

# Prenatal treatment of Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH): A survey of Paediatric Endocrinologist

M Chueca-Guindulain<sup>1</sup>, I Riaño-Galán<sup>2</sup>, E Blarduni-Cardón<sup>3</sup>, MV Borrás Pérez<sup>4</sup>, L Castro-Feijóo<sup>5</sup>, I Diez-Lopez<sup>6</sup>, MA Donoso-Sanz<sup>7</sup>, G Martí-Aromir<sup>8</sup>, MT Muñoz-Calvo<sup>9</sup>, P Terradas-Mercader<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Endocrinología Pediátrica, Complejo Hospitalario de Navarra, <sup>2</sup> Servicio de Pediatría, Hospital San Agustín, Avilés <sup>3</sup> Hospital Zumarraga, Guipúzcoa <sup>4</sup> Endocrinología Pediátrica, Hospital General de Granollers, Barcelona, <sup>5</sup> Endocrinología Pediátrica, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Santiago de Compostela, USC, IDIS <sup>6</sup> H. Universitario Araba, Vitoria <sup>7</sup> Sº Pediatría, Hospital Universitario del Henares, Madrid <sup>8</sup> Pius Hospital de Valls <sup>9</sup> Servicio de Endocrinología, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid <sup>10</sup> Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Manresa

## Introduction

Prenatal dexamethasone (DXM) treatment has been proposed to prevent genital virilization in girls with CAH, however its safety has been questioned for potential adverse effects on the fetus and the mother.

## Objectives

To analyse clinical practice (kind and amount of information given) and prenatal treatment experience with DXM during pregnancy at risk of having her daughters with severe CAH.

## Methods

An online survey to all members of SEEP was conducted to analyse the information process to parents, monitoring of prenatal and postnatal treatment and ethical issues raised by this action.

## Results

The questionnaire was sent to 248 Spanish paediatric endocrinologists. There were 49 responses (20%) from all over the country. 64% from reference centres for CAH, or tertiary hospitals. Of the sample, three participants were treating more than 20 patients affected with CAH.

### Information from the doctors to the patients:

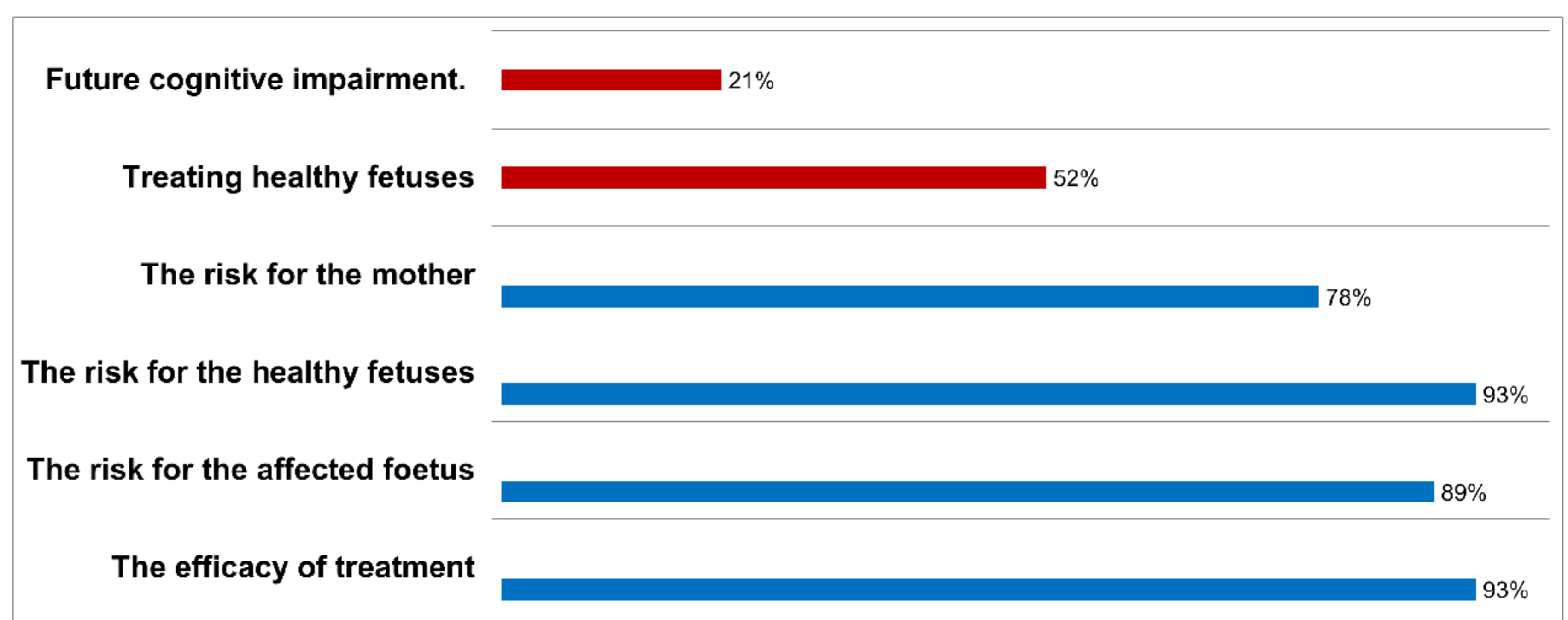
Doctors were worried about

have not informed their patients **32%**



have informed their patients **68%**

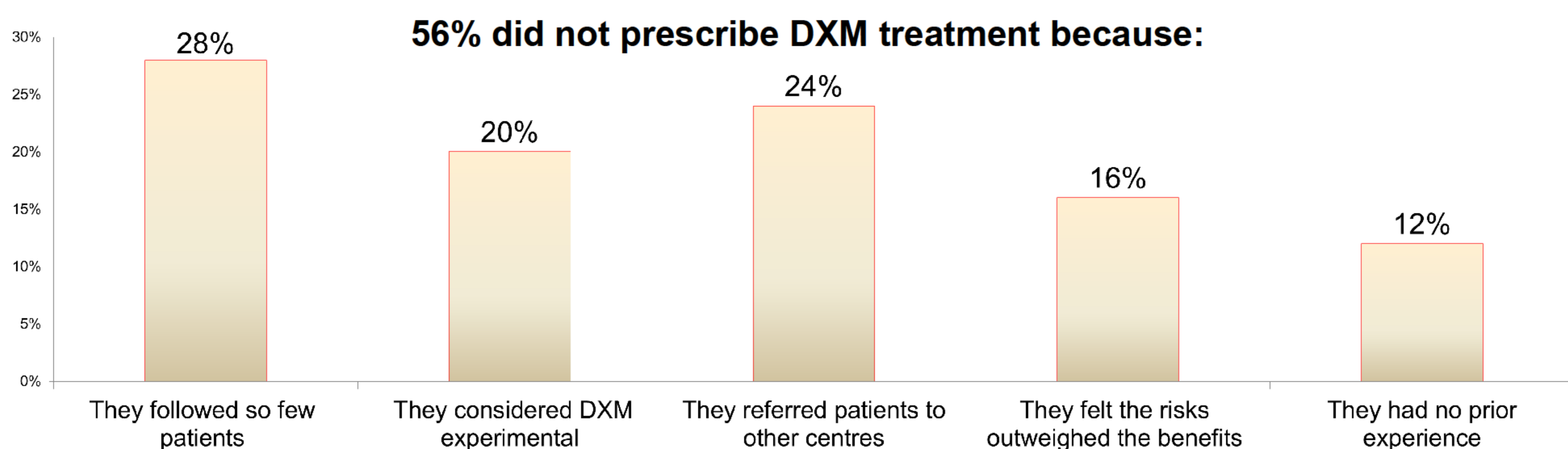
Focus on



38% conducted a meeting with endocrinologists, and/or gynaecologists to explain the treatment; 35% provided verbal and written information to obtain an adequate informed consent.

54% of paediatric endocrinologists have ever been consulted at some time about prenatal treatment of CAH.

34% said that treatment was given at their hospital.



70% respondents considered that treatment should remain experimental.

## Conclusions

Index of response was very low; the majority have limited experience about CAH and/or prescription

Most practitioners consider this treatment experimental

It would be necessary that working groups who are investigating, publish their results and the best course to follow is clarified

We are grateful to all SEEP member for their contribution to the study

