

The Influence of Dosage and Timing of Caffeine Administration on Neurodevelopmental Outcome of Very Preterm Infants

>cUbbY'G'?Uhn¹, 5 [bYg'DYfYbm]²; F i Xc'd\`C'DUff]g³UbX'8]a]hfY'; 'GhYZUbc j⁴

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test the association between treatment and adverse ND outcome, adjusted for GA, duration of treatment and gender. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary NC).

Results

During the study period, 146 infants were included (78 males and 68 females). Table 1 includes patient data and clinical variables in the early and late caffeine treatment groups. No significant differences were found between the two groups with respect to all reported variables.

7 \UfUWhYf]gh]Wg	9Uf'm' 7UZY]bY @UhY' 7UZY]bY d HfYUha Ybh' flB' 1 HfYUha Ybh' flB' 1 %\$\$L (*t
Birth weight (g)	545-1,725 (mean = 1,118) 565-1,830 (mean = 1,104) 0.8
Gestational age (weeks)	

the CNS contributing to IVH [27]. In rabbits, caffeine alone does not show neuroprotective effects through its vascular effect [25].

Pharmacologic effects of caffeine are related to the degree of

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