

Effects of Sustained Inflation or Positive Pressure Ventilation on the Release of Adrenomedullin in Preterm Infants with Respiratory Failure at Birth

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Am J Perinatol 2019;36(suppl S2):S110–S114.

Abstract

Objective Delivery room (DR) management may play an important role in the development and prevention of lung injury. Therefore, in a cohort of low birth weight infants (LBW), we investigated the effects of two different lung recruitment maneuvers, such as positive pressure ventilation (PPV) and sustained inflation (SI) on adrenomedullin (AM), a well-established lung-specific vasoactive agent.

Study Design This is a prospective case-control randomized study in 44 LBW infants spontaneously breathing with respiratory failure at birth requiring respiratory support. LBW were randomized to receive PPV ($n = 22$) or SI ($n = 22$) support. AM was measured from blood in samples collected at birth from arterial artery (BLT0) and at 1-hour (BLT1) and at 24-hour (BLT2) from peripheral venous site. AM assessment in urine samples was performed at 1-hour (URT1) and at 24-hour (URT2).

Results No significant differences in AM ($p > 0.05$) blood (T0–T2) and urine (T1, T2) levels were observed between groups.

Conclusion The present data, showing the absence of any differences in AM blood and urine levels, suggest that PPV and SI are both feasible and equally effective DR maneuvers. The findings open the way to further studies evaluating the effects of PPV and SI on short-/long-term respiratory outcome through biomarkers assessment.

Keywords

- ▶ positive pressure ventilation
- ▶ sustained lung inflation
- ▶ adrenomedullin
- ▶ respiratory failure
- ▶ resuscitation
- ▶ preterm infants

There is growing evidence that the delivery room (DR) management may play an important role in the development and prevention of lung injury, as well as an improper support can cause lung damage.¹ In humans, it has been demonstrated that the lung recruitment maneuver, namely, sustained inflation (SI) can facilitate cardiorespiratory transition.² In fact, SI when compared with positive pressure ventilation (PPV) reduced the need of intubation while no benefits have been shown on the length of respiratory support and the incidences of bronchopulmonary dysplasia

(BPD) and death.² In this regard, the measurement of quantitative parameters, such as lung-specific vasoactive agents, could be particularly useful to monitor the effectiveness of DR maneuvers.

Adrenomedullin (AM) is a, 52-amino acid, vasoactive peptide first isolated from human pheochromocytoma which belongs to the calcitonin family of peptides comprising calcitonin, calcitonine gene related peptide (CGRP), and amylin and intermedin.³ Cultured vascular endothelial cells and smooth muscle cells produce AM, which elicits its

vasodilator activity with a reduction of lung endothelial hyperpermeability, through an increase of intracellular c-adenosin monophosphate.³ AM has been also shown to be involved in the regulation of systemic and pulmonary blood flow during neonatal cardiovascular adaptation and during birth stress.⁴

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to investigate, in a cohort of preterm infants complicated by respiratory failure at birth, the effects of two resuscitation maneuvers, such as SI or PPV on AM release in biological fluids.

Materials and Methods

We conducted a prospective case-control randomized study in a cohort of 70 low-birth-weight (LBW) infants of low gestational age (GA; 28^{0/7}-30^{6/7} weeks), at risk for respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) recruited at our third level referral center for neonatal intensive care (NICU), from March 2013 to October 2014. Infants were assigned to receive either SI (n = 22) or PPV (n = 22) maneuvers (1SI:1PPV) (→Fig. 1).

Approval was obtained from the local ethic committees and parents gave informed and signed consent before the inclusion in the study.

Exclusion criteria were (1) infants with adequate respiratory effort and heart rate (HR) > 100 beats per minute (bpm) or requiring only initial nasal continuous positive airway pressure (NCPAP), (2) infants requiring resuscitation man-

euvers and intubation, (3) presence of congenital heart, cerebral, lung and abdominal malformations, and (4) need of noninvasive ventilation or intubation in DR and fetal hydrops.

Delivery Room Management

After birth and cord clamping, infants were placed under a radiant heat source, in a plastic wrap, positioning the head in a “sniffing” position to open the airway, clearing the airway if necessary with suction catheter, drying the baby, and stimulating breathing if necessary.

In spontaneously breathing infants with apnea or gasping or HR < 100 bpm, an initial NCPAP of 5 cm H₂O facial mask was applied for 30 seconds for the initial stabilization. In case of persistent apnea/gasping, or of a HR < 100 bpm after administering NCPAP, two different resuscitation strategies (SI or PPV) by face mask were performed to manage RDS.

In both groups, neonatal care was started with a fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂) of 0.30 then titrated to maintain arterial oxygen saturation (SaO₂) level of 85 to 95% at 10 minutes from birth. All enrolled infants were transferred to the NICU with NCPAP support of 5 cm H₂O.

Sustained Inflation

In SI infants, a pressure-controlled (25 cm H₂O) inflation was sustained for 15 seconds, followed by the delivery of 5 cm H₂O NCPAP, using a neonatal mask and a T-piece ventilator (Neopuff Infant T-Piece Resuscitator, Fisher & Paykel,

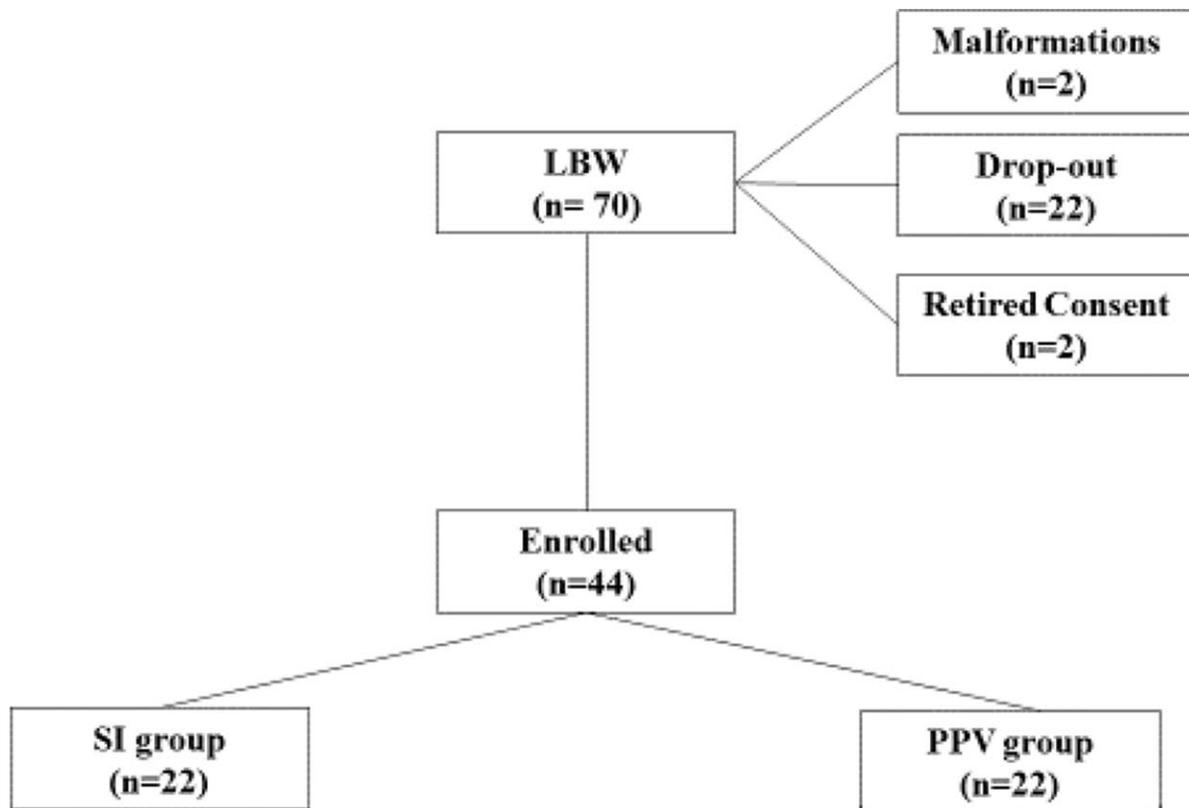


Fig. 1 Flow chart.

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Auckland, New Zealand).² Thereafter, cardiorespiratory activity was observed for 6 to 10 seconds; if respiratory symptoms persisted and/or the HR was > 60 and < 100 bpm despite NCPAP, SI maneuver was performed.

Positive Pressure Ventilation

PPV with a peak pressure of 25 cm H₂O, a positive end-expiratory pressure of 5 cm H₂O and with assisted ventilation rates of 40 to 60 breaths per minute was applied² and maintained until the achievement/stabilization of a HR > 100 bpm or spontaneous effective breaths.

Monitoring Parameters

Newborns were monitored using pre-ductal SaO₂ (Radical 8 pulse oximeter, Masimo Corporation, Irvine, CA). For each infant, we recorded GA, birth weight, gender, twin occurrences, main maternal pregnancy diseases, prenatal steroid course, delivery mode, Apgar's scores at 1 and 5 minutes, and FiO₂ support. We also recorded the incidence of: pneumothorax (PNX), (BPD),⁵ early neonatal death, intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH),⁶ periventricular leukomalacia (PVL); patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) requiring surgical closure, postnatal glucocorticoids administration, retinopathy of prematurity (ROP),⁷ surfactant administration, NCPAP failure < 72-hour, and the need of mechanical ventilation (MV).

Adrenomedullin Measurement

Blood and urine samples (1 mL), for AM measurement, were collected at scheduled monitoring time-points: before resuscitation maneuvers, at birth, from the arterial umbilical cord (BLT0); at 1-hour (BLT1) and at 24-hour from birth (BLT2) from peripheral blood. Identically, urine samples were collected at 1-hour (URT1) and at 24-hour (URT2) from birth.

AM was measured by a specific radio-immunometric assay kit (Phoenix Pharmaceuticals, Mountain View, CA). The sensitivity was 0.34 fmol/mL; the intra-interassay coefficients of variance were 5.1 and 12.0%, respectively.

Statistical Analysis

To calculate the sample size, we used AM concentration changes during transition phase as the main parameter. As no basic data are available for such specific population, we assumed a decrease in standard deviation (SD) of 0.5 in AM to be clinically significant. Indeed, considering a $\alpha = 0.05$ and using a two-sided test, we estimated a power of 0.70, recruiting 44 infants in whom SI and PPV procedures were performed. The sample size was calculated by using nQuery Advisor (Statistical Solutions, Saugus, MA), version 5.0.

Results were expressed as mean and SD for continuous variables and absolute and relative frequencies for categorical variables. AM concentrations were expressed as median and interquartile ranges. Parameters of the two groups were compared using Student's *t*-test or two-sided Mann-Whitney *U*-test, when the data were not normally distributed for continuous variables, and Chi-square or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables. Normality of distribution was determined using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Com-

parisons of AM at the different monitoring time-points were performed by Wilcoxon's test. The significance threshold was $p < 0.05$.

Results

Table 1 reports perinatal characteristics in the studied groups. No significant ($p > 0.05$) differences were observed regarding GA, birth weight, the incidence of gender, small gestational age (SGA), twins, chorioamnionitis, prolonged premature rupture of membrane (pPROM), preeclampsia, prenatal steroid course administration, and caesarean section ($p > 0.05$) between groups. At birth, Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes and FiO₂ administration were superimposable ($p > 0.05$) between groups.

Table 2 reports the main neonatal outcomes in the studied groups. No significant ($p > 0.05$) differences between groups were observed in the incidence of PNX, BPD, early neonatal death, IVH, PVL, PDA, postnatal glucocorticoids administration, ROP, surfactant administration, NCPAP failure < 72-hour, the need of MV, and the length of respiratory support.

In the SI group, AM pattern was characterized by a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in AM blood levels from BLT0 to BLT1 (1 hour) with a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) at BLT2 (24-hour). No difference ($p > 0.05$) has been found between BLT0 and BLT2. AM urine levels were superimposable ($p > 0.05$) at URT1 to URT2 (Fig. 2).

Table 1 Perinatal characteristics infants supported by sustained inflation (SI) and positive pressure ventilation (PPV)

Parameters	SI (n = 22)	PPV (n = 22)
GA (wk)	30 ± 1	30 ± 1
BW (g)	1,495 ± 90	1,520 ± 80
Gender (male/female; tot; %)	8/22 (36)	7/22 (32)
SGA (tot; %)	6/22 (27)	6/22 (27)
Twins (tot; %)	7/22 (32)	6/22 (26)
Chorioamnionitis (tot; %)	4/22 (18)	3/22 (14)
pPROM (tot; %)	7/22 (32)	6/22 (27)
PIH requiring treatment (tot; %)	7/22 (32)	8/22 (36)
Prenatal steroid complete course (tot; %)	20/22 (90)	20/22 (90)
Caesarean delivery (tot; %)	20/22 (90)	20/22 (90)
Apgar's score at 1 minute	6 ± 1	6 ± 1
Apgar's score at 5 minute	8 ± 1	8 ± 1
FiO ₂ required in DR	0.33 ± 0.5	0.32 ± 0.5

Abbreviations: BW: birth weight; DR: delivery room; FiO₂: fraction of inspired oxygen; GA: gestational age; PIH: pregnancy induced hypertension; pPROM: prolonged premature rupture of membrane (> 18 h); SGA: small gestational age; tot: total.

Note: Data given as mean ± SD.

Table 2 Main outcome measures in infants supported by sustained inflation (SI) and positive pressure ventilation (PPV)

Main outcomes	SI (n = 22)	PPV (n = 22)
PNX (tot; %)	1/22 (4.5)	0/22
BPD (tot; %)	0/22	0/22
Death (tot; %)	0/22	0/22
IVH > II (tot; %)	1/22 (4.5)	1/22 (4.5)
PVL (tot; %)	2/22 (9)	1/22 (4.5)
PDA (tot; %)	0/22	0/22
Postnatal glucocorticoids (tot; %)	0/22	0/22
ROP > II (tot; %)	3/22 (13.6)	1/22 (4.5)
NEC (tot; %)	0/22	0/22
Surfactant administration (tot; %)	7/22 (31)	4/22 (18)
NCPAP failure < 72 hour (tot; %)	1/22 (4.5)	0/22
MV (tot; %)	1/22 (4.5)	0/22
Respiratory support (d)	3 ± 1	2.5 ± 1

Abbreviations: BPD, bronchopulmonary dysplasia; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage; MV, mechanical ventilation; NCPAP, nasal continuous positive airway pressure; NEC, necrotizing enterocolitis requiring surgical repair; PDA, patent ductus arteriosus requiring surgical closure; PNX, pneumothorax; PVL, periventricular leukomalacia; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity; tot, total.

In the PPV group, AM pattern of concentration showed a flat trend and no significant ($p > 0.05$) differences in AM blood (BLT0–BLT2) and urine (URT1–URT2) levels have been found.

When AM different biological fluids levels were compared, no significant ($p > 0.05$) differences between SI and PPV groups were detectable at BLT0 to BLT2 and URT1 to BLT2 (→ Fig. 2).

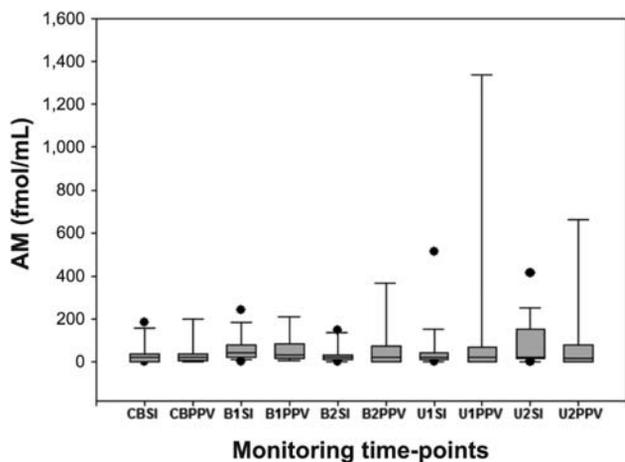


Fig. 2 Adrenomedullin (AM) concentration (fmol/mL) in blood (B) and urine samples (U) in the sustained lung inflation (SI) and positive pressure ventilation (PPV) groups measured before resuscitation maneuvers at birth from cord blood (CB), at 1 hour from birth (B1–U1) and at 24-hour from birth (B2–U2). Data are given as medians and 5 and 95 centiles.

Since AM might be oxygen-dependent we also calculated blood/urine FiO_2 :AM ratio at BLT0 to BLT2 and URT1 to URT2. No significant FiO_2 :AM ($p > 0.05$) differences between groups were observed at BLT0–BLT2 and URT1 to URT2.

Discussion

The DR management is an aspect of respiratory care of preterm infants that has not yet been fully elucidated.¹ Neonatologists are aware that lung protection should start in the DR to let the high-risk infants to optimize lung draining and recruitment and to avoid damage.^{1,2} To date, the effectiveness of sustained inflation procedure is still under investigation and matter of debate. At this stage, standard clinical, laboratory or monitoring parameters performed in DR did not allow to draw any conclusion.⁸ In this setting, the measurement of biomarkers involved in the so called transitional phase may offer useful information on the effectiveness of DR management.^{3,4}

In the present study, we found that blood and urine concentrations of AM, a lung-specific vasoactive agent did not change in the first 24-hour from birth in infants undergone to SI or PPV DR maneuvers. Furthermore, AM blood levels were higher at 1 hour time-point in the SI group when compared with birth and 24-hour time-points.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first observation comparing a standard DR procedure, such as PPV with SI, by means of AM.

The finding of no differences in AM blood and urine levels between SI and PPV warrants further consideration. In particular, AM is known to: (1) be lung and endothelial cells specific³ (2) enhance the anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti-hypoxic defense of many tissues; (3) be related with acute and chronic lung damage^{9,10}; (4) increase pulmonary angiogenesis and attenuate alveolar simplification and pulmonary hypertension in animal model^{9,10}; and (5) protection against acute lung injury due to different modalities of respiratory support.¹¹ Altogether, it is reasonable to infer that AM properties, such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and lung vasoactive agent are not affected independently from PPV or SI DR management. The finding is, of note, bearing in mind that all recruited infants followed the same DR initial management, such as NCPAP. Further investigations aimed at evaluating AM long-term pattern of concentration in biological fluids in wider population are needed. Short-/long-term respiratory follow-up will elucidate whether the early AM blood levels increase in SI group at 1 hour from birth could be expression of a better hemodynamic adaptation to DR procedure. In this respect, the AM role in perinatal adaptation has been reported. Boldt et al showed increased AM levels in birth stress infants due to prolonged vaginal delivery and/or low arterial pH.⁴ Results were consistent with human and animal model data supporting the physiological role for this peptide in the neonatal vascular adaptation.^{12,13} The mechanisms through which AM acts as vasodilator in the transitional phase are not fully clarified. On one hand, it has been reported that it does not act either by release of a dilator prostaglandin, or

by stimulating CGRP.³ On the other hand, it behaves as an endothelial-dependent vasodilator through the release of nitric oxide; in a sheep-based model AM induced an increase in pulmonary blood flow via nitric oxide release and partly on adenosin tri phosphate channel activation in absence of any involvement of CGRP receptor or a cyclooxygenase-mediated mechanism.^{14,15}

In the present study, bearing in mind the powerful AM antihypoxia action we also recorded the FiO_2 :AM in the first 24-hour from birth. The absence of any differences in AM levels in blood and urine fluids in inter-/intragroups deserves further consideration. The pros reside in the possibility of an AM employment as a marker of longitudinal DR management effectiveness. In this regard, taking into account AM short half-life (approximately 1 hour) it is reasonable to gather the potential usefulness of its measurement, especially in the transitional phase. Additional advantages reside in its measurement in less-stressing urine fluid. The cons lie in the inter/intraobserver variability due to different experienced teams in the DR.

Limitations

Finally, the present study shows some limitations. The main are (1) the small sample size, (2) the study design itself, and (3) the different attitude by the treating physician to perform one or another DR management. We conducted a case-control study involving different DR teams, although the protocols were very similar and standardized in our NICUs. Altogether, further multicenter randomized controlled trials (RCTs) will be justified.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the present data on the absence of any differences in AM between SI and PPV DR management suggest that both are feasible and equally effective. Results open the way to further investigations evaluating the effectiveness of different DR management at short-/long-term respiratory outcome through biomarkers assessment.

Funding

This study is part of the I.O. PhD International Program, under the auspices of the Italian Society of Neonatology and of the Neonatal Clinical Biochemistry Research Group, and was partially supported by grants to Diego Gazzolo from "I Colori della Vita Foundation," Italy.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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Erratum: Fig. 1 has been updated as per the Erratum published online on July 15, 2020. DOI of the Erratum is 10.1055/s-0040-1714104.