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Risk Factor of Mortality in Indonesian Children with Cerebral Palsy

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Abstract

Objective: Individuals with CP have a lower life expectancy than the general population. The objective of the study is to investigate the risk factor of mortality in Indonesian children with CP. **Methods:** An observational analytic study was conducted using medical records at pediatric ward Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia, from January 2014 to December 2016. Inclusion criteria was all of CP patients in that were hospitalized from 6 months to 14 year of age. Mortality information was obtained from annual computer and matched against the subjects with CP on the basis of name, date of birth, type of disability, degree of disability, nutritional status and the outcomes. Risk factors were counted using logistic regression. **Result:** Fifty five children were enrolled. The outcome revealed 12 patients (21.8%) were death. Pneumonia was the most common underlying disease cause of death (OR=5.185; 95% CI 1.249 to 21.520; P<0.007). Other risk factors of mortality that significant were acute kidney injury (AKI) (OR=3.333; 95% CI 1.317 to 8.436; P<0.03), and Gross Motor Functioning Classification System (GMFCS) more than level IV (OR=1.480; 95% CI 1.184 to 1.850; P<0.006). **Conclusion:** Pneumonia, AKI and severe GMFCS level were risk factors of death in patients with CP. *J. Med. Invest.* 65 : 18-20, February, 2018

Keywords: Mortality risk factor, Children, Cerebral Palsy, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Cerebral palsy (CP) is primarily a disorder of movement and posture. CP is the most common motor disability in childhood. It is defined as a group of non-progressive, but sometimes changing, motor impairment syndromes secondary to lesions of the affected brain arising in the early stages of its development (1).

CP is a common problem, the worldwide incidence being 2 to 2.5 per 1,000 live births (2). The etiology of CP is very diverse and multifactorial. The causes are congenital, genetic, inflammatory, infectious, anoxic, traumatic and metabolic (3). The Gross Motor Functional Classification System (GMFCS) describes the functional characteristics in five levels, from I to V. Level I being the mildest in the following age groups : up to 2 yrs, 2 – 4 yrs, 4 – 6 years and between 6 to 12 years. For each level, separate descriptions are provided (4).

Although there have been no general studies of life expectancy in a population with CP, most children affected by CP live between 30 and 70 years, depending on the severity of the condition. Most children with even the mildest form of CP tend to have slightly shorter life spans than the general population (5). Individuals with CP have a lower life expectancy than the general population, with one study of a Californian population demonstrating a mortality of 90 per 1,000 (6). Respiratory diseases are often considered the main cause of death in CP, but there have been a few studies of cause-specific mortality. In a recent investigation of individuals with developmental disability in London, Hollins and co-workers (1998) reported that 52% of the deaths were due to respiratory dis-

eases. Plioplys and co-workers (1998) found 77% of the deaths to be due to pneumonia in their population (mostly children) with very severe neurological disabilities (7).

Several studies have been published regarding the cause of death in children with CP. The risk factor of mortality in CP at Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Indonesia has never been investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study and design

An observational analytic study was conducted using medical records of hospitalized CP patients in the pediatric ward at Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia, from January 2014 to December 2016. The inclusion criteria was all of the cerebral palsy patients that were hospitalized in Dr. Soetomo Hospital from 6 months to 14 year of age on the basis the motor disability caused by damage on central nerve system during the period from pregnancy to the period of brain development (5 year of age). The patients were excluded if they suffered from severe mental retardation without motoric problem, spinal disorder/peripheral nerve disorder, and neuromuscular disease and had incomplete data. Information collected included the demographic data of the patients, admission, diagnosis and outcomes.

Mortality information was obtained from annual computer and matched against the subjects with CP on the basis of name, date of birth, type of disability, degree of disability, nutritional status and the outcomes. We identified 12 patients who died during the study period. Causes of death are given on the computer tapes in the form of ICD-9 codes.

Statistics

All data was analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 21 software. Risk factors were counted using logistic regression with P values

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less than 0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance.

Ethics

Ethics approval was sought from the Ethic and Medico-legal Committee at Dr. Soetomo Hospital and Airlangga University Surabaya. Consent waiver was obtained from the Ethics and Medico-legal Committee at Dr. Soetomo Hospital for the evaluation of the medical record data.

RESULTS

Fifty five children with cerebral palsy were enrolled in this study. The outcome of this study saw 12 patients (21.8%) who had died and 43 patients (78.2%) who were alive.

↑ The risk factor of mortality in cerebral palsy is shown in table 2. Pneumonia was the most common underlying disease cause of death (Odds Ratio (OR) = 5.185 ; 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 1.249 to 21.520 ; P< 0.007) followed by Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) (OR= 3.333 ; 95% CI 1.317 to 8.436 ; P< 0.03). According to the Gross Motor Functioning Classification System (GMFCS) cerebral palsy is more than level IV determined for severe disability. GMFCS was also significant for the risk of mortality (OR= 1.480 ; 95% CI 1.184 to 1.850 ; P< 0.006).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics

Characteristics	
Age (year) [mean (SD)]	5.09 (3.59)
Gender [n(%)]	
Male	29 (52.7)
Female	26 (47.3)
GMFCS [n(%)]	
<4	18 (32.7)
>4	37 (67.3)
Nutritional status [n(%)]	
Moderate malnutrition	22 (40)
Severe Malnutrition	16 (29.1)
Well no risk	17 (30.9)
Outcome [n(%)]	
Alive	43 (78.2)
Death	12 (21.8)

Table 2. Risk factor of mortality

Subject	Sig.	OR	95%CI
Pneumonia	0.007*	5.185	1.249-21.52
AKI	0.030*	3.333	1.317-8.436
GMFCS	0.006*	1.480	1.184-1.850
Acute Diarrhea	0.326	0.262	0.015-4.529
Meningoencephalitis	0.489	0.583	0.493-4.563
Epilepsy	0.108	3.143	0.747-13.22
Subdural hygroma	0.273	1.308	1.123-1.523
Leukemia	0.056	4.909	2.897-8.318
Sepsis	0.077	0.225	0.039-1.303
Hypothyroidism	0.326	0.262	0.015-4.529
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.149	0.308	0.058-1.623
Communicating hydrocephalus	0.170	1.324	1.129-1.553

*statistically significant using logistic regression.

Discussion

CP is the most common and serious disability affecting children, it may also be at least a contributory cause of death more often than is currently certified. The lack of published routine data on CP in Indonesia including their life expectancy emphasises the crucial contribution of well maintained CP registers to provide information that complements mortality data and can be extrapolated nationally (2).

The infant mortality rate in Indonesia was 23 per 1000 live birth in 2015 (8). CP was not mentioned at all in the cause of death statement of 45% of those who died, but it was more likely to be the underlying cause of death with increasingly severe disability. There was no clear time trend in the pattern of certifying cerebral palsy, but more time needs to elapse to confirm if there really was a more recent, increasing tendency to include CP in the cause of death statement (9,23).

It is well known that individuals with CP are subject to higher mortality than the general population but the causes of this have not been systematically analyzed. Several mortality factors have been investigated, otherwise only three risk factors were statistically significant. The most common underlying cause of death in current research was pneumonia. There was no consecutive pattern in late impairment CP. However, in early impairment CP, other respiratory conditions (mostly inflammatory ; 8.8%), and a comparable proportion for combined "other cerebral degenerations" or "other congenital anomalies of nervous system" (both including hydrocephalus), were jointly the next most common underlying cause of death (table 2). Respiratory disease is known to be a leading cause of death among individuals with cerebral palsy (10).

According to Strauss, the standardized mortality ratio in CP due to respiratory diseases was very high but, contrary to anecdotal reports, such diseases did not account for most deaths (10). Reddihough *et al.*, and Baird *et al.*, observed respiratory problems, such as pneumonia to be most commonly reported causes of death in CP (12, 13). Tapin *et al.*, stated that among the principal causes of mortality noted in their sample, the primary cause of death was represented by the category "symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not classified elsewhere" (ICD-10 codes R00 to R99). In this category, respiratory and circulatory causes were found to be the most common, comprising of two-thirds of all cases. This was followed by "diseases of the respiratory system", with a mortality rate of 19% compared with 6% in the French general population, a finding which concurred with other published data (14).

Acute kidney injury was considered the second most common cause of death in current research. A recent multinational prospective study called as the Assessment of Worldwide Acute Kidney Injury, Renal Angina, and Epidemiology (AWARE) study, involving 4,683 critically ill children revealed that AKI developed in 1,261 (26.9%) patients during the first week of ICU admission. Severe AKI occurred in 543 (11.6%) patients and is related to an increased risk of death by day 28, increased use and duration of mechanical ventilation and renal replacement therapy. Respiratory and neurologic disorders stood out as the first (38.7%) and second (35.2%) most common co-existing conditions in the critically ill children in this study (15). Therefore, it fits the pattern of AKI development in this study on critically ill children with cerebral palsy. The presence of any chronic systemic diseases is proven to contribute to AKI in adult studies. Cerebral palsy is a significant chronic condition in children that affects multiple organs systemically when in critical condition. Several risk factors were associated with severe AKI including transplantation, decreased renal perfusion, the use of nephrotoxic medications, radiocontrast exposure, poor nutrition and glycemic control, and major surgery as the most common findings (15-17). However, the AWARE study data

suggested that children are more likely to survive severe AKI than adults due to greater renal reserves in children (15). It is to be noted that AKI survivor children are at risk for chronic kidney disease, long-term follow-up is warranted.

As mortality rates in children with CP vary strongly with the severity of disabilities, for modeling purposes the data was divided into 2 groups: mild to moderate (GMFCS I through III) and severe (GMFCS levels IV and V). GMFCS was considered the third significant factor of mortality in CP in this research. Brooks *et al.*, stated for CP patients with body weights below the 20th percentile and GMFCS levels III through V, they were related with a mortality hazard ratio of 1.5 (95% confidence interval) (18). Children with CP who have very low weights have more major medical conditions and are at increased risk of death. The life expectancy of CP patients is associated with the type and severity of motor disability. Severe quadriplegia has been associated with a decreased life expectancy. Other significant variables include related disabilities and availability of quality medical care. The risk of death is highest in the first 5 years of life. As mortality data is already available, it is now clear that with reasonable medical attention, a majority of affected persons will survive into adult life. A number of factors affect the prognosis of the child with cerebral palsy: the clinical type of cerebral palsy, the degree of delay in meeting milestones noted at evaluation, the pathologic reflexes present as described above, and the degree of associated deficits in intelligence, sensation, and emotional adjustment (11, 19).

This study had a number of important limitations. Firstly, the absence of epidemiological data about the CP population in Indonesia meant it was impossible to accurately determine the number of subjects with CP. A further limitation comprised of the data collection method which used only death certificates, as this allowed only incomplete data to be extracted and other studies have identified this source as a weakness.

CONCLUSION

CP is a chronic condition with considerable impact on affected individuals. Overall prevention of CP has not been successful. Current research has found that pneumonia, AKI and severe GMFCS levels were risk factors of death in patients with CP. Large epidemiological studies such as this deal only with gross patterns, and leave many unanswered questions. It is therefore hoped that the findings will stimulate more focused research on the reasons for excess mortality in CP.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

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