Risk factors for morbidity and mortality in esophageal atresia type III: data from a population-based register

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Introduction: Esophageal atresia is a rare disease with a good prognosis especially in lower fistula type. Data about survival and morbidity risk factors are old, issued from retrospective studies and monocentric experiences. The aim of this study was to study risk factors on a large cohort population.

Patients and methods: This is a prospective-case populations study including all type III EA recorded in the national register for EA. Data from pre and postnatal course and associated abnormalities were tested for risk factor of survival and initial morbidity (based on length of initial stay and the absence of nutritional support at first discharge) in a bivariate model.

Results: Four hundred and nine patients were included. Sex ratio was 1.8. Survival the first year of life was at 95.1%. Mortality was correlated to associated abnormalities and duration of initial length of mechanical ventilation. Longer length of hospitalization was associated with the existence of prenatal orientation, and associated abnormalities. Full oral feeding at first discharge was negatively correlated to duration of mechanical ventilation, associated abnormalities.

Conclusion: This first large population based study suggests that malformations and initial intensive care unit stay influence survival, while morbidity is influenced by different factors. Multivariate analysis is still under construction.
incluant "citer les principales manifestations respiratoires (3 principales avec %)"
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