

AUTHORS: I. Díez López , I. Lorente Blázquez , A. Sarasua Miranda, M. Moracho del Hoyo , A. Gómez de Segura Lorente, D. Pérez Campos, MT Macarulla Arenaza2 3 VM Rodríguez Rivera2 3

WORKPLACE : Children 1Section Endocrinology , University Hospital of Alava. Vitoria. Research Group of the child PEG HUA .
2Grupo Nutrition and Obesity , School of Pharmacy , University of the Basque Country . Vitoria.
3CIBEROBn , Carlos III Health Institute

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 .

OBJETIVE:

To assess socio- epidemiological changes of the new born in our Country in the past 10 years and its influence on the SGA pathology

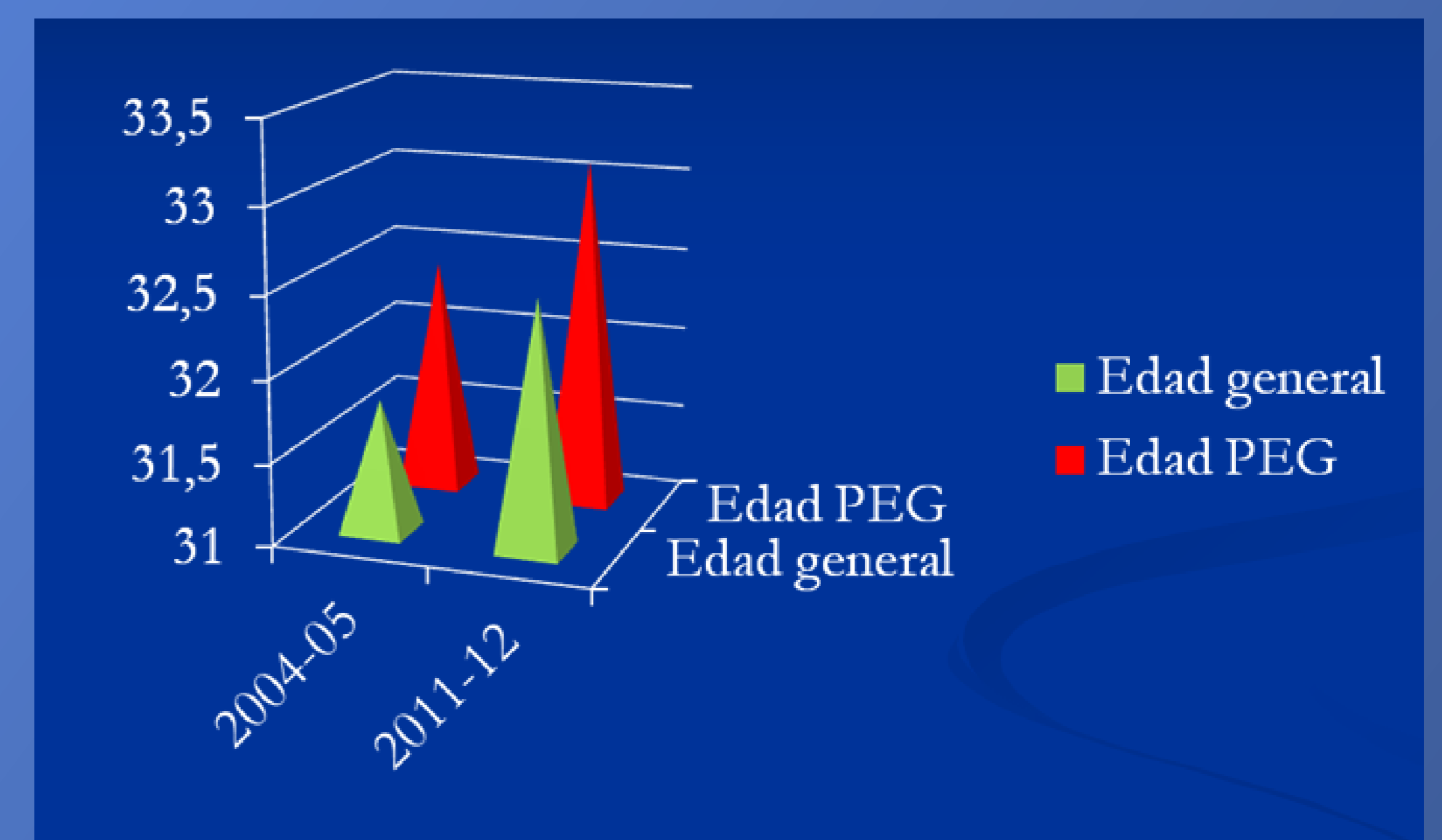
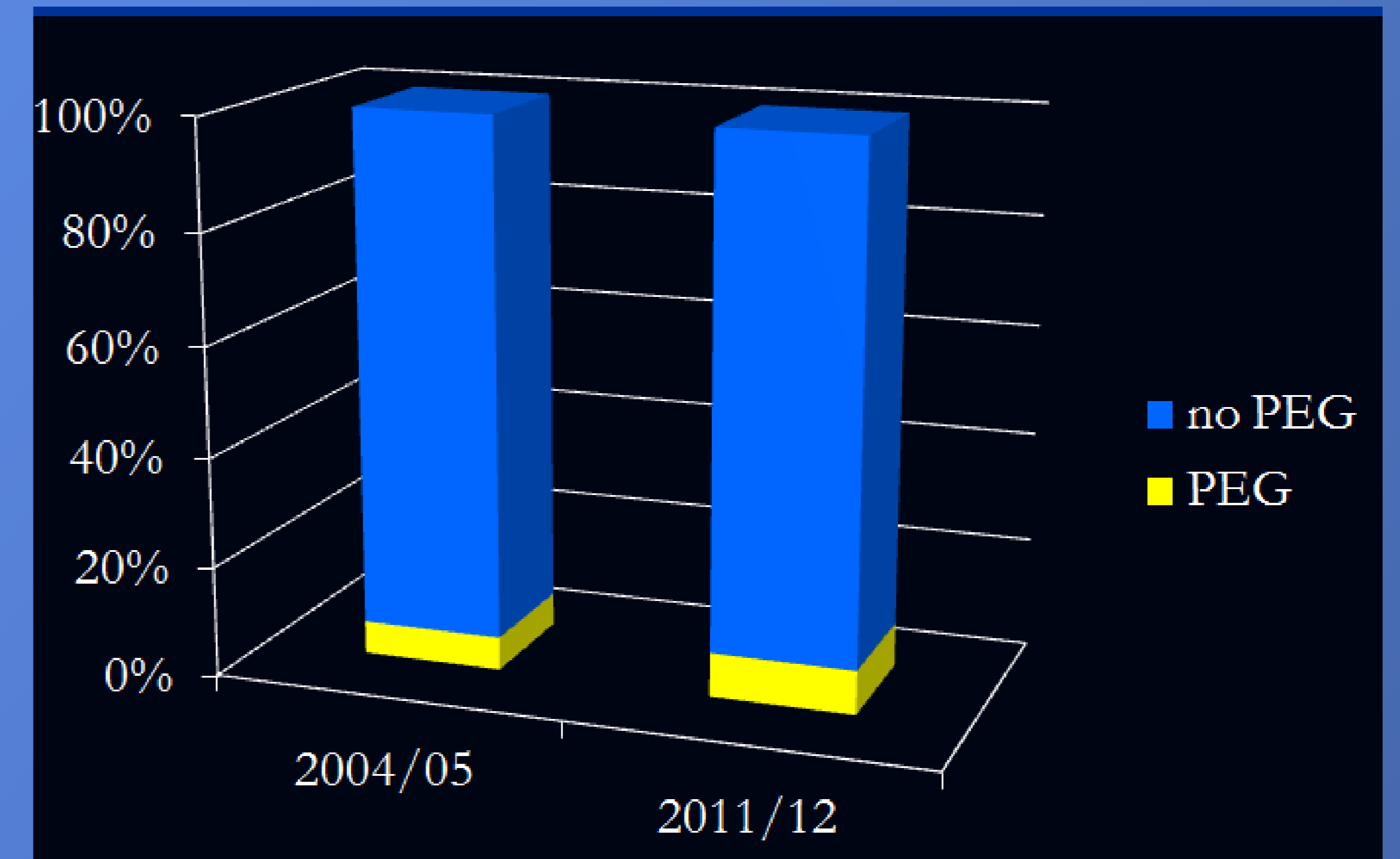
MATERIAL Y METHODS:

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.

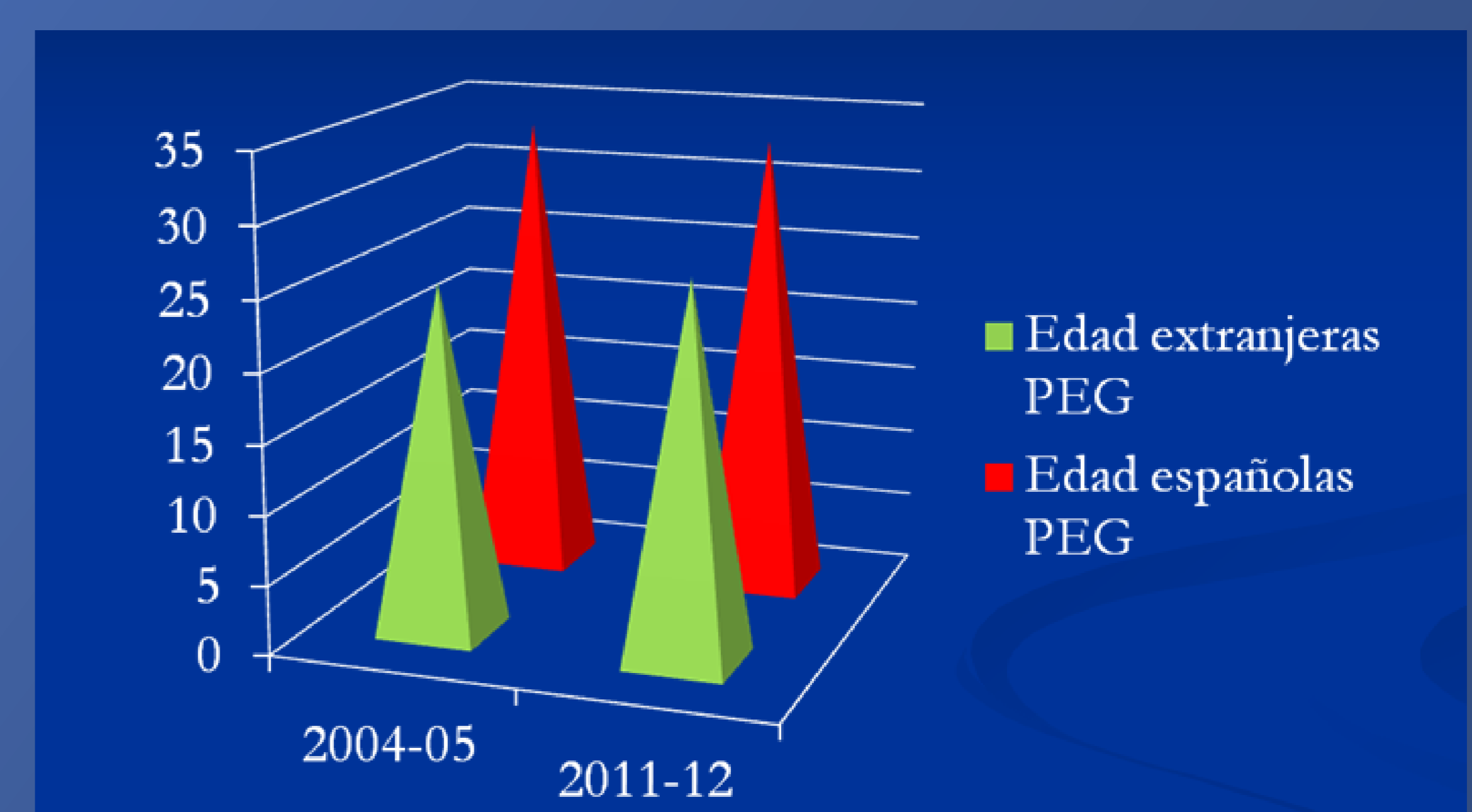
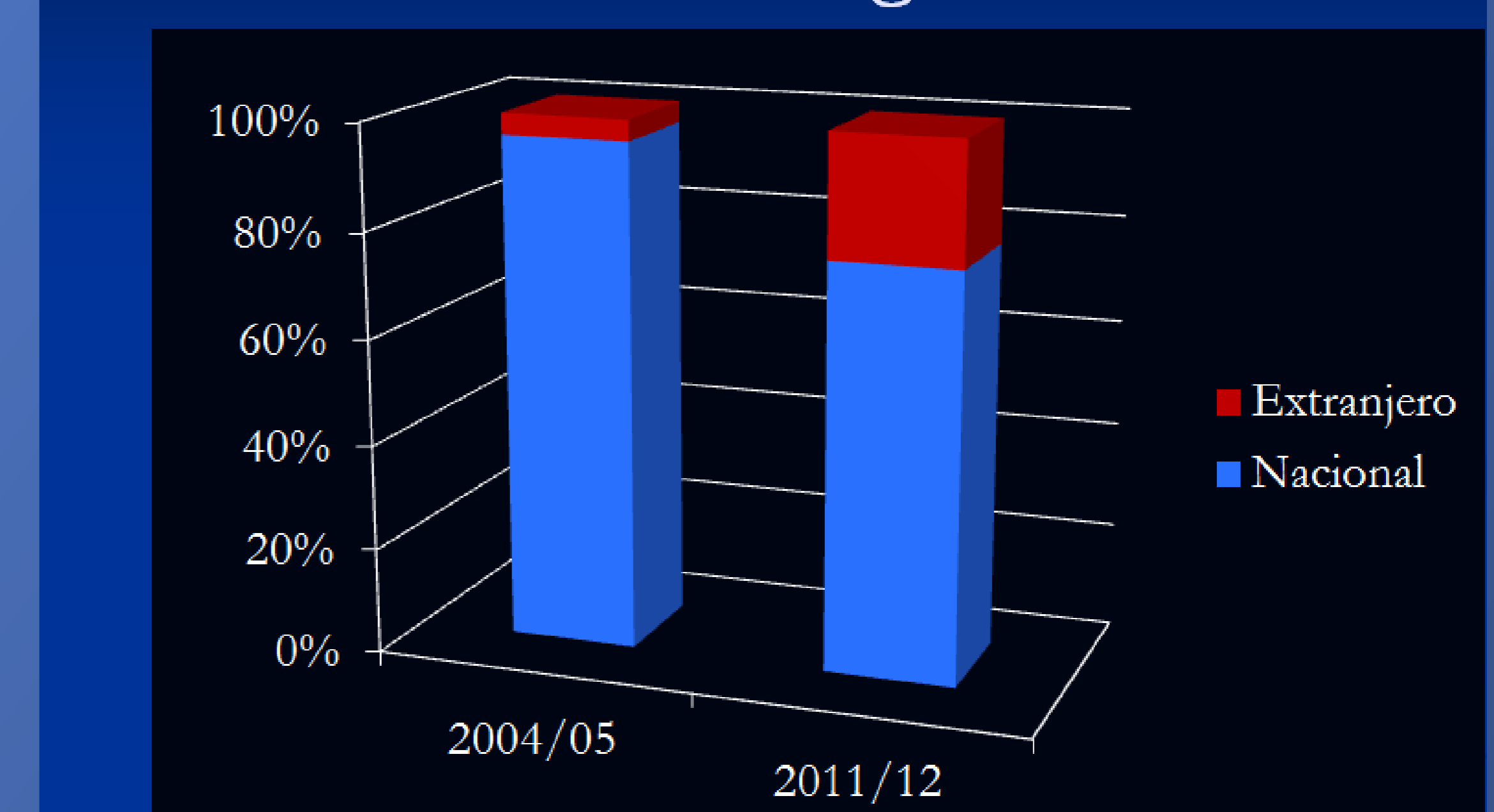
RESULTS:

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 ♀ Δp : 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 Δp : 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%). Δp : 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) . Δp : 0.01 .

Regards , on 222 G1 mothers were foreign (4.5 %) compared to 1366 G2 mothers were foreign (23 %) Δp : 0.001 . Facing the Spanish their mean age was 26.2 vs lower 34th , the most parity 2.8 vs 1.6 % and the lower the PEG (4.8 vs 8.2)



La nueva realidad migratoria



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