

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 .

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INTRODUCTION:

Up to 50 % SGA did not do a proper catch up (for over / under) and may have implications in size, metabolic, cardiovascular . Arises: epiSGA - PreMeb Project. Global approach to study.

OBJETIVE:

Create clinical cohort of SGA for monitoring , assessment catch -up, use GHRH requirements , environmental / social factors and variables influence on clinical, laboratory and metabolic profiles in order to progress in the knowledge of natural history. Processing Graph anthropometric and biochemical normalcy tables in each branch

MATERIAL and METHODS:

Study and classification newborn singletons live our Hospital (years 2012-14) as age and weight / height tables regarding the Spanish (2008) (balance accuracy and standardized stadiometer) N estimated 110 cases . Visits to regulated 0,3,6,9,12,15,18 , and 24 months

RESULTS:

34 SGA recruited in 6 months (20 ♂ , 58%) . Average age 30.5 years mother SDS 2.6 [22-41] , first pregnant 24/34 (70%),

Basque origin 30/34 (88%), previous children SGA 5/34 (14%). Mean BMI 22.5 Kgr/m² SDS2.8 [19-26] , mean height 162.5 cm stem . SDS3.8 [156-186] .

Gestation habitual smoker in 15/34 (45 %) , middle eight cigarettes / day SDS4 [3-15] . Levels of primary studies (10 %) , FP (45%), diploma (30 %) , graduate (15%).

Working during pregnancy 24/34 (70%), with over 3 hours of walking per week 80% . Taking drugs during pregnancy 11/34 (32 %) , 75% for asthma (inhaled B2/budesonida), 15 % (l -thyroxine) 10% other .

Pathologies associated with pregnancy 18/34 (53 %) (Gestosis , pre - eclampsia , DM, thyroiditis, psychogenic stress). Term delivery 23/34 (67%), vaginal delivery in 30/34 (88%). 2.6SDS medium weight [-3.5-2] 2.5SDS medium size [-3.2-2.1] sex and corresponding EG .

EBF 23/34 (68%) at 1 month of life. Income or pathology RN on 1st month of life 10/34 (29%).

CONCLUSIONS:

The current lifestyle of pregnant women (age, snuff , stress and work) , taking regular medication (asthma) leads to a higher rate of SGA. Children born SGA seems requiring greater use of artificial feeding and is a population risk of disease in the 1st month of life.

