

*SURFACTANT REPLACEMENT
THERAPY IN NEONATES
WITH RESPIRATORY DISTRESS
SYNDROME (RDS)*

A Thesis Submitted for
the Partial Fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree
In Pediatrics



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	I
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	II
LIST OF TABLES	III
LIST OF FIGURES	IV
I. INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK	1
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2-1 Historical Perspective	4
2-2 Incidence	6
2-3 Risk Factors	8
2-4 Fetal Lung Development	11
2-5 Regulation of Fetal Lung Maturation	37
2-6 Pathophysiology of Respiratory Distress Syndrome	43
2-7 Pathology of Respiratory Distress Syndrome	44
2-8 Anatomical Course of Hyaline Membrane Disease	45
2-9 Clinical Features of Respiratory Distress Syndrome	48
2-10 Diagnosis (Assessment) of Lung Maturity	50

2-11 Differential Diagnosis of Respiratory Distress Syndrome	60
2-12 Prevention of Respiratory Distress Syndrome	64
2-13 Treatment of Respiratory Distress Syndrome	72
2-14 Exogenous Surfactant Replacement Therapy	87
2-15 Complications of Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Its Therapy	106
III. PATIENTS AND METHODS	114
IV. RESULTS	120
V. DISCUSSION	124
VI. SUMMARY	134
VII. RECOMMENDATION	136
VIII. REFERENCES	137
IX. ARABIC SUMMARY	

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ALEC	Artificial lung expanding compound
ARDS	Adult respiratory distress syndrome
BPD	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
BW	Body weight
CAMP	Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
CBFV	Cerebral blood flow velocity
CDP	Cytidine diphosphate
C_L	Lung compliance
CLSE	Calf lung surfactant extract
CMP	Cyclic monophosphate
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
COA	Co-enzyme A
CPAP	Continuous positive airways pressure
C_{rs}	Respiratory system compliance
CTP	Cytidine Triphosphate
C_w	Chest wall compliance
DHAP	Dihydroxy acetone phosphate
DPPC	Dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl choline
DSPC	Disaturated phosphatidyl choline
ECMO	Extra corporal membrane oxygenation
EGF	Epidermal growth factor
ES	Exogenous surfactant
FiO₂	Fractional inspired oxygen concentration
FPF	Fibroblast pneumocyte factor
FRC	Functional residual capacity
GA	Gestational age
HFV	High Frequency ventilation
HFJV	High frequency jet ventilation
HFOV	High-frequency oscillatory ventilation
HMD	Hyaline membrane disease
I:E	Inspiratory to expiratory ratio
IPPV	Intermittent positive pressure ventilation
IVH	Interventricular haemorrhage
MAP	Mean airway pressure

mmHg	Millimetres of mercury
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid
O₂	Oxygen
OSIRIS	Open Study of Infants at High Risk of /or with Respiratory Insufficiency - The Role of Surfactant
PA	Phosphatidic acid
PACO₂	Alveolar carbon dioxide tension
PAO₂	Alveolar oxygen tension
PaCO₂	Arterial carbon dioxide tension
PaO₂	Arterial oxygen tension
PAP	Phosphatidic acid phosphatase enzyme
PC	Phosphatidyl choline
PDA	Patent ductus arteriosus
PE	Phosphatidyl ethanolamine
PEEP	Peak end expiratory pressure
PG	Phosphatidyl glycerol
PH	Hydrogen ion concentration
PI	Phosphatidyl inositol
PIE	Pulmonary interstitial emphysema
PIP	Peak inspiratory pressure
PS	Phosphatidyl serine
R_{AW}	Airway resistance
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
R_L	Lung resistance
ROP	Retinopathy of prematurity
R_{rs}	Respiratory system resistance
R_w	Chest wall resistance
SP-A	Surfactant protein A
SP-B	Surfactant protein B
SP-C	Surfactant protein C
SP-D	Surfactant protein D
TGV	Thoracic gas volume
THAM	Tri hydroxy amino methane
TTN	Transient tachypnea of the newborn
USPC	Un saturated phosphatidyl choline

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1** : Surfactant composition
- Table 2** : Phospholipid composition of surfactant
- Table 3** : Sequential development of pulmonary surfactant
- Table 4** : Differential diagnosis of respiratory distress in neonates
- Table 5** : Randomized controlled trials of prophylactic administration of natural surfactant
- Table 6** : Randomized controlled trials of prophylactic administration of synthetic surfactant
- Table 7** : Adjustment to ventilator setting on the basis of blood gas changes
- Table 8** : Comparison of the various techniques of high frequency ventilation
- Table 9** : Randomized controlled trials of natural surfactant extract in rescue treatment of RDS
- Table 10** : Randomized controlled trials of synthetic surfactant in rescue treatment of RDS
- Table 11** : Randomized controlled trials of prophylactic administration of surfactant versus surfactant treatment of established RDS
- Table 12** : The Characteristics of patients of the study.
- Table 13** : FiO_2 needed in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 14** : PaO_2 values in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 15** : a/APO_2 values in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 16** : $PaCO_2$ values in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 17** : PH values in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 18** : PEEP setting in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 19** : PIP setting in group 1 and group 2.
- Table 20** : MAP reading in group 1 and Group 2
- Table 21** : Duration of ventilation, Incidence of mortality and Complications in group 1 and group 2.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1** : Phospholipid composition of pulmonary surfactant in Human.
- Figure 2** : The pathways for phospholipid synthesis
- Figure 3** : Production of pulmonary surfactant by type II cells.
- Figure 4** : Silverman - Anderson - Retraction score
- Figure 5** : X-ray chest shows the typical finding of RDS on the 1st day (a) and 6th day of life (b).
- Figure 6** : X-ray chest of preterm (GA 30 wk) with RDS, and 6 hours after surfactant treatment
- Figure 7** : Chest X-Ray of full term infant with streptococcal pneumonia.
- Figure 8** : The side port technique in surfactant administration
- Figure 9** : The FiO_2 needed in group 1 and group 2 (Mean)
- Figure 10** : The PaO_2 values in group 1 and group 2 (Mean)
- Figure 11** : The a/APO_2 values in group 1 and group 2 (Mean)
- Figure 12** : PIP settings in group 1 and group 2 (Mean)
- Figure 13** : MAP settings in group 1 and group 2 (Mean)

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Respiratory disorders are frequent during the neonatal period since about 3% of newborn infants present a respiratory distress during the first hours after birth (Soll and McQueen,1992).

Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) of preterm infants remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality despite the improvement in neonatal care (O'Brodivish and Mellin, 1985).

RDS is characterized by failure of pulmonary gas exchange following birth with progressive respiratory atelectasis. A deficiency of surfactant is the principle cause for the atelectasis (Rubin et al., 1992).

During the 1970s, Enhorning, Robertson and their colleagues developed a sound experimental basis for the concept that RDS could be treated with exogenously administered surfactant (Enhorning et al., 1978). The idea was first successfully tested in infants by Fujiwara and co-workers in 1980 (Fujiwara et al, 1980). Subsequently, experimental and clinical investigations have increased exponentially.

Surfactant replacement is rapidly becoming an accepted part of the management of neonatal RDS and there are several multicenter clinical trials using surfactant in progress (Ashton et al., 1992).

1.2 AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy and safety of surfactant in rescue therapy for preterm neonates less than 32 weeks' of gestational age, complaining of RDS and requiring intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV), in comparison with other group of distressed preterms requiring IPPV only.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE