Evolution and epidemiological assessment of the influence of sociological variables of children born SGA in the last decade in Basque Country

INTRODUCTION:
Although the theoretical impact of small in weight and / or size at birth (< 2 SDS for EG) is 3-5% (3.5% in the Basque Country (SOURCE: Local Government) the socio-economic situation in our country has conditioned a change in its prevalence and possible dominance of one of the reasons already described, such as maternal (somatometric, genetic, environmental, pharmaceuticals, drugs), fetal (genetic malformations, infections) and placental. Although 50% at 2 years did not do a proper catch up (by excess or defect) with potential impact on future size and metabolic complications, cardiovascular require specific monitoring.

MATERIAL Y METHODS:
Study and classification of 4,934 cases (♂2,485) live and single pregnant in our hospital (years 2004-2005) (G1) and weight / height tables regarding Spanish reference (2,008) according to age, sex and weight / height compared to 5,942 cases (♂3,066) live singletons in our hospital (years 2011-12) (G2). SGA if < 2 SDS weight and / or size. (Balance accuracy and normalized stadiometer). T-Student Study bilateral IBM SPSS 18.0. TOTAL: 10,876 cases studied.

RESULTS:
G1 Total SGA 319 (6.4 % of total). (♂140, 43%) G2 Total SGA 438 (7.4 % of total) (♀194, 44%) increased 2.7 % p: 0.01. In G1 ♂ 5.6 % are SGA and 7.3 % from G2 ♂ 6.3 % is 8.6 %. SGA and ♂ Δ p: 0.02. Regarding maternal age distribution of RN is almost similar in both groups: G1 parity 25-29a (14 %), 30-34a (38 %), 35-39a (33 %) average 31.8 years vs G2 parity 25-29a (15 %), 30-34a (40 %), 35-39a (31 %) average 32.5 years Δ p: 0.06. PEG proporcional are distributed. About groups: G1 preterm newborns (< 37s) represent 493 (10%), with 30 SGA(6%). G2 preterm infants (< 37s) account 416 (7%), with 20 PEG (5%). Δ p: 0.01. Regarding parity: primiparous assume G1 2220 (45 %) with SGA 255 (8.7 %) (80% of total). G2 represent primiparous 2495 (42 %), SGA 261 (10.5 %) (60% of total) Δ p: 0.01.

CONCLUSIONS:
Our media has seen an increasing number of children born SGA, especially in Spanish, primiparous and more elderly women. Future medical consequences of this should raise a global strategy for prevention and monitoring.