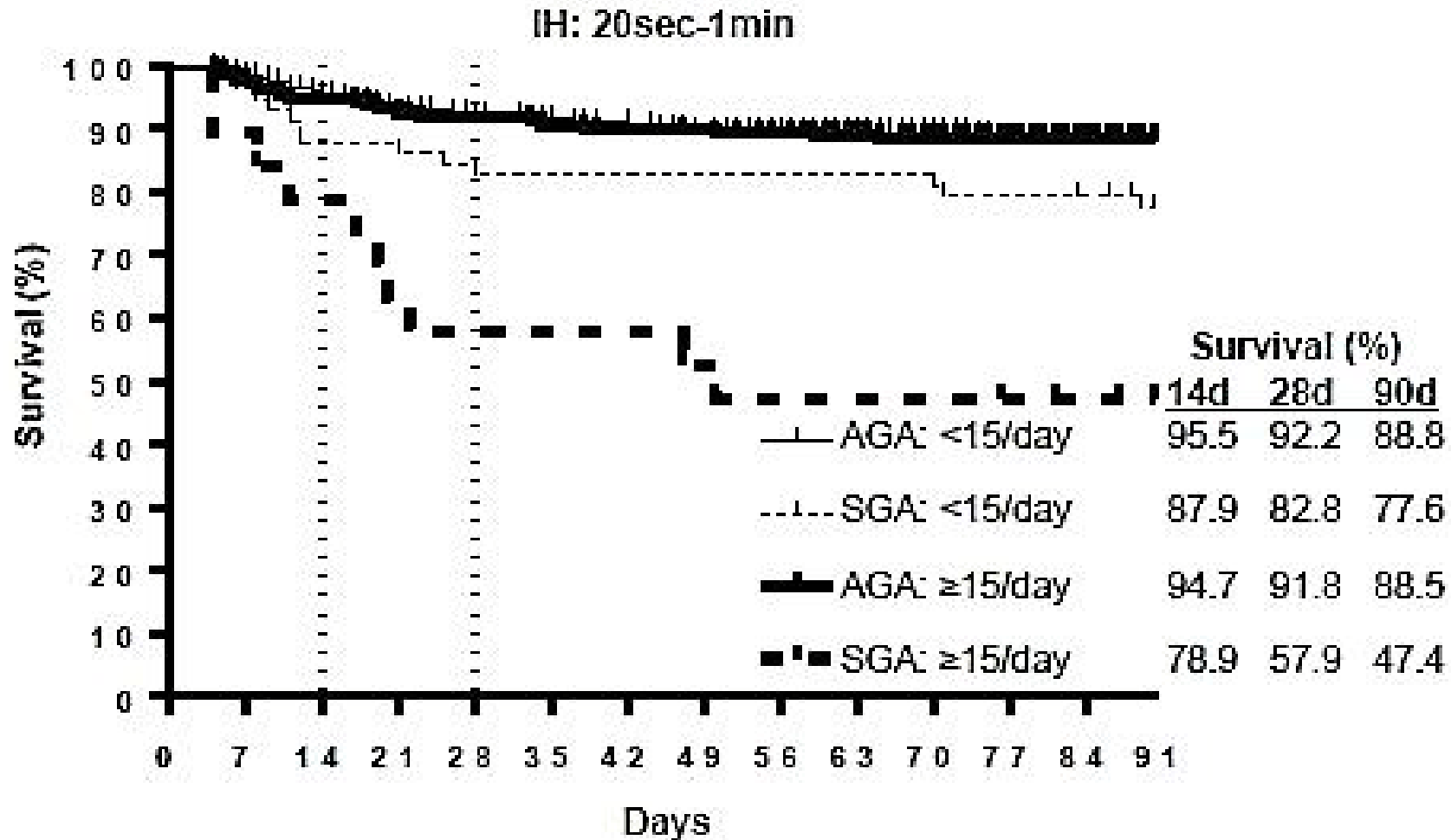
The Incidence of Intermittent Hypoxia in the Low and High Target Groups



Intermittent Hypoxemic Events During the First 3 Days of Life



Effect of Growth Status and Shorter [20 sec-1 min] IH Events in Days 1-3 on Survival



Association between Intermittent Hypoxemia or Bradycardia and Late Death or Disability [including ROP] in Extremely Preterm Infants

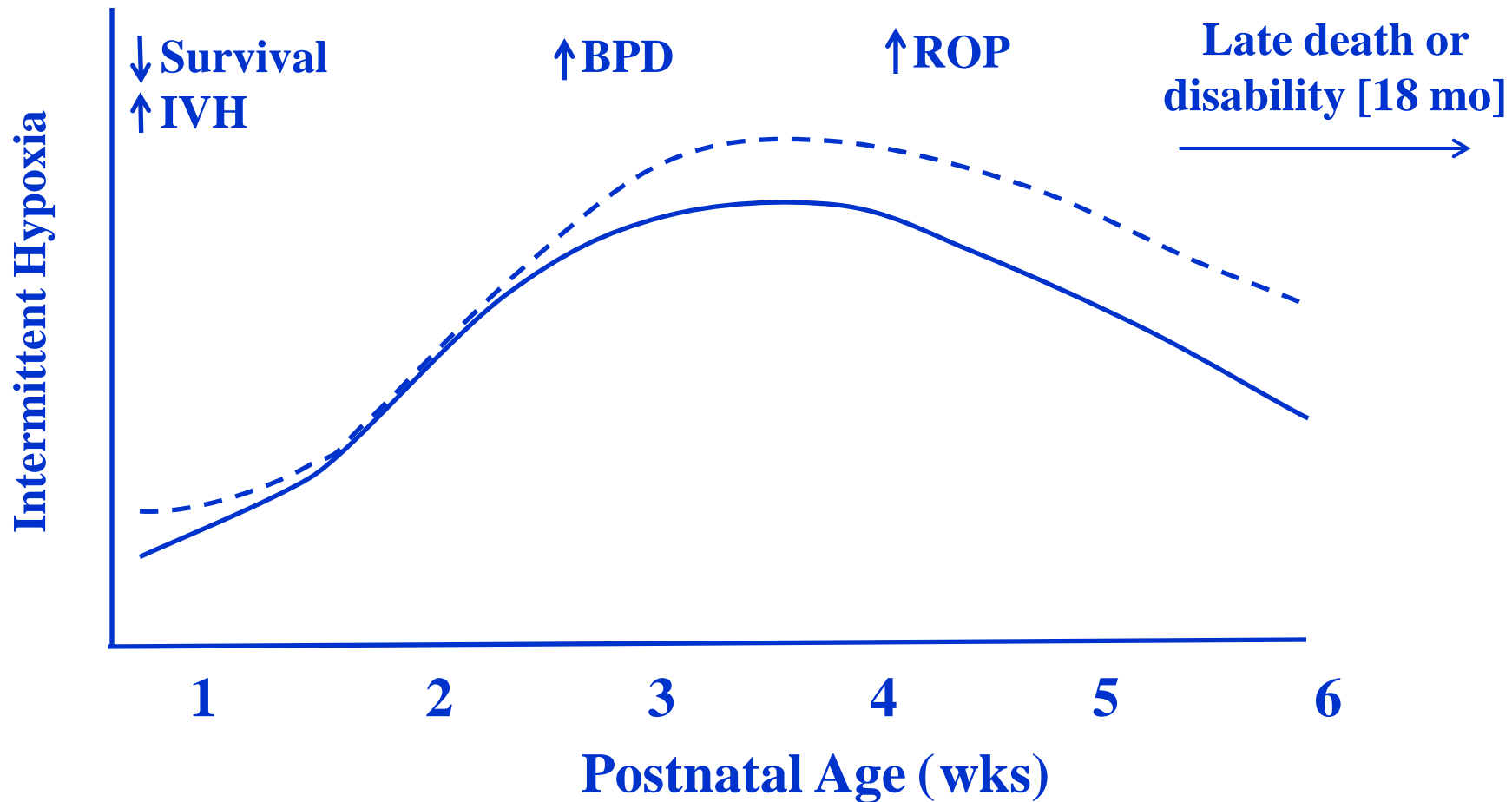
“This association was significant only for ***prolonged hypoxemic episodes*** lasting at least 1 minute...Bradycardia did not alter the prognostic value of hypoxemia.”

Time with SpO₂ <80% and Outcome at 18 months of Age

Outcomes	IH <1min			IH ≥1min		
	OR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	P value
Late Death or Disability	1.04 (.61-1.77)	1.01 (.77-1.32)	.88	3.4 (1.95-5.93)	1.66 (1.35-2.05)	<.001
Cognitive/ language delay	.96 (.56-1.64)	.96 (.72-1.29)	.87	2.88 (1.65-5.02)	1.61 (1.29-2.03)	<.001
Motor Impairment	2.27 (.90-5.74)	1.90 (.90-4.04)	.08	5.20 (2.48-10.92)	3.51 (2.16-5.72)	<.001
Severe ROP	1.84 (0.86-3.95)	1.46 (0.86-2.47)	.12	2.95 (1.47-5.90)	1.93 (1.26-2.98)	.002

Poets: JAMA 2015

Association between Intermittent Hypoxia and Adverse Outcomes



Modified from: J Di Fiore

Do Intermittent Hypoxic Episodes Matter?

- Historical perspective
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TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR INTERMITTENT HYPOXIA

XANTHINES



**ENHANCE
RESPIRATORY
CONTROL**

SUPPLEMENTAL OXYGEN

- **Manual vs automated FiO_2 control**



OPTIMIZE BASELINE SaO_2

RBC

TRANSFUSION

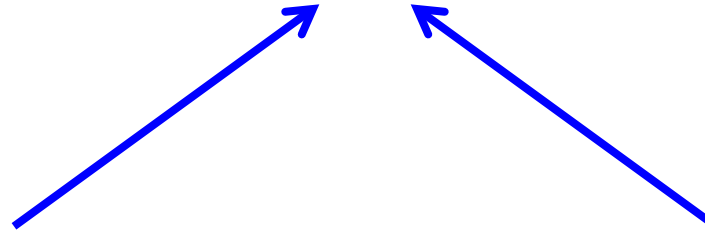


**IMPROVE
OXYGEN STORES**

CPAP

- **Stabilize lung volume**
- **Splint upper airway**

**NOVEL NON-INVASIVE
VENTILATION TECHNIQUES**



Doxapram Treatment for Apnea of Prematurity: A Systematic Review

[Roseanne J.S. Vliegenthart](#),* [Christine H. ten Hove](#), [Wes Onland](#), and [Anton H.L.C. van Kaam](#)

Conclusion:

Based on the limited number of studies and level of evidence, no firm conclusions on the efficacy and safety of doxapram in preterm infants can be drawn. For this reason, routine use cannot be recommended.

Early Postnatal Life

Basal Expression

Inflammatory Signals/Neurotransmitters/ROS/Trophic Factors

INTERMITTENT HYPOXEMIA (IH)

Dose Dependent: Timing, Frequency, Severity, Duration

**“Severe IH”
High Risk Patterns**

**“Mild IH”
Low Risk Patterns**

